

Brown

Alumni Monthly

April, 1969

Don't Talk To Strange Bears

The funny/serious world of
Ed Koren



"Next I want to sing a song about the House Rules Committee and how the legislative functions of Congress are tyrannized over by its procedural calendar, dominated in turn by an all-powerful chairman hamstringing the processes of democracy."

In this issue

The President's Problems

- 8 Professor Lyman B. Kirkpatrick, Jr., once head of the CIA, says that an American foreign policy based on defeating communism may be kicking a dead horse. The cold war can be won at home if, says Prof. Kirkpatrick, the American people can show by example why any other nation should follow our leadership.

Don't Talk to Strange Bears

- 14 Most good comic artists are many-sided people, personally and in their work. Brown faculty member Edward Koren, whose cartoons appear regularly in *The New Yorker*, is just such a person. This talks about art, artists and the funny/serious sides of Edward Koren, with illustrations of his work.

By Consent of the Governed

- 24 Some of the best students are asking for a larger piece of the action in running today's universities. Dean F. Donald Eckelmann asks if giving it to them is wise and risky, and he answers yes to both questions. He explains why, in spite of the risk, universities must respond with more flexibility.

Who's in Charge?—A Special Report

- 25 Alumni troubled by the news they've received of campus unrest are taken behind the headlines in the 1969 Moon-shooter Report in an attempt to reintroduce those who comprise the higher education community. The report talks about students, faculty, presidents, trustees—and alumni.

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Cover:

The cartoon is by Brown artist Edward Koren and it appeared in The New Yorker on June 20, 1964 at a time when Koren was placing only a few of his works in this type of magazine. A look at his other works is on Pages 14-23.

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Carrying the Mail

A Dean's Reaction

SIR: Two factors have led me to write you. One is the emotionally charged response in this column which your January, 1969 issue has elicited. The other was an even stronger sense of disapproval of school policy which pervaded a Los Angeles area Class Agent dinner meeting which I attended last month.

It behooves those of us who support Brown's new direction and who share its moral commitment to express our views with equal force.

It is unfortunate, but perhaps inevitable, that the broadening of Brown's admissions base to reflect the racial composition of the citizenry at large will have financial repercussions. I shall be greatly disappointed with my fellow alumni, however, if the trend toward increased giving demonstrated in recent development campaigns fails to continue. Such an occurrence would be a revealing indictment both of our own attitudes and values and, in part, the educations which Brown has afforded us.

As one who has experienced deeply the trauma of campus turmoil in recent months, let me plead with President Heffner and his staff to proceed carefully and cautiously with the implementation of their program. A considerable investment in money, time, and good will on all sides will be required. Many pitfalls lie ahead which cannot be anticipated.

And may I urge on those of us not directly involved with the daily cares of the University the willingness to wait patiently to evaluate the outcome of Brown's experiment rather than our apparent eagerness to prejudice its results.

EDMUND T. PECKHAM '45
Dean of Students
San Fernando Valley State
College
Northridge, Calif.

SIR: The letters in the March issue are quite encouraging. You have stirred up your readers. Of course they do not all agree with your articles; some are even offended. All the better. I find the *Monthly* interesting even though I do not always agree with what is said. . . .

It is about time someone realized that Brown men do not stop thinking after they graduate and are interested only in how the football team is doing. . . . Your readers have shown that there is a lot more in them than just an interest in sports. Don't regress. Give us something to read AND think about.

MICHAEL WEIR '65
Department of History
Brown University

SIR: After reading the two articles "A Dialogue Across The Gap" and "Our Concern Is For The Student" (March, 1969)

may I just say a hearty well done. As long as there are men at Brown with the sensitivity and common sense and inspiration so beautifully evident as in Ira Magaziner and Gregory Brown, our University will continue to grow and be the leader in education that it always has been.

DAVID P. JENKINS '58
Portsmouth, R. I.

SIR: The article by Ira C. Magaziner '69 demonstrates, but neglects to mention, one gap in the current curriculum. Obviously, Brown needs a course in writing simple, direct, concise English, uncluttered by cliches.

C. B. LARABEE '18
Annandale, Va.

SIR: The transformation of the *Monthly* is most startling, and welcome. As before, it continues to keep its readers advised of happenings at Brown, but now, for the first time, it contains articles that are provocative and help give an insight into what is going on in the minds of the undergraduates, which most alumni, myself included, find difficult to fathom.

The Editorial Board is to be congratulated on this achievement.

MILTON SMALL '31
New York, N. Y.

SIR: I have read the March issue and its reference to the Magaziner-Maxwell Report. I remember reading the report when it was printed by the *Herald*. Unfortunately, tragically even, I find myself more interested now than when I was a senior. Sometimes we don't see the opportunities until it's too late.

Will you please send me a copy of the Report. I am interested in re-reading it to re-evaluate my situation. I plan to return to graduate school after military service.

ROBERT M. EDDY '68
Hingham, Mass.

The Quiet Revolution

SIR: I have just read your article "The Quiet Revolution" and I want to compliment you on a magnificent job.

It is the only writing on the subject I have seen which goes to the roots of the issue and analyzes both sides fairly, forth-

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.

rightly, and with deep insight. It has changed my viewpoint on the movement from one of complete disgust and hostility to, at least, acknowledgement that the students have some goal after all, and my admission that that goal may be defensible.

Some of my grandchildren have already passed through their college years ahead of and, therefore, unexposed to this student movement. But I have others who will shortly be confronted by it. I would very much like them to have the privilege of reading your analysis now so they will have some understanding of its pros and cons before meeting it head on.

ELMER E. BARNES '17
Colonel, USA (ret.)
Washington, D. C.

SIR: "The Quiet Revolution" seems nothing more than an attempt to romanticize Brown student actions and to justify University accessions. The students are making moral pronouncements on the performance of their University and society—pronouncements which they are largely unqualified to make.

Upon what experience do they base their demands for reform? Is it the 18 years that they have spent in the shelter of their parents' homes? Is it the experience gained from one to four years of protective university life? Although they lack the real experience and responsibilities of living on their own and providing for themselves, they press for the substitution of a system full of idealism and theory for one that is imperfect but functioning.

The position of complete appeasement adopted by the Heffner administration is logically unsound, since beneath it lies the false premise that students always know what is best for themselves and the rest of society.

It should be the duty of the University not only to educate but to graduate responsible young men and women who will take their place in society and work within its framework to improve it. . . . In order to help the Heffner administration to develop a stronger and more long-range position in the midst of "The Quiet Revolution," I am quietly suspending my 1969 Brown fund-raising activities.

JOHN MAZZANOVICH III '58
New York City

SIR: This will be another comment you will receive on "The Quiet Revolution." . . .

I have read this razzle-dazzle article three times and I still can't understand why it rates six pages and is considered by the editors as something worthwhile.

It's a perfect example of a guy who talks in circles and says nothing.

He overworks the words "relevant" and "irrelevant" and believes that the pot-

(Continued on page 7)

Under the Elms of Brown

Brown reaches conditional agreement to buy land and buildings of Bryant College for \$5 million

Brown has entered into a conditional agreement to purchase the land and buildings of Bryant College on the east side of Providence. It is possible that the University could occupy the Bryant property by the fall of 1971.

At a hastily-called press conference late last month, the University announced that it would pay \$4.3 million, plus assuming a mortgage of approximately \$700,000, for the 26 buildings and 10.9 acres of land owned outright by Bryant.

The conditional aspect of the agreement is that it hinges upon Bryant's ability to

was the realization that if it allowed the opportunity to pass by, prime land adjoining the University campus on the north-eastern edge might be lost forever at a time when Brown's urban campus is hemmed in on all sides.

Malcolm S. Stevens, vice president for administration who made the announcement in President Heffner's absence from campus, said that tax exemption is also a factor influencing the purchase. The Bryant College property is already tax exempt, and its acquisition by Brown reduces the University's need to purchase property cur-

Stevens said that while the acquisition of the parking lot is of some use in an area already bogged down by serious parking conditions, Brown's acquisition of the property would ease the overall problem through the number of Bryant students eliminated from the area once the Smithfield campus is complete. Many Bryant students are commuters and drive their own cars into the area.

Although Stevens said the acquisition of the Bryant property is a "long-range purchase" that would reflect the growth of Brown over many years, he and Univer-

Michael Boyer '68



secure financing by July 31 to begin construction on its new campus in Smithfield, R. I. Although legally this remained a condition at the time of the announcement, the consensus seemed to be that Bryant would have no difficulty making those arrangements.

The subject of Brown's acquisition of the Bryant property is one that dates back to President Wriston's era, and talks between officials of the two institutions have taken place for the last six years. It is known that Brown and Bryant representatives had been negotiating seriously for the past year, and an announcement had been anticipated for several months.

What apparently caused the negotiations to become serious was the outright gift to Bryant of 220 acres of land in Smithfield. The donor is Dr. Earl S. Tupper, former president of Tupper Corporation, plastics manufacturers and the producers of Tupperware. Tupper is a division of Rexall Drug and Chemical.

While the official announcement did not speak to this point, a motivating factor in Brown's decision to acquire the property

recently on the tax rolls.

Presidents Heffner and Schuyler Hoslett of Bryant said in a joint announcement that Bryant would continue to use its east side facilities under a lease agreement with Brown until construction is completed on the newly-acquired Smithfield tract, located about 12 miles from Providence. Bryant College estimates this will be by the fall of 1971.

Buildings and land involved in the transaction are in a two-block area on Young Orchard Avenue, and on Benevolent, Charlesfield, East George, Hope, Cooke, and Power streets. Not included among the buildings purchased under the conditional sale are those currently being used by Bryant—mostly as dormitories—under leases.

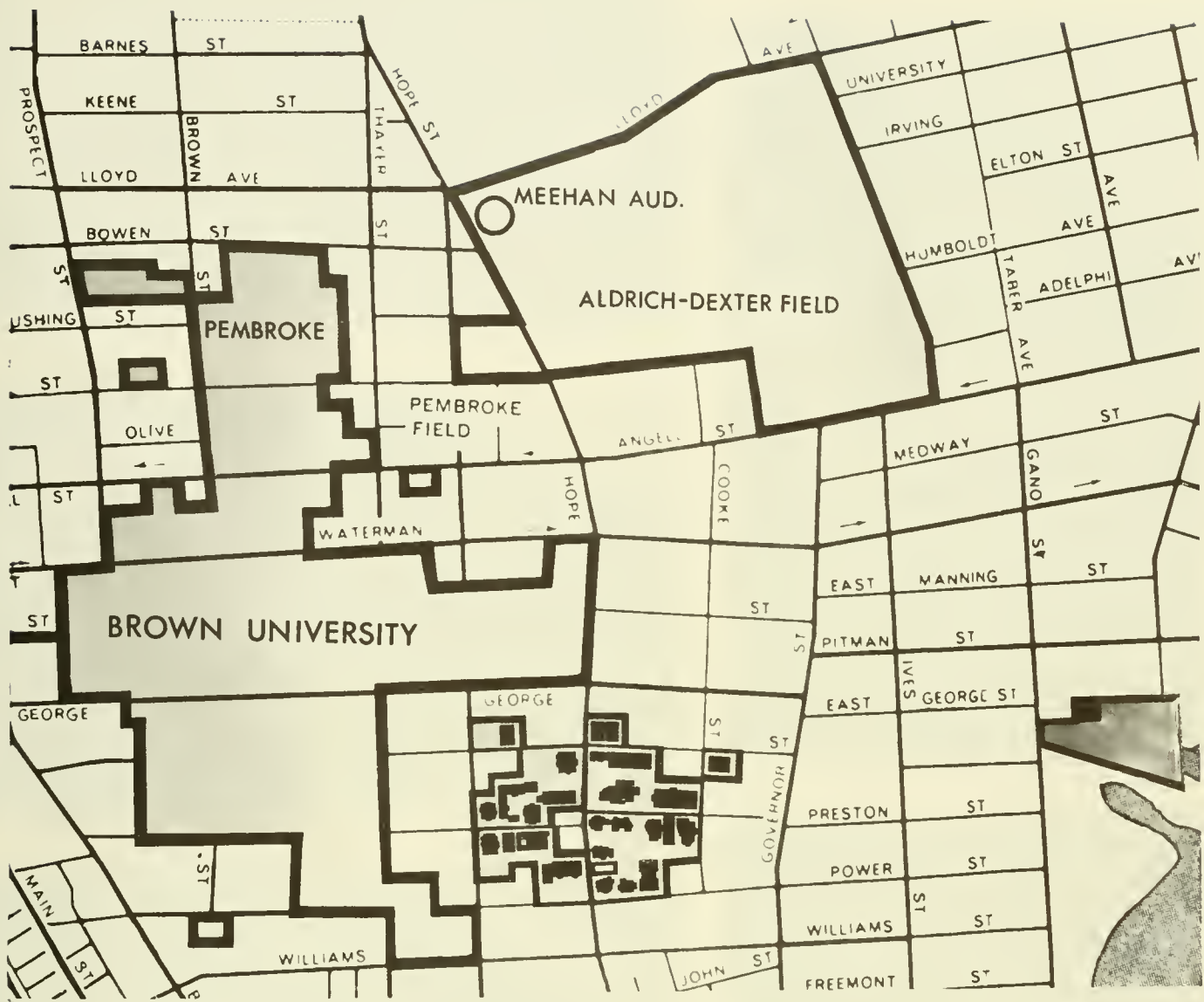
Land acquired in the transaction also includes an athletic field of about 122,000 square feet, tennis courts measuring 14,000 square feet, and a parking area for 182 cars. The athletic field is on George Street and the tennis courts are on the corner of Hope and Benevolent streets, and on Young Orchard Avenue.

sity announcements were careful to avoid stating at this time what the specific uses of the property would be. "There are some fine buildings," Stevens said, "and we will have use for them in the future. But we are now carefully studying, on a long-range basis, how they can best meet the needs of the University."

In answer to a reporter's question, Stevens said the Bryant purchase was not a reflection of Brown's scheduled growth in enrollment over the next few years. The current plan to annually increase enrollment by about 250 students in the next 10 years—bringing the overall enrollment of the University to approximately 7,000—was made without consideration of the Bryant property.

Another reporter asked Stevens whether acquisition of the Bryant property could mean the construction by the University of an apartment complex open to the community. Stevens said there were no "specific plans for this, but the sale opens the way for consideration of this and other ideas."

When and if the sale is finally consum-

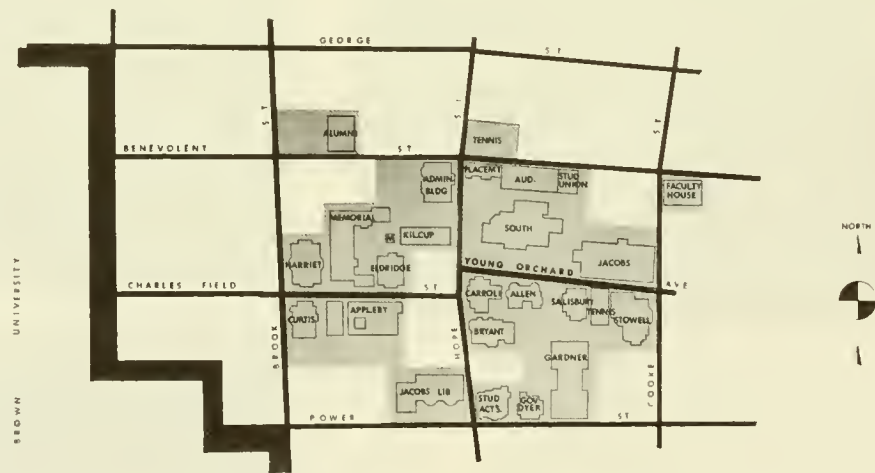


mated, Bryant's 10.9 acres will be added to the 40 acres already part of the main Brown campus on College Hill. In addition, the University has some 52 acres used for recreation and athletics, and 475 acres in the Haffenreffer tract near Bristol, R. I.

Bryant College was founded in 1863 and has been granting degrees since 1916. It became a non-profit institution operating under a board of trustees by a special act of the Rhode Island Legislature in 1949. Bryant is nationally accredited and has an enrollment of 1,900 students—1,300 men and 600 women—plus 1,400 evening division students.

Joseph H. Hagan, development director at Bryant, said the gift of the 200 acres of Smithfield land—valued at about \$300,000—made possible sale of the present facilities. The Smithfield land is located on both sides of John Mowry Road about a half-mile from George Washington Highway.

"The Smithfield tract is good land and will give us a chance to build one of the finest new campuses in the East."



Two maps showing the areas covered by the conditional agreement between Brown and Bryant College illustrate why the University moved to purchase the 10.9 acres. In the map at top, Brown is the largest area shown with Bryant to the right. The large area at the top of the map contains the playing fields at Aldrich-Dexter. A Bryant athletic area, also part of the agreement, is at the extreme right. The lower map is of the roughly two-block area of the Bryant campus and does not include the Bryant athletic fields.



A few of the 26 buildings Brown will own as part of the Bryant purchase are the Henry Jacobs Library Building and the Student Activities center (above). At right, from top to bottom, are: Gardner and Appleby Halls, both currently used by Bryant as dormitories; Jacobs Hall, the Bryant refectory, and the Administration Building. University spokesmen say some of the Bryant buildings have good long-term possibilities for Brown but their specific use has not yet been determined.



Under The Elms

ROTC in the balance

The future of ROTC on the Brown campus remained in serious doubt following a strongly-worded resolution passed last month by the Brown faculty.

Meeting in special session, the faculty first rejected, by a vote of 115 to 55, a resolution that called for an end to all military training at the University. Then it amended—perhaps to death—a Curriculum Committee report calling for ROTC to become a special scholarship program without academic credit or professional status.

The faculty resolution was to be considered by the Advisory and Executive Committee of the Brown Corporation early in April. Its approval there would clear the way for negotiations between the University and the Defense Department for a new ROTC contract based, presumably, on the terms set down by the faculty.

While the reaction of the A & E Committee was yet to be determined, there appears little doubt in the minds of many of those close to the ROTC issue that the terms laid down by the faculty will not be acceptable to the Defense Department.

Where the issue goes from there is anybody's guess, but the best estimate now seems to be that ROTC may well leave this and some other Ivy League campuses.

The resolution of the Brown faculty is a variation on a theme already set by the faculties of several other Ivy League institutions, except that the Brown faculty went several steps further in dismembering the ROTC program as it currently exists.

Substantially, this is what the faculty resolution said:

It is the sense of the faculty that ROTC programs at Brown University be continued under the following terms:

1. The ROTC units shall not carry the status or designation of academic departments or interdisciplinary studies.

2. Instruction provided by the ROTC units shall not carry credit.

3. No officer of the ROTC units at Brown shall have, ex officio, faculty status.

4. The awarding of a degree at Brown shall not be conditional upon the completion of an ROTC program or any portion thereof.

5. The ROTC shall not prohibit any academic courses or programs that the students might choose.

6. The major provisions of the contract shall be brought back to the faculty for its approval before the University commits itself to a specific ROTC program. In any case, the negotiators shall report back at the latest by the final faculty meeting of the academic year, scheduled for sometime in May.

7. ROTC shall be viewed as special scholarship programs sponsored by the Defense Department, and it has the right to require students who receive scholarship aid to supplement their study with further

extracurricular instruction. Such further contractual obligations upon students shall not interfere with their normal course of instruction at the University.

Some of the ways in which the faculty altered the recommendations that came from the Curriculum Committee could be considered in the category of nit-picking, but all were directed to tough and careful control over whatever agreement may develop in the future between Brown and the military services. It was that tough-mindedness, plus some provisions that the Defense Department may not be able to agree to legally or morally, that cause many on the Brown campus to feel an end may be in sight for ROTC training here.

In a capsule, the faculty made these changes in the recommendations given it by the Curriculum Committee: to Point No. 1, the words "or interdisciplinary programs" were added to further divorce ROTC units from their current status as "departments" at Brown; in Point No. 2, the recommendation originally said "academic credit" and the word "academic" was removed so that the phrase covered all credit; Point No. 5 was added to give ROTC-enrolled students wider latitude in the choice of major concentrations of studies and to eliminate some provisions that prevent ROTC students from majoring in such areas as art, music, and religious studies.

In adding Point 6, the faculty made it clear that it wanted to consider and approve whatever decision is finally made, and Point No. 7 delineated in greater detail the status of ROTC as an extracurricular activity.

A group of several hundred students gathered outside and inside the building where the faculty meeting was held, but the demonstration was orderly and without incident. The faculty voted at the start of the meeting to become a committee of the whole in order to allow 15 student representatives to join the discussions. Faculty and student representatives spoke on both sides of the question after Dean of the College F. Donald Eckelmann presented and explained the Curriculum Committee report. The positions presented were not surprising and varied little from those stated in an open session (*BAM*, March, 1969) of an Ad Hoc Committee in late February. □

Literate bricks and mortar

The subject was university living styles of the future, but John Nicholas Brown, speaking at a student-sponsored forum the other night, went beyond that and talked about some of the problems universities—especially urban ones—face in planning new buildings.

Mr. Brown is a member of the Brown Corporation and influential chairman of the Corporation's Planning and Building Committee. He acknowledged the existence of Brown's overall general building plan for the future, and added that like

all such plans, it was probably obsolete the day it was submitted.

"But this obsolescence is the function of plans for they reflect growth and progress in an institution of this size."

Mr. Brown mentioned briefly some aspects of Brown's overall plan: that the area from the new Bio-Med building to the recently-built Barus-Holley engineering and physics building is roughly blocked out for the sciences; that the humanities and social sciences are grouped around the libraries at the other end of the College Green.

Mr. Brown went through the process by which buildings are initiated beginning with the identification of University needs by the administration, consideration by the Planning and Building Committee, inspection of real estate, selection of an architect, and the other processes required before a building is begun. Then he added something about which he, personally, feels strongly. Said he:

"I am enormously concerned with the preservation of Providence. I helped establish the Providence Preservation Society, and I remember thinking at that time that the problem of building an institution that requires huge structures is not an easy one. How can these large buildings be inserted into an area of 18th and 19th century houses without destroying the countryside and the environment.

"I have never failed to keep this in mind. The scale, texture, color, material and other factors of a new building are vital to the preservation of the area."

Mr. Brown talked about the first design of the new Graduate Center and how he felt the early plan of high rise buildings at the southernmost edge of the campus would have marred the tone of that neighborhood. The plan was scrapped, and the successful solution was the plan to build four towers at a lower elevation.

"Not every building has to shout," Mr. Brown said, "that I'm as good as Michelangelo."

The student-sponsored forum was concerned with two specific factors, a proposed new dormitory at Pembroke and the University's pilot plan for co-educational housing (*BAM*, March, 1969). The panel also included Donnellan Lyndon, chairman of MIT's School of Architecture and principal partner in the firm of Moore, Lyndon, and Turnbull, which is preparing plans for the new dorm.

Lyndon went through a detailed explanation of the function of an architectural firm and showed, through slides, some of the alternatives in planning the new Pembroke dormitory. For the students attending the forum, however, his key statements came when he said:

"The dormitory should enable groups of people to identify with each other. We see groups of perhaps 30 students related in some way. The building is not just a place to sleep, but a place that provides living space. . . . It provides for personal differentiation and is flexible enough to provide for change."

Lyndon said a lot of architecture is dedicated to the notion that if the physical

Under The Elms

problems are defined, somehow the pieces of a building come together. He said the Pembroke dorm will be one that will build the kind of rooms that provide a basis for a living pattern as well as to extend the public life of Pembroke through some "public space" inside the campus.

"We are directed by the idea that the building should help people in a university find a life style—and part of that is that the building should provide a scene and establish a setting. This doesn't just happen."

Lyndon said the Pembroke dorm would be flexible enough for changes 10 and 15 years from now, and that his firm was attempting to find out what students want and expect in a building.

"The trouble is," he added, "students want different things in different years."

In a question and answer period, several students spoke to the need for better undergraduate representation of ideas within the Planning and Building Committee, including their suggestion of actual student participation on the Corporation committee. Several were insistent that student views ought to be solicited when new buildings are being planned, and several others persisted in asking whether the new Pembroke dormitory would be flexible for adaptation should the current experiment in coed housing be successful.

Mr. Brown said it was his feeling that student views could be aired through forums such as the one they were attending. The work of the Planning and Building Committee, he said, was slow, tedious, and technical work that calls for a small committee used to these problems, and then he thanked students for suggestions they had already made. Lyndon reiterated that the architects are avoiding the system "which says that 50 people have to live the same way."

"You know," concluded Mr. Brown, "great universities should be as literate in their buildings as they are in their publications. Few people understand great architecture. Many go ahead and build ungrammatical buildings. We are trying very hard to build a literature into our buildings." □

Women in the Brown Band

When the Brown Band comes marching through the East end zone playing "We're Ever True to Brown" next Sept. 27, there will be a new look to the 45-year-old organization. Pembroke will be included.

The band's administrative board decided last month to admit women students to the sometimes musical group. The reasons? "To boost attendance among the members and project a better image."

Robert M. Ment '70, the band's musical director, explained that an integrated group would motivate people to act more naturally. In recent years, the band has

come under fire from alumni and from officials at other Ivy schools for some questionable halftime routines and the corresponding lack of musical entertainment at the games.

"Obscenity can go," said Andrew L. Eisenberg '71, vice-president of the band. "If there is anything that the band wants to do next fall that can't be done with girls around, then I don't think the band should do it."

On the agenda for the band's administrative board this spring will be the study of logistical problems—such as the changing of uniforms and routines.

"These are two areas that need a long, hard look," one band member observed. "With women in the band the uniforms obviously will need some sprucing up, and, of course, with Pembroke around things will never be routine."

Now that female piccolo players have arrived, can Pembroke cheerleaders be far behind? □

A tribute for Kappy

Friends and former students of English professor I. J. Kapstein '26 will honor him May 9 at a dinner marking his retirement after 40 years on the University faculty.

Included among the speakers on the program in testimonial to one of Brown's best known teachers will be writer S. J. Perelman '25, who has remained a close friend to Prof. Kapstein since their college days.

The program, with speakers limited to five minutes each, will include a number of students and colleagues of Prof. Kapstein. E. Howard Hunt '40 is a novelist whose first book was done for Prof. Kapstein. Anne Byam O'Neil '40, a Massachusetts school teacher, was also a student of Prof. Kapstein, as were Professor Mark Spilka '49, now chairman of the English department, and Professor Charles H. Philbrick, '44, whose doctoral dissertation was done under him.

Other speakers will be Professor of Classics Emeritus Benjamin C. Clough, who taught Prof. Kapstein, and Kappy himself, who will not be limited to five minutes.

Professor Elmer M. Blistein '42, who is planning the testimonial, said alumni and other friends of Prof. Kapstein are invited. Checks for \$7, covering cocktails, dinner and a token gift to Prof. Kapstein, should be made out to Brown University but sent to Prof. Blistein in care of the Department of English. Prof. Blistein said it is hoped that sufficient funds will be raised to establish a scholarship in Prof. Kapstein's honor.

The dinner will be held in Alumnae Hall at Pembroke at 6:30 p.m. May 9. □

Afro Studies are established

A new interdepartmental major in Afro-American Studies has been established following an intensive study by a committee of faculty and students.

The program offers students the oppor-

tunity to study intensively the history and culture of the Negro both in Africa and in the new world.

In drawing up the new area of concentration for undergraduates, the University will use, on an interdepartmental basis, courses already being given here. The program will consist initially of at least 10 semester courses in the areas of Afro-American culture and history, African culture and history, and the social sciences and humanities as they relate to African and Afro-American people.

Structurally, the Afro-American Studies major is set up in the same manner as interdisciplinary programs in American Civilization, International Relations, and Human Studies.

The committee headed by Professor Charles H. Philbrick '44, of the English Department, produced the recommendations, later approved by the Curriculum Committee and discussed by the faculty. It was generally felt that the new concentration would be an evolving program that will demonstrate what additional courses are needed to further strengthen the major. A faculty committee will administer the program, and a student advisory committee probably will be appointed to help develop further plans.

Under the initial course offerings, the departments of history, political science, sociology, anthropology, economics, English, French, and music will be represented. The titles of courses are: Problems in American Negro History, Modern African Political Systems, Peoples of Sub-Saharan Africa, Races and Minorities, Negro Literature in America, Black Literature in the French Language, and Survey of World Music Cultures.

Junior and senior seminars and four electives beyond the introductory level in any one department in the social sciences

Ballots through which the alumni body will elect important officers have been mailed and will be received soon.

The ballots, which must be returned by May 22, will nominate two alumni trustees to the Brown Corporation, and elect a new treasurer of the Associated Alumni, an alumni member of the Athletic Advisory Council, and seven regional directors to the Board of the Associated Alumni.

Alumni Executive Officer Paul F. Mackesey '32 reminds alumni of the importance of casting their votes.

"It is urgent that we have a large number of alumni participating in the election of men to these important positions. Associated Alumni by-laws state that the number voting must be at least 25 percent of the number of holders of earned degrees or no nominations shall be certified to the Corporation. I urge all alumni to vote."

The May issue of the *Monthly* will carry pictures and profiles of the candidates for alumni trustees.

or humanities are included, with the electives constituting a "minor."

The initiation of the new concentration is an extension of work begun in the fall when a "black assertion" seminar was offered for the second semester. As part of the seminar, a series of lectures on black assertion were offered to students and to the public.

In other curriculum developments, the University has inaugurated a study program that will lead to a Bachelor of Science degree in mathematics. The program is intended for the student who has strong interests in pure mathematics, but wants to learn more science than is normally allowed in the current Bachelor of Arts program.

The new program will be similar to the University's Bachelor of Science offerings in applied mathematics, biology, chemistry, engineering, geological sciences, and physics. The University will retain the B.A. program in mathematics for students with major interests in the humanities. □

Doctors transplant liver

The successful regeneration of a section of a rat's liver transplanted from its normal functioning area to another part of a rat's body has been announced by a team of three Brown University doctors.

The autotransplant, in which about 10 per cent of the rat's liver was cut away six months previously and attached to the spleen, is believed to be the first of its kind performed anywhere. It has important medical connotations for the future.

The three-man team is comprised of Dr. Spiros K. Tamvakopoulos, senior research fellow, and Drs. Julien L. Van Lancker and Henry T. Randall, both professors of medical science.

The techniques and results of what was described as "heterotopic liver autotransplantation" were contained in a paper delivered at a meeting of the American Association of Pathologists and Bacteriologists in San Francisco.

Dr. Tamvakopoulos said that when the rat's liver was cut away it was joined to the spleen in a manner that created a continuing blood supply as well as bile drainage. He stated that these two important medical elements were what enabled the autotransplanted liver to grow and perform its normal bodily functions.

"Successful heterotopic autotransplantation of liver tissues can only be expected if precautions are taken to secure adequate vascularization and prevent bile duct proliferation," according to the paper the team prepared.

Dr. Tamvakopoulos said the availability of a functioning portion of liver at a different location within the body could open new vistas for clinical application and provide new approaches for the study of liver regeneration, cancer and enzyme formation by liver cells.

He added that much more work has to be done before any thought could be given to the autotransplantation of liver tissues

within the human body. But continued functioning of a part of the liver transplanted into another part of the body is believed to have some significant possibilities.

For one thing, autotransplantation eliminates the problem of the body's rejection of foreign tissues, the greatest obstacle to transplanting organs from one person to another.

Also, it is possible that the procedure developed at Brown could be used for transplanting unaffected sections of a diseased liver, which then could perform its normal function in another place within the body.

It has long been known that the liver can regenerate itself and grow back if a part of it is cut out. But such regeneration, when a section of the liver is attached to the spleen, had not been attempted before.

Dr. Tamvakopoulos is a native of Athens and received his M.D. and Ph.D. degrees at the Athens University School of Medicine. Before coming to Brown on a joint appointment with the Rhode Island Hospital, he was on the staffs of Peter Bent Brigham Hospital in Boston and the Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons.

Dr. Randall also holds a joint appointment as a professor of medical science at Brown and surgeon in charge of the division of surgical research at Rhode Island Hospital. He formerly was medical director of Memorial Hospital for Cancer and Allied Diseases in New York and a professor of surgery at Cornell University Medical College.

Before joining the Brown medical education faculty, Dr. Van Lancker was professor of pathology and radiology at the University of Wisconsin and chief of the pathology section of the Regional Primate Center in Wisconsin. □

Letters

(Continued from page 1)

smoking, obscenity-shouting [students] are to get our blessings as moral leaders.

ROLAND E. COPELAND '15
Madison, Conn.

SIR: As an interested alumnus, a concerned citizen, and the father of a 19-year-old sophomore, I think "The Quiet Revolution" is great. It shows remarkable insight, empathy and it's even relevant. Congratulations.

JOSEPH E. CADDEN '31
New York City

SIR: Here is support for the views of David Rust '62 (Dec. 1968) for more news about activities on the campus and "fewer articles and pictures of stuffy alumni clubs meetings." About the only value of the latter is the opportunity to observe that a few of one's classmates have gained a little more weight and lost a little more hair than oneself. The serious articles regarding black students at Brown and "The Quiet Revolution" are important contributions to

understanding the problems of educational developments in this period.

GEORGE WALLERSTEIN '51
Seattle, Wash.

SIR: I have read with keen interest Douglas Riggs' article "The Quiet Revolution." In it, he referred to the Magrath Report and the Magaziner-Maxwell Report. Is it possible to receive copies of these reports?

I want to pass these copies along to our administration and student curriculum committees. The University of Cincinnati seems to compare favorably with the situation described at Brown.

LAWRENCE ERWAY GS'63
University of Cincinnati

(A limited number of copies of the Magaziner-Maxwell Report are available for free distribution to interested alumni. They may be requested by writing the Cammarian Club, Brown University. The supply of copies of the Magrath Report has been exhausted and no decision has yet been made to have the report reprinted. Ed.)

SIR: I am deeply disturbed by "A Moral Commitment" in your January issue.

First, let me defend the University as I understand it. Brown was founded and run by WASPS, but by 1930-34, which was my time, it was open to all minorities. . . .

"The Moral Commitment" article smacks of speciousness, insincerity, and a smug self-complacency which does the Negro aspirations no good and certainly detracts from Mr. Heffner's stature. . . .

These present plans will bring onto campus unqualified blacks who, in spite of their best intentions, will migrate together, will ask for separate—but equal—places of congregation, will demand segregated classes taught by blacks, and may erupt into violence when their own deficiencies for equality and integration come home to them.

This great push to chivy the Negro into instant intellectual equity would be better directed to student aid at the secondary-school level. Brown deserves neither censure, nor harassment by the black community. I sense a nervous, vacillating, timorous, hag-ridden guilt on the part of the present administration.

Try to be kind and generous, but not foolhardy. Be concerned and inventive, but not stupid. Be true to tradition and strong in truth, but never bow to unbridled, selfish pressure.

LAURENCE C. BROWN '34
Laconia, N. H.

SIR: . . . Too often the letters you receive are critical of what you are doing, and I thought it might be a good idea to put in writing what I have felt the last few months when the *Monthly* has arrived. It seems to me that it has come alive and is much more appealing. The colorful covers and the new articles are just what was needed and I hope you keep up the good work.

KENNETH E. HULME '54
Cranston, R. I.



by Lyman B. Kirkpatrick, Jr.

The President's Problems

Within a matter of hours after assuming the Presidency, Mr. Nixon had his office issue a 50-page secret questionnaire to the appropriate federal departments and agencies asking for reports within 30 days on major foreign policy issues. These reports may form the basis for new approaches to problems which are keeping the world in a state of continued crisis and conflict.

In reviewing the status of American policy, the basic question remains: Are we making any progress toward the accomplishment of our objectives?

- ☐ The fighting continues in Vietnam and the Paris peace talks make little progress.
- ☐ The Middle East teeters on the brink of a new war despite efforts by the United States, together with the other major powers, to work out some settlement between the Arabs and the Israelis.

☐ Berlin once again appears as a tension point symbolizing what can be most easily described as "the German problem," still the major issue on the continent of Europe nearly a quarter of a century after the end of the war.

☐ France's concern about the role of the United States in Europe makes the relevance of NATO a serious question, while Russian presence in Czechoslovakia resurrects deep concern for the security of Western Europe.

☐ The Pueblo incident and constant border incidents

Lyman B. Kirkpatrick, Jr. formerly was head of the Central Intelligence Agency, which he served as executive director-comptroller. He became University professor of political science at Brown in 1965. Professor Kirkpatrick last year published his book *The Real CIA* and this year will publish another, *Captains Without Eyes*.

'The U.S. is irrevocably committed to a solution in Vietnam that does not deliver the country to the communists but will de-Americanize the war.'

are reminders that Korea remains divided and the situation dangerous.

□ The debate on the installation of an antiballistic missile system is a reminder that the most expensive arms race in the history of mankind continues at a furious pace.

With all of these problems, an end to the fighting in Vietnam remains the foremost problem facing the new administration. Would the United States have committed its prestige, its military forces, and a heavy expenditure of its resources to the preservation of the government in Saigon if in 1965 it had possessed adequate knowledge of what would be required to restore peace in South Vietnam? The mistake was not alone one of underestimating the vast amount of resources that the north would be willing to expend in its effort—a miscalculation based upon what up to then had been largely a guerrilla-based harassment of the Saigon government. It was also a major miscalculation of the degree of influence or control that the central government exercised in the south.

Having placed its commitment squarely behind the anti-communist government in Saigon, the United States is irrevocably committed to a solution in Vietnam which does not deliver the country to the communists, but which will allow a de-Americanization of the war at a fairly early date (e.g., the early seventies) and an eventual demilitarization of the south (perhaps not for a decade or more).

This is a solution which will please no one, but it is a solution that seems to be more and more likely as the meetings in Paris continue to be unproductive and as North Vietnam and the National Liberation Front give every evidence that they have not heard one word the United States has said.

President Johnson announced that he directed the cessation of the bombing of the north with the understanding that the attacks on the cities of the south would cease. Hanoi has said there was no such agreement. Whether there was a mutually agreed understanding is immaterial. In effect, the United States has kept its options open rather than unconditionally and unilaterally stopping the bombing as North Vietnam demanded.

In fact, all options are still open to the United States. This is a fact that should be more apparent to North Vietnam and the N.L.F. as they wait in vain for the concessions they were confident would be forthcoming from the Nixon administration to end the war on N.L.F. terms. Most important of all, time is on the side of the United States. It must be evident now to Hanoi that the Americans cannot be dislodged from Vietnam by force; that, despite impatience with the lack of a clear-cut decision and sorrow at the loss of men, there is determination in the United States to see it through. The longer the war continues, the stronger the forces of the

south will become.

Hanoi has now reached the point where withdrawal of the U.S. forces is not a condition for preliminary negotiations but, rather, an ultimate objective for which the price will increase with time. The passage of time since the commitment of U.S. forces to Vietnam has rendered obsolete the possibility of immediate withdrawal from Southeast Asia.

If the United States badly miscalculated the problems in South Vietnam in 1965, the Hanoi government is making the same mistake in 1969. Having interpreted American willingness to stop the bombing in return for peace talks as a sign of weakness, the North Vietnamese have expected agreement to all of their conditions. The continuation of the attacks on the cities is a clear indication of this view. Hanoi is counting on the Nixon administration to worry about public opinion and thus not take retaliatory action. In this manner the North Vietnamese seek immunity for their actions.

But there is at least one new factor the North Vietnamese may not have taken into account in their calculations: the deteriorating relations between Peking and Moscow. Should the border problem between these countries become more serious or develop into war—declared or otherwise—supplies for North Vietnam could be affected. Only time will tell whether this will lend any urgency to their willingness to negotiate.

The United States may be able to speed an end to the fighting by a clear and unequivocal statement of war aims: that it will withdraw all forces from South Vietnam when all fighting has stopped, when all North Vietnamese military forces have been withdrawn, when all N.L.F. forces have laid down their arms and returned to their homes, when an international force of sufficient size to maintain law and order has moved in to replace the U.S. forces, and when an agreement has been reached on the methods for selection of the future government of South Vietnam.

Vietnam poses the most difficult problem. And yet other areas of the world also urgently require U.S. action.

The Middle East must be defused. Ultimately only the United States and the Soviet Union have it in their power to ease the situation by guaranteeing peace. The Arabs must acknowledge the right of Israel to exist; its boundaries must be established and recognized as must transit rights to and from its territory. There must be an accommodation of the Palestinian Arabs in exchange for cessation of guerrilla activities. The United States and the Soviet Union must agree to limit arms shipments only to what is required to maintain a balance of power. Short of those conditions, any settlement in the Middle East is only a postponement of the fourth war which Nasser talks about.

President Nixon went to Europe so shortly after assuming office to make clear two aspects of his policy: that the United States was not so involved in Vietnam that it would neglect Europe, and that he intended to review in advance with our allies those matters which might be discussed with the Russians. Both of these questions have disturbed Western Europe in recent years.

If the occupation of Czechoslovakia did not clearly indicate Russian intentions in Central Europe, the activities surrounding the West German presidential elections in Berlin in March 1969 certainly did. The Warsaw Pact maneuvers at the time of the election were not solely to harass travellers to West Berlin. They firmly remind the western powers that the Soviet Union regards Germany as the critical issue in Europe. President Nixon's visit to Berlin, and his unequivocal statement of support, firmly indicate the future of Germany as one of the major issues between the Soviet Union and the United States.

The number of problems for discussion between the Russians and Americans is so great that one is tempted to suggest a continuous conference. This suggestion ignores the frequent discussions that do take place in Washington, Moscow and at the United Nations, along with the many agreements that have been reached over the years despite the cold war: the test ban, non-proliferation, outer space, consular and antarctic treaties, the cultural exchanges, commercial aviation and the hot line.

The continuous conference proposal suggestion does indicate, however, that the complexity and immensity of the issues to be discussed will require months or years of negotiation. There is also the consideration that it might possibly be easier to reach agreement on a number of questions on which concessions might balance out, rather than dealing with each individually.

It is incorrect to relate the condition of NATO to the Soviet Union's occupation of Czechoslovakia. It is true that the United States had thinned out its forces in Germany to meet Vietnam priorities. France had withdrawn from the alliance. Other members questioned whether NATO was still needed.

In the view of many people, both Europeans and Americans, Russia no longer appeared to be a threat. There seemed to be liberalization in the Soviet Union. Greater freedom of expression appeared despite occasional trials of those who overdid it. Economic reforms indicated a trend away from state socialism. There was a lessening of police-state controls.

The countries of Eastern Europe were rattling the chains that bound them to the Soviet Union and appeared to be freeing themselves of some of the shackles. Visions of broad avenues between east and west swept into view, and there were thoughts about scrapping of both NATO and the Warsaw Pact to lead to a United Europe.

Then came Czechoslovakia! It was a rude reminder





that the Russians will not tolerate any threats, internal or external, to the *cordon sanitaire* on their western boundary. They consider their first line of defense to be the Bohemian highlands. Their proclamation that this was an internal matter, and that they had the right to intervene, made this point very clear.

The Soviet Union considers itself threatened on the west by Germany and on the east by China. If anything, the United States may be inclined to underestimate the Russian feeling about Germany, a divided nation without nuclear weapons. Regardless, the Russians see the remarkable industrial resurgence of the two Germanies, recognize the increasing ease in the production of nuclear weapons, and do not want to fight the Germans for the third time in this century.

Reunification of Germany would be acceptable to the Soviet Union only if it is based on total demilitarization. If neutralization and mutual guarantees are added, then is it acceptable to the United States, which will be hung up on whether such an arrangement makes West Germany a political plum for communist picking? The question is far more complex for the United States, which must deal with Bonn as a friend and ally and also consider the other NATO powers, while the Russians can, and will, tell the East Germans what to do.

If the issues of Vietnam, the Middle East and Germany are complex, so, too, is the question of an arms limitation agreement. The limited test-ban treaty and the prohibition of nuclear weapons in outer space were relatively easy agreements to reach. By comparison, adherence to these agreements could be checked with no infringement of sovereignty. Seismographs and air sampling devices can be used to detect nuclear explosions above ground in violation of the test-ban treaty, and similar tests could be used to check space vehicles. An agreement to limit ICBMs or ABMs is more difficult to verify, and this has proven to be the major obstacle in previous disarmament discussions.

However, the Soviet Union now may be willing to accept the use of photographic satellites by both parties to verify that there is no installation of weapons contrary to the agreement. This solution does raise a whole series of questions about deception and concealment far too complex to discuss here, but the possibility of permanent mutual observation from space does at least provide a possibility.

If an arms limitation agreement is reached with the Soviet Union, the amount of money the United States could divert to pressing domestic needs challenges the imagination. We have become conditioned to expect that the estimated cost of new military programs will be incorrect—on the low side—by one hundred per cent or more. Anti-ballistic missile systems, with an announced

'The cold war is more likely to be won at home than abroad. Through example, U.S. foreign policy will make it clear why any nation should follow us.'

cost of a few billions, develop into a vast program of hundreds of billions. If this expenditure could be avoided, not only the people of the United States would benefit, but the world would breathe a great deal easier.

The U.S. government is expected to insure that there are no anti-missile gaps in American defenses. There are two ways to accomplish this: build defenses or reduce the threat. Building defenses is the easiest answer, but one which will produce complex and expensive monuments to fear, dwarfing even France's vast and useless Maginot Line. At least the Maginot Line can be converted into housing and storage, but what does one do with an old, anti-missile system?

The timid will say that if we let our defenses down, we will be vulnerable to nuclear blackmail. The wary say we cannot trust the Russians. The answer is to have the courage to do what sane men know must be done. We must enter negotiations on all of these matters with determination and doggedness that I believe is our national characteristic.

Why should we accept insincerity when we know the Russians will be equally insistent on the guarantee of freedom from fear?

The goal is not only an end to the arms race. For without the burden of the fantastic cost of arms, which keeps us wallowing in an ever deeper tax trough, we can build the society we want, one which is not conditioned and limited by external threats. The cold war is more likely to be won at home than abroad. If the United States does what it should do at home, our influence abroad will be unchallenged by any nation or ideology. Through example, U.S. foreign policy will then make it clear why any other nation in the world should follow us.

The national conscience finally may be awakening to the recognition that the wealthiest society on earth—one which has reputedly the most efficient managers—should not tolerate hunger and poverty. Perhaps we may learn to understand that those who do not have to be permanently institutionalized, because of mental or physical deficiencies, can be educated or trained sufficiently to support themselves. Perhaps we may come to understand that the majority of those who can earn a living may prefer that form of existence to welfare. Perhaps the elimination of poverty is a step toward solving the problem of the cities.

And perhaps it is only appropriate in the milieu of Brown University that one should see education as the basic solution to many of the nation's most critical problems.

Educating and training the poor and hungry can remove thousands from welfare roles each year and, in turn,

start the cycle that may eventually assist in reducing sub-marginal housing rather than shifting the slums from one part of a city to another. The ability to earn a living brings self-respect and pride, two traits in man that cannot be legislated or ordered into existence. These traits will do more to improve living conditions in new housing areas than all the regulations on breaking windows, disposal of garbage, and maintenance of property.

If crime is considered a major domestic problem, and it should be, once again education will play a major role in its solution. Many of the proposals for reducing the crime rate in the United States are strictly that: methods for achieving more acceptable statistics, not attacks on the causes of crime. Education and training, reduction of poverty and improvement of living conditions, will reduce the number of people who turn to crime out of necessity or frustration. There is another requirement: the development of correctional institutions that will rehabilitate the non-criminal element of society and not add to recidivism, as all too often is the case today.

Then, of course, there is the problem of civil rights. Here, the real question is whether the people of the United States will continue to make progress in eliminating from their society legalized discrimination, or whether the country will enter a reactionary period. The black people are disappointed at the slowness of progress. Militants encourage violence, separation and segregation. Only patience and mutual education on both sides will bring a united America.

The pertinence of these domestic issues to American security policy is of major importance. If we can solve—reasonably rapidly—the problems of poverty, civil rights and domestic order within the framework of our political and economic system, it can have a great impact on international relations. The rest of the world is awed by America's immense power and great wealth. We are respected for our freedoms and the openness of our society. But there is skepticism as to whether American capitalism is humanistic and can cope with the problems of the individual. Demonstrating that these problems can be solved within our system will go far toward destroying the appeals of the left, new or old.

There are no easy solutions to any of these problems, domestic or international. Difficult decisions will have to be made, and, in some instances, action will have to be taken on an urgent basis.

To attain any one goal—the end of the war in Vietnam, peace in the Middle East, a settlement in Europe, an arms agreement with Russia, an end to poverty and discrimination in the United States—would be a major accomplishment. To achieve them all would start a new world. It would be a world of hope.

END

Don't Talk To Strange Bears

Edward Koren is an artist whose drawings used to be funny and still are. He teaches art at Brown, but his two other careers are that he draws cartoons for *The New Yorker*, *Harper's*, *Look*, *Punch*, and other magazines, and he is a brilliant print-maker. Mr. Koren dislikes being called a cartoonist; he says comic artist or satirist are better terms. In fact, he became angry the other day when a Brown student said to him: "Hey, Mr. Koren. Still doing your jokes?"

Quiet and slightly built, Mr. Koren has a large crop of black hair that is usually in such a state of disarray that it appears he has just returned from raking leaves in a high wind. This, and a somewhat monstrous mustache, tend to conceal the fact that Mr. Koren is beginning to bald. His steel-rimmed glasses, casual attire, and style of hair come together into the complete image one might expect of a good artist.

Edward Koren is intelligent and, as

one editor puts it, a bit snotty. He is articulate, innately clever and witty, and a man with deep sensitivities. He is retiring to the extent that there are many people here who have admired his work in *The New Yorker* without

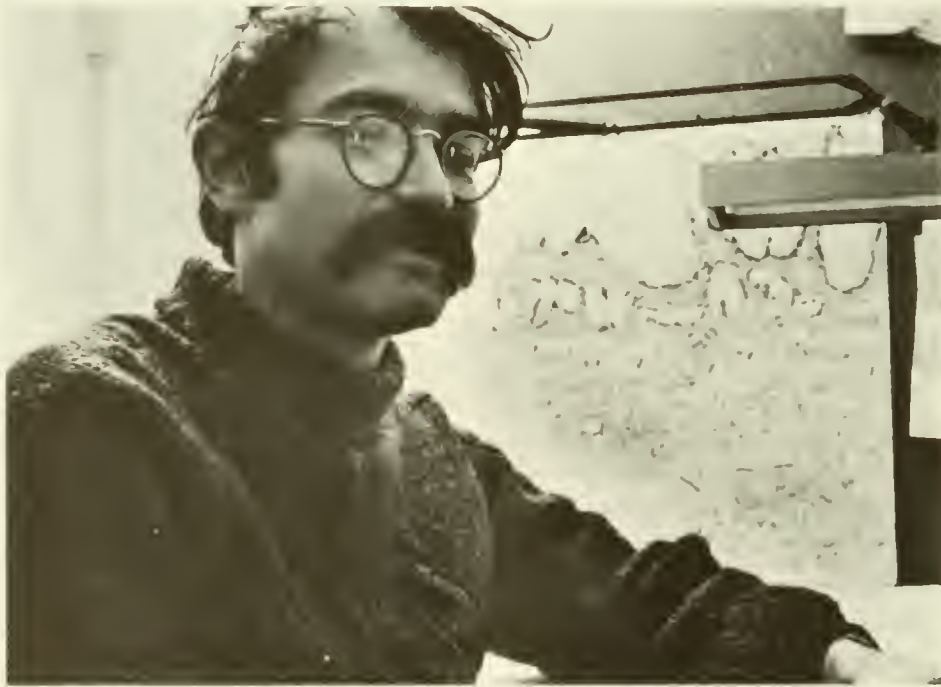
celebrity." Adds one fellow artist, completely taken by Edward Koren's ability at print-making:

"If I were Ed Koren and someone called me snotty, I'd consider the term kind of endearing."

At *The New Yorker*, where Mr. Koren is one of a new and young group of talented cartoonists (comic artists), his work has begun to appear with increasing frequency. He is under contract to the magazine, which is no small accomplishment even though *New Yorker* art director James Geraghty denies competition among cartoonists is intense.

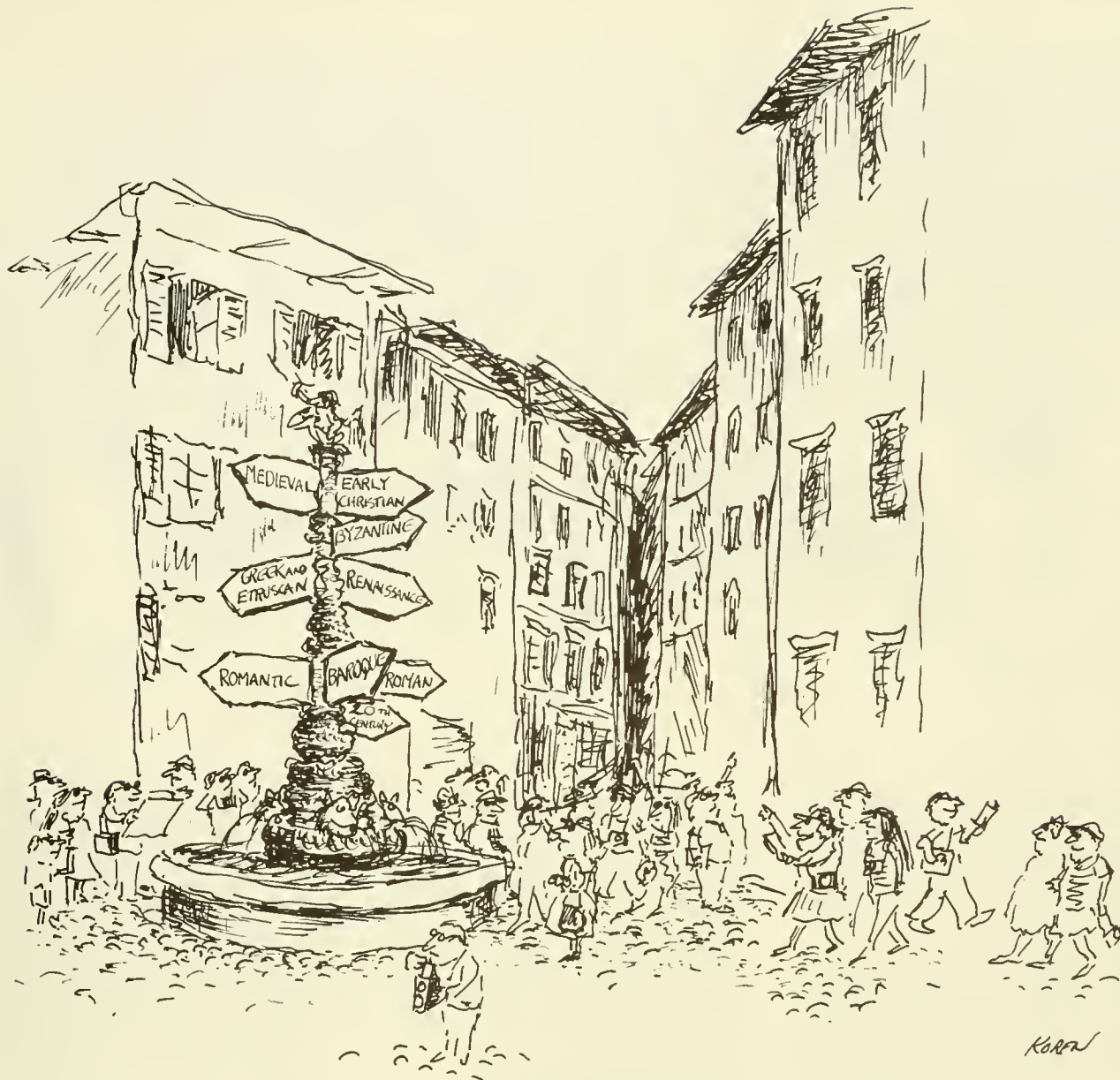
"One is either in, or one is out," says Mr. Geraghty. "At *The New Yorker*, Ed Koren is in. The sole competition he faces is related to his ability to produce."

It wasn't always that way. Edward Koren began drawing his cartoons in high school in Mt. Vernon, N. Y., and by the time he got to Columbia



Robert Reithley

realizing he is teaching at Brown. He can be brash, and he is not one to suffer fools gladly. At the same time he is personable with a strange, magnetic power that evokes great affection from a circle of friends and admirers. He is shy to the point, says a friend, that he would "flee from Providence before becoming any kind of a



College he was good enough to join the staff of *The Jester*, the humor magazine. *The Jester* was going through a transformation from what a Columbia alumnus describes as "jock humor" to a magazine highly skilled in political satire. Koren became editor ("I could then run the stuff I wanted to run") and some say *The Jester* was then at the peak of a renaissance. Among its regular features was a large double-page spread in the center of the magazine to include a huge cartoon or tableau, which Mr. Koren usually drew. The text was written by Richard Brickner, then its managing editor and today a teacher and writer at City College of New York.

It is an interesting commentary on the times that in the mid-1950s, when Mr. Koren was editor of *The Jester*, Columbia proposed a kind of com-

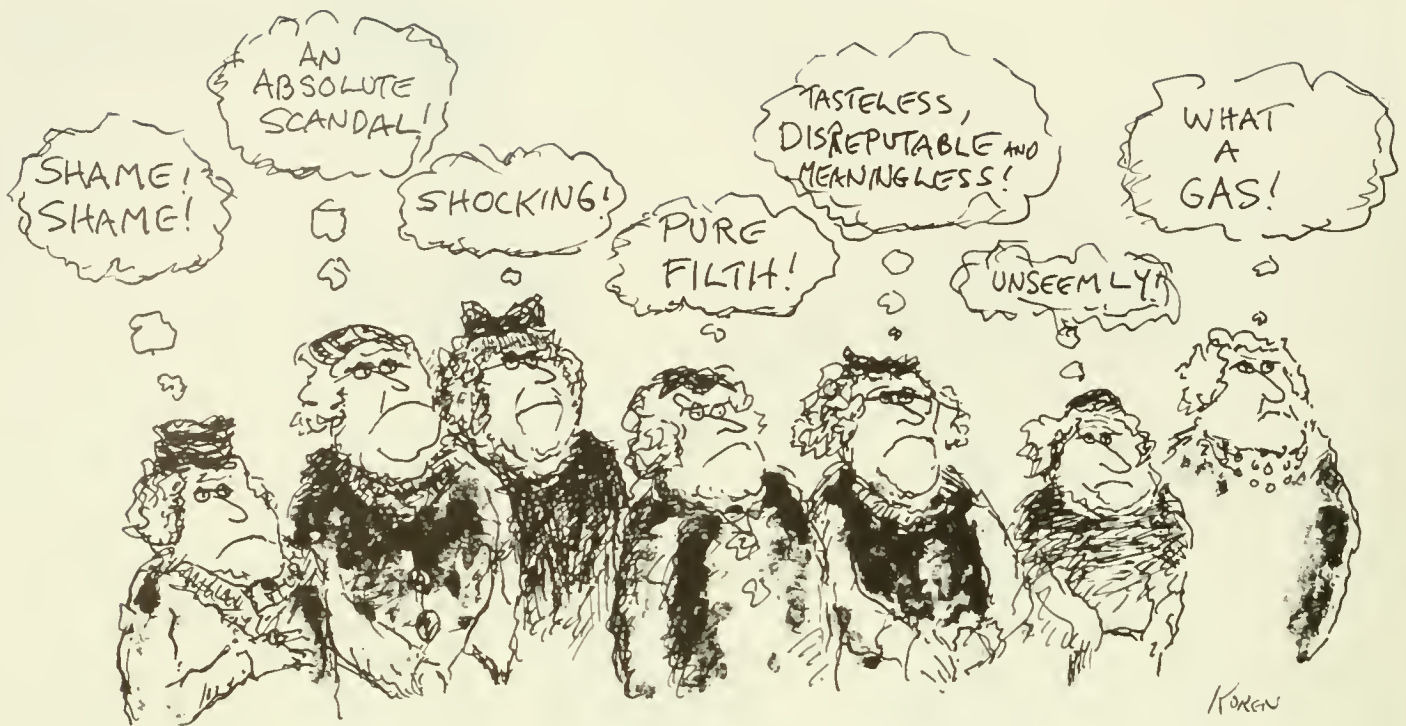
pulsory citizenship program in which students were to engage, for credit, in tutoring and other forms of community service. Editors Koren and Brickner didn't like the idea. Both were "private" people who felt they should finish off their adolescence before going into this kind of work. In any event, it should not be compulsory.

"We might feel differently today," says Mr. Brickner. "But then we felt this was wrong. If one is outgoing socially, then he should do this kind of work. We felt it was an imposition, and we attacked it.

"Ed Koren was funny then and he still is today. He has always had a quivering rage against asininity, and some of his best cartoons are his nastiest—a tremendous energy is derived from anger and rage. Both of us felt that not only was the program

wrong to be compulsory, but it was also silly. Columbia reversed itself and did not make the program compulsory, and while no one has ever said we had anything to do with it, the editors felt they had a role in that decision. I think it demonstrates the impact art can have politically."

While Mr. Koren was known for his humorous works for the Columbia magazine, he was also busy in the more serious work of print-making. After graduation from Columbia in 1957, he went to Paris to study under Stanley W. Hayter, an Englishman, who headed the internationally known print-making center, Atelier 17. It was there that Mr. Koren became a close friend of two other art students, Paris-born Henri T. Zerner and Daniel J. Robbins, who was studying at Atelier 17 on a Ful-



bright Fellowship. It was to be a long friendship, for Mr. Zerner today is an instructor in art history at Brown and Mr. Robbins heads the Museum of Art at the Rhode Island School of Design.

As is often the case in discussing art, it is difficult to describe what is loosely called the "Atelier idiom." For Mr. Zerner, the Atelier idiom of print-making is somewhat narrow and constricting. Mr. Robbins saw Atelier as a place artists went with a serious interest in print-making, and yet Edward Koren somehow did not seem to fit the Atelier style. He was a good draftsman even 10 years ago, and his cartoons had already attracted some attention, at least among the college crowd. But his talents were wildly divided. Mr. Zerner feels that the Koren prints of that era were ominous and full of odd shapes that were disagreeable. Mr. Robbins takes a more philosophical view; this was kind of an evolutionary stage for Mr. Koren. He was a student, and his work was terribly serious, as student work tends to be. He was experimenting and trying all the things he was learning. Both agree that a pivotal time in Mr. Koren's career came when he broke the Atelier style.

"When Ed broke from Atelier, he did it through a small print he calls

'The Japanese Couple,'" recalls Mr. Zerner. "It was a simple, straightforward drawing that was amusing and discarded the elaborate Atelier style. What he did was to rejoin his serious print-making with his cartooning. The result was that his cartoons became freer and looser, and more humor went into his serious prints."

Mr. Robbins also saw the two aspects of Mr. Koren's work as marvelously resolved.

"If I were to type him—though this is dangerous to do—I'd see him as a surrealist. His etchings and drawings have the same wit as his cartoons. I think it is impossible to separate his cartoons and his serious work. Ten years ago one could make that separation easily. It is impossible for Ed Koren to put down a line without sensitivity. The essence of his work is that it is not all that fun and fancy free. It is funny-serious, funny-strange, maybe funny-peculiar."

Mr. Koren left Atelier in 1959, went into the U.S. Army, got his Master of Fine Arts degree in painting and print-making from Pratt Institute, and plunged into several jobs. He worked for an art gallery, was on the art staff of the Columbia Press for a time, and spent several

years at his work attempting, without great success, to sell. He did get some magazines to take some of his cartoons and other work. He doesn't talk much about those today, for they were magazines with "hip" editors who were fun to talk to; editors who filled a prescribed number of pages with material that fitted the tone of the magazine, and then used other, more meaningful material in the remaining pages. Ed Koren in those days was doing the "other, more meaningful" work, but the vehicle for his drawings is not something he looks on with pride now.

In 1961, he sold his first cartoon to *Esquire* magazine, and the next year *The New Yorker* bought one. But it was touch and go for a long time. In 1965, *The New Yorker* had seen enough of his work to place him under contract. Obviously, says James Geraghty, *The New Yorker* thinks he is great.

"His drawing style is unlike anyone else. But how do you describe it? It's like asking a musician to talk about his music. Words are meaningless. The line itself is different. His animals are kind of furry bears, and you look at them and say to yourself: 'We're in for a hard winter.' He is serious and very satirical. Artists like Saul Steinberg think he's great, but a



KOREN

"Extend your left rear paw behind you. Raise your right front paw above your head and extend your left front paw straight in front of you. On the count of four, breathe deeply. . . ."

lot of people don't understand him and those hairy creatures of his."

While there is some difficulty, even among his greatest admirers, in describing the quality of Mr. Koren's line or the genesis of his ideas, there is one aspect of his work in which there is some accord: the best Koren art has been done in the last two or three years. Mr. Koren became an

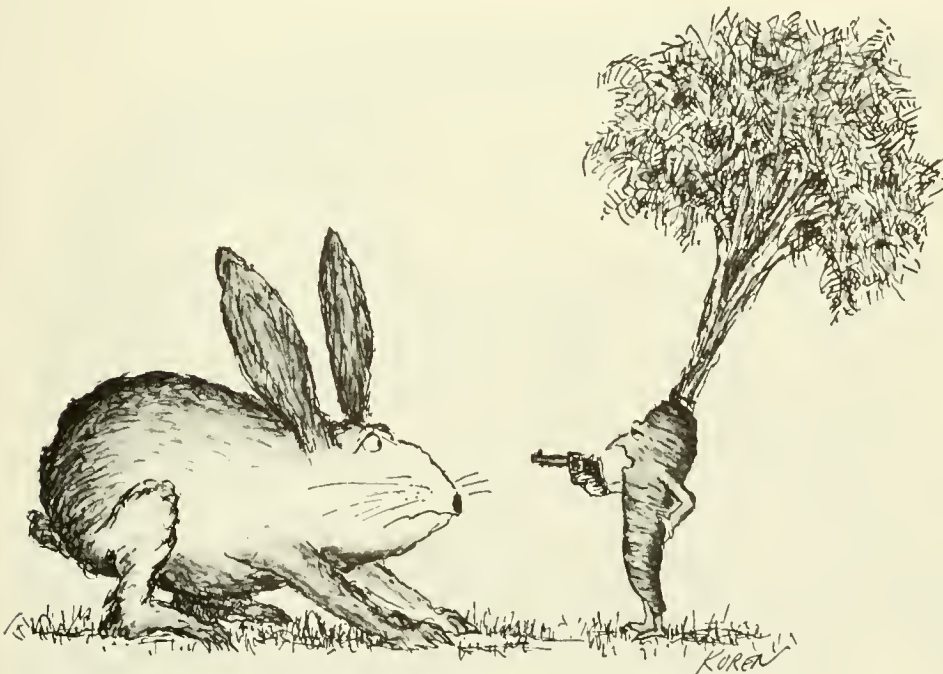
instructor in art at Brown in 1967, and it is not so much a matter of what this association has done for his work as it is that teaching, in one sense, may be some kind of stimulus for what comes off the Koren drawing board.

Mr. Koren says he likes to teach. He instructs a foundation course in two and three-dimensional design, be-

ginning and advanced drawing, and print-making. He likes students, except when they ask him if he is still doing his "gags" for *The New Yorker*. But more than that, perhaps, Mr. Koren no longer has to hustle his art. He says he is not a dilettante, though he tried a year or two during which he did not work. "The good old Puritan ethic caught up with me; I became nervous and had to get back to working again full-time."

Mr. Koren, his wife and son Nat moved into a 150-year-old house on Arnold Street not long after they came to Brown. Their neighbors are such people as Thomas R. Adams, librarian of the John Carter Brown Library, and Bradford F. Swan, book collector and theater critic for the *Providence Journal-Bulletin*. Mr. Koren says this is the only place in Providence to live. The Koren home has its own old-Providence charm, and the Korens have decorated it in a fashion one would expect of an artist. Prints and drawings fill the walls. Some have been done by Mr. Koren, others are favorites of his by other artists. In the kitchen, even the refrigerator door is filled with pictures of Koren characters that ask such questions as: "What do lions do?" Just below there is one of Koren's

(Text continues page 20)

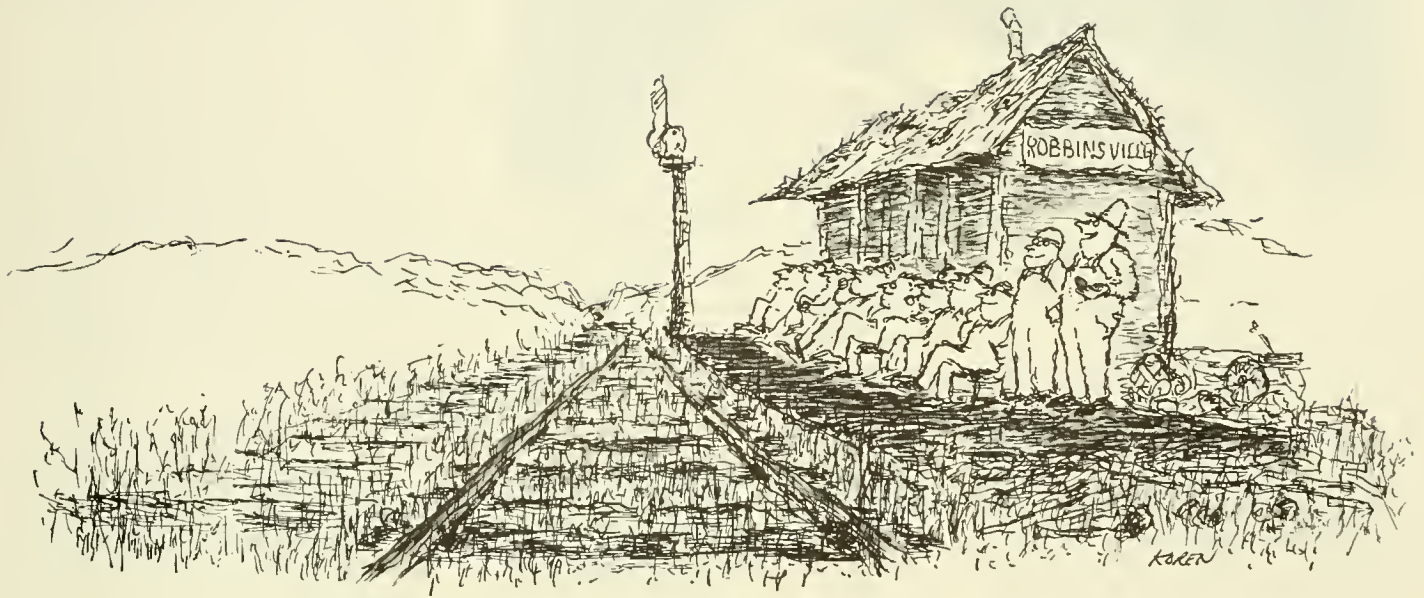


"You've just raided your last patch."



"I've got to install an anti-pollution device or get out of town."





"Well, there she goes—the 5:08 to Los Angeles. Right on time!"





"For an oldie, you're a goodie."

beasts, mouth agape, and the word "ROAR!" bursting from it. It is part of Nat Koren's education.

On the top floor at 29 Arnold Street, Mr. Koren has his studio. The quarters are cramped and austere, but he likes them. Mr. Koren is too small, even on tiptoe, to see very much from his studio window. But on the roof of his home, his favorite spot, he can see all of Providence harbor. Within the walls of his studio are files of drawings, some in color, others in black and white. Finished and unfinished drawings are on the table tops. One lay there illustrating a theater filled with Koren's beasts, and on the stage was another of his animals. Beneath it the caption read: "O.K., let's give a great paw for a great performance." Mr. Koren explains that the master of ceremonies is kind of a fatuous Ed Sullivan, and the creatures before him are "one of those silly TV audiences."

It is here that most of the Koren ideas develop. He does not take many suggestions from other people—"they don't sit well with me usually," he says. Sometimes there are actual situations that show up in Koren cartoons, like the five-year-old who said to one of his playmates: "Did you

hear what happened to Dr. Spock?" Or there is one that reflects Mr. Koren's dislike for violence and cruelty. At a recent exhibition of grotesque art, a little old lady, after witnessing countless examples of death by varied and bizarre methods, says to the artist: "Loved the show."

When Mr. Koren speaks of his own work, which is reluctantly and infrequently, he says he is modernistic but not avant-garde. He is active in the professional establishment through exhibits of his etchings and drawings. He admires the works of 20th century French artist Jean Dubuffet, but claims he is not much affected by him in a strict sense. He is more likely to point to his cartoons and say he remembers the work of the late *New Yorker* cartoonist Sam Cobean, who did the "Naked Eye" before he was killed in an automobile accident.

Mr. Koren hears little reaction to his work in the city in which he lives. He is aware that some people regard his work as sloppy. There are lines that are scraggly as if drawn by a spidery hand. Someone meets him and says: "I thought you were 70 years old." Then, in New York, someone else greets him with: "Oh,

you're Ed Koren." Nothing else needs to be said. Edward Koren feels good for a week.

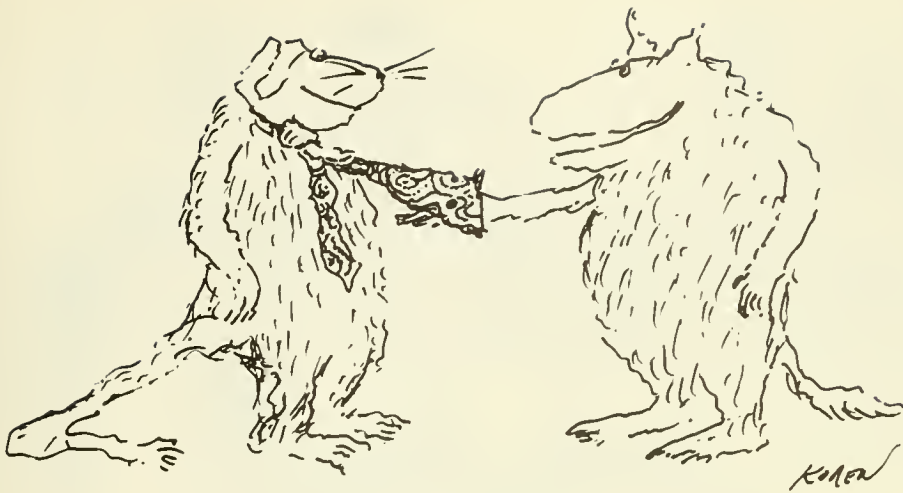
"Art is not monolithic," says Mr. Koren, "and I do many things. But basically I'm funny. If I can sit down and draw something, and then sit back and laugh at it, that's all I need. I don't need a ton of praise. My wife Mimi is a good copy editor who worked for a number of publishers. Sometimes I show my stuff to her. If she doesn't like it and I do, she loses. Most of this comes from the satisfaction of drawing the cartoon in the first place.

"I have a great affection for my characters, a feeling for these beasts who tend to have humanoid qualities. It is fair to say that what I was doing two years ago I'm not doing today; this is part of being free enough without having to hustle my work. I've had artists say to me, 'I wish I had your situation.' I like to teach, and I am compelled to draw. Together they take the edge off hunger."

One of the things to come from Mr. Koren in the last two years is a new children's book *Don't Talk To Strange Bears*, published by Windmill Books of Simon and Schuster. The main character is a youngster named Nat, but like so much of Mr. Koren's work, the words aren't its main attraction. The book is a tapestry of Mr. Koren's beasts in an outpouring of all of the creatures the artist has produced over the years. There are vacationing vegetables and furry

The *Brown Alumni Monthly* expresses its appreciation to the following publications for permission to republish these cartoons: Page 15, *Harper's*; Page 16, *The New Yorker* (Jan. 20, 1968) and *Harper's* (March, 1968); Page 17, *The New Yorker* (June 11, 1966); Page 18, *The New Yorker* (April 22, 1967 and Jan. 11, 1969); Page 19, *The New Yorker* (Sept. 13, 1968 and Feb. 15, 1969); Page 20, *The New Yorker* (July 23, 1966); Page 21, *The Saturday Evening Post* and *The New Yorker* (Dec. 16, 1967); Page 22, *Harper's* (Jan. 1969) and *The New Yorker* (Dec. 23, 1967); Page 23, *The New Yorker* (July 20, 1968 and Sept. 9, 1967). Copyright © 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969. The *New Yorker Magazine, Inc.* Copyright © by Harper's, 1968, 1969.

BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY



"I love your tie."

creatures that bear a striking resemblance to those in recent *New Yorker* cartoons. The charm of the book is that for a child, there is something new to be found with each re-reading.

Perhaps more than anything else, *Don't Talk To Strange Bears*, in comparison with more serious works, illustrates something of a paradox of Mr. Koren, though even when he is doing different things he is generally amusing. Mr. Koren's friend and former co-worker Richard Brickner sees him at his best when he is nastiest. James Geraghty thinks Koren cartoons for *The New Yorker* are serious and satirical, but not all agree on what motivates Edward Koren. One close friend, also an editor, sees Mr. Koren as a polite humorist who never uses the broad sword. He is never crude, never violent, and even when he is satirical there is a certain warmth in what he does.

"Ed has a war going on within him," says this editor. "It is between being kind of a New York liberal and an absolute humorist who must stay out of politics in order to see the whole spectrum of life; the alternative is to see what is funny in only half the spectrum. Ed feels strongly against the war in Vietnam and the stupidity of some politicians. Yet he has worked hard to suppress that in his art. Because he is never crude, he is treated kindly by a great many people.

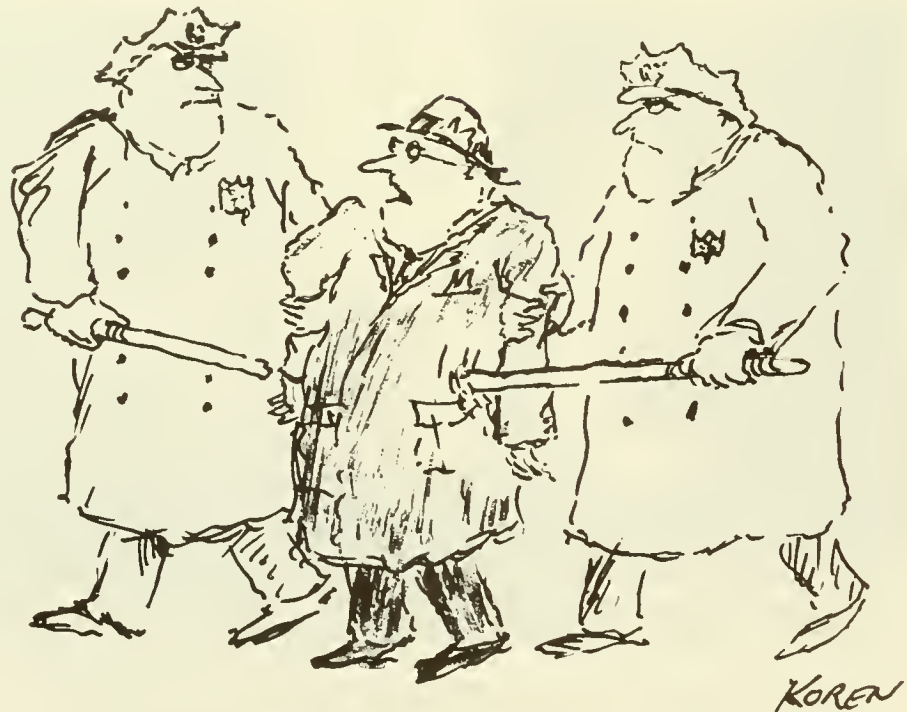
"I know Ed admires the work of Jean Dubuffet, who has a marvelously fertile mind when he draws

houses that don't look much like houses, and astonishing-looking cows that don't look much like cows. Ed has concocted his own animals, and there aren't many young guys around today who do that. You have those damned things that don't look like bears or lions, and they add a special quality to his work. I remember a birthday card Ed sent out when Nat was born. Here was this child surrounded by all those odd and wonderfully creative animals. It almost looked Boy Scouty."

Mr. Koren admits that there is a great deal of truth in the tag of "professional liberal" hung on him by another artist. He says he draws the things that make him mad, and what makes him mad are those things that anger "any aging liberal." But at 33 years old, Edward Koren says this with a slight pause, and then he adds, "Maybe the aging part is a point. Perhaps I'm a conservative." He isn't, but Mr. Koren seems to see what is funny in more than one half of life.

When one has left the studio of Edward Koren, there remains a feeling of futility in attempting to describe art and the growing works of a creative mind and hand. The thought is best expressed by the great *New Yorker* cartoonist and artist Saul Steinberg who, when asked by Mr. Koren to talk about his work in a lecture at Brown, replied: "Oh, I couldn't do that. My art is eloquent enough." And yet Saul Steinberg does offer a perceptive observation of Mr. Koren in what is, admittedly, a difficult assessment.

"The main thing in the profession of humor," says Mr. Steinberg, "is to invent your own world. Koren has done this. It is an original, peculiar, and interesting world. If an artist cannot invent this world, he might as



"There surely must be some mistake—I'm middle-class!"



"Hugh just loves to drive."



"Daddy! Daddy! American planes bombed a key rail depot near Hanoi and knocked out a power station today in a record number of strikes for the third consecutive day!"



KOREN

"With this sculpture, the current crisis between the object and the image reaches into the more fundamental conflict between the metaphysical angst of the first-generation Abstract Expressionists and the space-environment preoccupations of the avante-garde."



well sell insurance or do something else. Koren's is not conventional; invented worlds never are. Artists do this because they search for other facets of the world in which they live. We've only scratched the surface of our own world, and the more an artist scratches, the more he finds.

"To see a man who doesn't know how to draw, to see a man who teaches himself, is a beautiful thing. Edward Koren has the quality of not knowing how to draw, and he lets us see how he teaches himself. When one teaches oneself, one is clumsy. And the life of the artist is going from one clumsy thing to another. For the good artist, the end is never in sight."

When Ed Koren was still going to school, he was told, as are most art students, of something written by the Japanese artist Hokusai. It said:

"From the age of six I had a mania for drawing forms of things. By the time I was 50, I had published an in-

finitude of designs, but all I have produced before the age of 70 is not worth taking into account. At 75 I have learned a little about the structure of nature—of animals, plants and trees, birds, fishes, and insects. In consequence, when I am 80 I shall have made a little more progress. At 90, I shall penetrate the mystery of things. At 100, I shall certainly have reached a marvelous stage, and when I am 110, everything I do—be it but a line or a dot—will be alive. I beg those who live as long as I to see if I do not keep my word.—Written at the age of 75 by me, Hokusai, today the old man mad about drawing."

Mr. Koren says it is his favorite saying.

END

By Consent of the Governed

by F. Donald Eckelmann

Today many of our most promising students in The College wish to participate in the formulation of policies and regulations governing the academic life and the social life of undergraduates. They have a keen interest in the entire spectrum of activities which affect the quality of undergraduate education, and in turn the kinds of lives they will lead as alumni.

These students think highly of themselves, as do the adults who know them well. They are asking professors and administrators to take them seriously, and not to mistake their aggressiveness for arrogance. It is clear they want to shoulder some of the responsibilities previously assigned entirely to faculty and administrators.

For some people, the aspirations of the current student generation constitute a threat, while for others this represents a unique educational opportunity. The former are probably unsure of their own talents and uncertain about the ways to creatively employ and channel these aspirations. The latter are optimists, and see in the aspirations of today's students a real-life teaching and learning opportunity which could enrich the intellectual and social life of students and improve the quality of human relationships in the University.

The tendency today is to involve students more and more in the formulation of policies and regulations governing their lives as undergraduates. Is this wise? Are we not taking some real risks? I think this action is wise and I also think we are taking some real risks. But they must be taken if we are to move on to new relationships between faculty and students, and to more timely educational goals that take into account the needs of future alumni and society.

As we consider the evolving role of students and anticipate further changes in student-faculty-administration relationships, certain basic considerations, attitudes, and perspectives need to be clearly understood, nurtured, and subscribed to.

The first of these has to do with recognizing and employing good ideas regardless of where they come from and regardless of the rhetoric used to com-



F. DONALD ECKELMANN
Dean of the College

Michael Boyer '68

municate them. Quality ideas are hard to come by, mainly because they are generated in creative minds that are not bound by rigidity or stifled by apathy and complacency. Such people are all too rare. Institutions that are exciting to be at and have expanding horizons recognize and value such persons, and draw on the resources they bring to the community. These institutions do not yield to the temptation to judge ideas on the basis of dress, length of hair, style of clothing and age of the source.

Secondly, we need to recognize that undergraduate student bodies represent an enormous untapped reservoir of quality ideas. Their best ideas, wisely employed, will enhance the educational process, as well as strengthen and renew educational institutions. To fail to tap such a reservoir hardly makes sense.

Thirdly, there is the matter of influence, and the amount of influence different people have in University affairs. The ideal situation is one in which an individual's influence is proportional to the good sense he makes. When this is the case, it follows that some people will have much more to say about the formulation of University policies than others, but for good reasons.

We are saying then that talented persons should have a major voice in governing the University. There is a twofold purpose in this. One is to protect the University from well meaning individuals and groups whose ideas, if

(Continued on page 41)

Who's in Charge?

*Trustees . . . presidents . . . faculty . . . students, past and present:
who governs this society that we call 'the academic community'?*

THE CRY has been heard on many a campus this year. It came from the campus neighborhood, from state legislatures, from corporations trying to recruit students as employees, from the armed services, from the donors of funds, from congressional committees, from church groups, from the press, and even from the police:

"Who's in charge there?"

Surprisingly the cry also came from "inside" the colleges and universities—from students and alumni, from faculty members and administrators, and even from presidents and trustees:

"Who's in charge here?"

And there was, on occasion, this variation: "Who *should* be in charge here?"

STRANGE QUESTIONS to ask about these highly organized institutions of our highly organized society? A sign, as some have said, that our colleges and universities are hopelessly chaotic, that they need more "direction," that they have lagged behind other institutions of our society in organizing themselves into smooth-running, efficient mechanisms?

Or do such explanations miss the point? Do they overlook much of the complexity and subtlety (and perhaps some of the genius) of America's higher educational enterprise?

It is important to try to know.

Here is one reason:

► Nearly 7-million students are now enrolled in the nation's colleges and universities. Eight years hence, the total will have rocketed past 9.3-million. The conclusion is inescapable: what affects our colleges and universities will affect unprecedented numbers of our people—and, in unprecedented ways, the American character.

Here is another:

► "The campus reverberates today perhaps in part because so many have come to regard [it] as the most promising of all institutions for developing cures for society's ills." [Lloyd H. Elliott, president of George Washington University]

Here is another:

► "Men must be discriminating appraisers of their society, knowing coolly and precisely what it is about society that thwarts or limits them and therefore needs modification.

"And so they must be discriminating protectors of their institutions, preserving those features that nourish and strengthen them and make them more free." [John W. Gardner, at Cornell University]

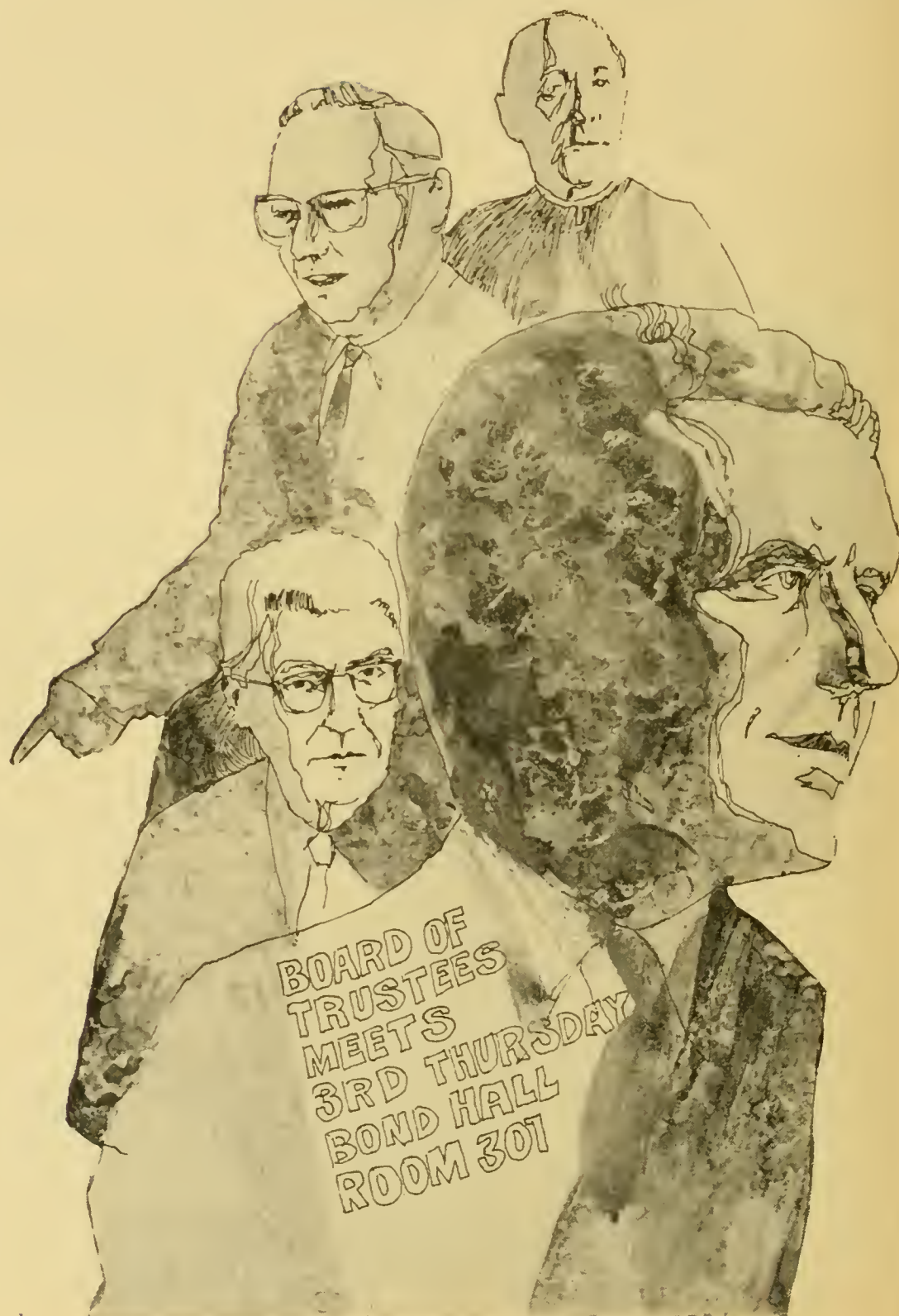
But *who* appraises our colleges and universities? *Who* decides whether (and how) they need modifying? *Who* determines what features to preserve; which features "nourish and strengthen them and make them more free?" In short:

Who's in charge there?

Who's in Charge—I The Trustees

BY THE LETTER of the law, the people in charge of our colleges and universities are the trustees or regents—25,000 of them, according to the educated guess of their principal national organization, the Association of Governing Boards.

"In the long history of higher education in America," said one astute observer recently,



"trustees have seldom been cast in a heroic role." For decades they have been blamed for whatever faults people have found with the nation's colleges and universities.

Trustees have been charged, variously, with representing the older generation, the white race, religious orthodoxy, political powerholders, business and economic conservatism—in short, The Establishment. Other critics—among them orthodox theologians, political powerholders, business and economic conservatives—have accused trustees of not being Establishment *enough*.

On occasion they have earned the criticisms. In the early days of American higher education, when most colleges were associated with churches, the trustees were usually clerics with stern ideas of what should and should not be taught in a church-related institution. They intruded freely in curriculums, courses, and the behavior of students and faculty members.

On many Protestant campuses, around the turn of the century, the clerical influence was lessened and often withdrawn. Clergymen on their boards of trustees were replaced, in many instances, by businessmen, as the colleges and universities sought trustees who could underwrite their solvency. As state systems of higher education were founded, they too were put under the control of lay regents or trustees.

Trustee-faculty conflicts grew. Infringements of academic freedom led to the founding, in 1915, of the American Association of University Professors. Through the association, faculty members developed and gained wide acceptance of strong principles of academic freedom and tenure. The conflicts eased—but even today many faculty members watch their institution's board of trustees guardedly.

In the past several years, on some campuses, trustees have come under new kinds of attack.

► At one university, students picketed a meeting of the governing board because two of its members, they said, led companies producing weapons used in the war in Vietnam.

► On another campus, students (joined by some faculty members) charged that college funds had been invested in companies operating in racially divided South Africa. The investments, said the students, should be canceled; the board of trustees should be censured.

► At a Catholic institution, two years ago, most students and faculty members went on strike because the trustees (comprising 33 clerics and 11 lay-

men) had dismissed a liberal theologian from the faculty. The board reinstated him, and the strike ended. A year ago the board was reconstituted to consist of 15 clerics and 15 laymen. (A similar shift to laymen on their governing boards is taking place at many Catholic colleges and universities.)

► A state college president, ordered by his trustees to reopen his racially troubled campus, resigned because, he said, he could not "reconcile effectively the conflicts between the trustees" and other groups at his institution.

HOW DO MOST TRUSTEES measure up to their responsibilities? How do they react to the lightning-bolts of criticism that, by their position, they naturally attract? We have talked in recent months with scores of trustees and have collected the written views of many others. Our conclusion: With some notable (and often highly vocal) exceptions, both the breadth and depth of many trustees' understanding of higher education's problems, including the touchiness of their own position, are greater than most people suspect.

Many boards of trustees, we found, are showing deep concern for the views of students and are going to extraordinary lengths to know them better. Increasing numbers of boards are rewriting their by-laws to include students (as well as faculty members) in their membership.

William S. Paley, chairman of CBS and a trustee of Columbia University, said after the student outbreaks on that troubled campus:

"The university may seem [to students] like just one more example of the establishment's trying to run their lives without consulting them. . . . It is essential that we make it possible for students to work for the correction of such conditions legitimately and effectively rather than compulsively and violently. . . .

"Legally the university is the board of trustees, but actually it is very largely the community of teachers and students. That a board of trustees should commit a university community to policies and actions without the components of that community participating in discussions leading to such commitments has become obsolete and unworkable."

Less often than one might expect, considering some of the provocations, did we find boards of trustees giving "knee-jerk" reactions even to the most extreme demands presented to them. Not very long ago, most boards might have rejected such

The role of higher education's trustees often is misinterpreted and misunderstood

As others seek a greater voice, presidents are natural targets for their attack

demands out of hand; no longer. James M. Hester, the president of New York University, described the change:

"To the activist mind, the fact that our board of trustees is legally entrusted with the property and privileges of operating an educational institution is more an affront than an acceptable fact. What is considered relevant is what is called the social reality, not the legal authority.

"A decade ago the reaction of most trustees and presidents to assertions of this kind was a forceful statement of the rights and responsibilities of a private institution to do as it sees fit. While faculty control over the curriculum and, in many cases, student discipline was delegated by most boards long before, the power of the trustees to set university policy in other areas and to control the institution financially was unquestioned.

"Ten years ago authoritarian answers to radical questions were frequently given with confidence. Now, however, authoritarian answers, which often provide emotional release when contemplated, somehow seem inappropriate when delivered."

AS A RESULT, trustees everywhere are re-examining their role in the governance of colleges and universities, and changes seem certain. Often the changes will be subtle, perhaps consisting of a shift in attitude, as President Hester suggested. But they will be none the less profound.

In the process it seems likely that trustees, as Vice-Chancellor Ernest L. Boyer of the State University of New York put it, will "recognize that the college is not only a place where past achievements are preserved and transmitted, but also a place where the conventional wisdom is constantly subjected to merciless scrutiny."

Mr. Boyer continued:

"A board member who accepts this fact will remain poised when surrounded by cross-currents of controversy. . . . He will come to view friction as an essential ingredient in the life of a university, and vigorous debate not as a sign of decadence, but of robust health.

"And, in recognizing these facts for himself, the trustee will be equipped to do battle when the college—and implicitly the whole enterprise of higher education—is threatened by earnest primitives, single-minded fanatics, or calculating demagogues."

WHO'S IN CHARGE? Every eight years, on the average, the members of a college or university board must provide a large part of the answer by reaching, in Vice-Chancellor Boyer's words, "the most crucial decision a trustee will ever be called upon to make."

They must choose a new president for the place and, as they have done with his predecessors, delegate much of their authority to him.

The task is not easy. At any given moment, it has been estimated, some 300 colleges and universities in the United States are looking for presidents. The qualifications are high, and the requirements are so exacting that many top-flight persons to whom a presidency is offered turn down the job.

As the noise and violence level of campus protests has risen in recent years, the search for presidents has grown more difficult—and the turndowns more frequent.

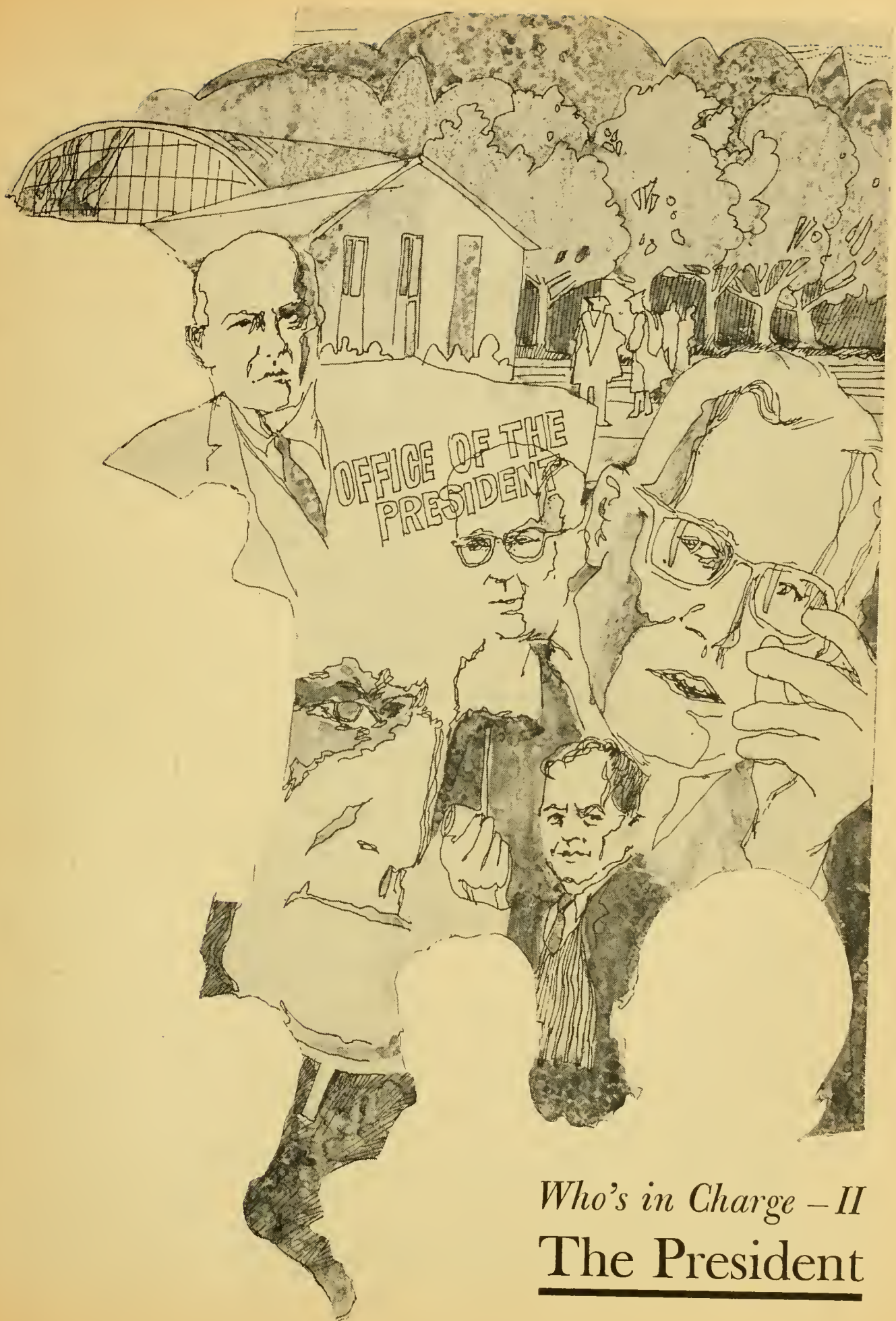
"Fellow targets," a speaker at a meeting of college presidents and other administrators called his audience last fall. The audience laughed nervously. The description, they knew, was all too accurate.

"Even in the absence of strife and disorder, academic administrators are the men caught in the middle as the defenders—and, altogether too often these days, the beleaguered defenders—of institutional integrity," Logan Wilson, president of the American Council on Education, has said. "Although college or university presidencies are still highly respected positions in our society, growing numbers of campus malcontents seem bent on doing everything they can to harass and discredit the performers of these key roles."

This is unfortunate—the more so because the harassment frequently stems from a deep misunderstanding of the college administrator's function.

The most successful administrators cast themselves in a "staff" or "service" role, with the well-being of the faculty and students their central concern. Assuming such a role often takes a large measure of stamina and goodwill. At many institutions, both faculty members and students habitually blame administrators for whatever ails them—and it is hard for even the most dedicated of administrators to remember that they and the faculty-student critics are on the same side.

"Without administrative leadership," philosopher Sidney Hook has observed, "every institution . . . runs down hill. The greatness of a university consists



Who's in Charge – II
The President

A college's heart is its faculty. What part should it have in running the place?

predominantly in the greatness of its faculty. But faculties . . . do not themselves build great faculties. To build great faculties, administrative leadership is essential."

Shortly after the start of this academic year, however, the American Council on Education released the results of a survey of what 2,040 administrators, trustees, faculty members, and students foresaw for higher education in the 1970's. Most thought "the authority of top administrators in making broad policy decisions will be significantly eroded or diffused." And three out of four faculty members said they found the prospect "desirable."

Who's in charge? Clearly the answer to that question changes with every passing day.

WITH IT ALL, the job of the president has grown to unprecedented proportions. The old responsibilities of leading the faculty and students have proliferated. The new responsibilities of money-raising and business management have been heaped on top of them. The brief span of the typical presidency—about eight years—testifies to the roughness of the task.

Yet a president and his administration very often exert a decisive influence in governing a college or university. One president can set a pace and tone that invigorate an entire institution. Another president can enervate it.

At Columbia University, for instance, following last year's disturbances there, an impartial fact-finding commission headed by Archibald Cox traced much of the unrest among students and faculty members to "Columbia's organization and style of administration":

"The administration of Columbia's affairs too often conveyed an attitude of authoritarianism and invited distrust. In part, the appearance resulted from style; for example, it gave affront to read that an influential university official was no more interested in student opinion on matters of intense concern to students than he was in their taste for strawberries.

"In part, the appearance reflected the true state of affairs. . . . The president was unwilling to surrender absolute disciplinary powers. In addition, government by improvisation seems to have been not an exception, but the rule."

At San Francisco State College, last December, the leadership of Acting President S. I. Hayakawa,

whether one approved it or not, was similarly decisive. He confronted student demonstrators, promised to suspend any faculty members or students who disrupted the campus, reopened the institution under police protection, and then considered the dissidents' demands.

But looking ahead, he said, "We must eventually put campus discipline in the hands of responsible faculty and student groups who will work cooperatively with administrations . . ."

WHO'S IN CHARGE? "However the power mixture may be stirred," says Dean W. Donald Bowles of American University, "in an institution aspiring to quality, the role of the faculty remains central. No president can prevail indefinitely without at least the tacit support of the faculty. Few deans will last more than a year or two if the faculty does not approve their policies."

The power of the faculty in the academic activities of a college or university has long been recognized. Few boards of trustees would seriously consider infringing on the faculty's authority over what goes on in the classroom. As for the college or university president, he almost always would agree with McGeorge Bundy, president of the Ford Foundation, that he is, "on academic matters, the agent and not the master of the faculty."

A joint statement by three major organizations representing trustees, presidents, and professors has spelled out the faculty's role in governing a college or university. It says, in part:

"The faculty has primary responsibility for such fundamental areas as curriculum, subject matter and methods of instruction, research, faculty status, and those aspects of student life which relate to the educational process.

"On these matters, the power of review or final decision lodged in the governing board or delegated by it to the president should be exercised adversely only in exceptional circumstances. . . .

"The faculty sets the requirements for the degrees offered in course, determines when the requirements have been met, and authorizes the president and board to grant the degrees thus achieved.

"Faculty status and related matters are primarily a faculty responsibility. This area includes appointments, reappointments, decisions not to reappoint, promotions, the granting of tenure, and dismissal. . . . The governing board and president should, on

questions of faculty status, as in other matters where the faculty has primary responsibility, concur with the faculty judgment except in rare instances and for compelling reasons which should be stated in detail.

"The faculty should actively participate in the determination of policies and procedures governing salary increases. . . .

"Agencies for faculty participation in the government of the college or university should be established at each level where faculty responsibility is present. . . ."

Few have quarreled with the underlying reason for such faculty autonomy: the protection of academic freedom. But some thoughtful observers of the college and university scene think some way must be found to prevent an undesirable side effect: the perpetuation of comfortable ruts, in which individual faculty members might prefer to preserve the status quo rather than approve changes that the welfare of their students, their institutions, and society might demand.

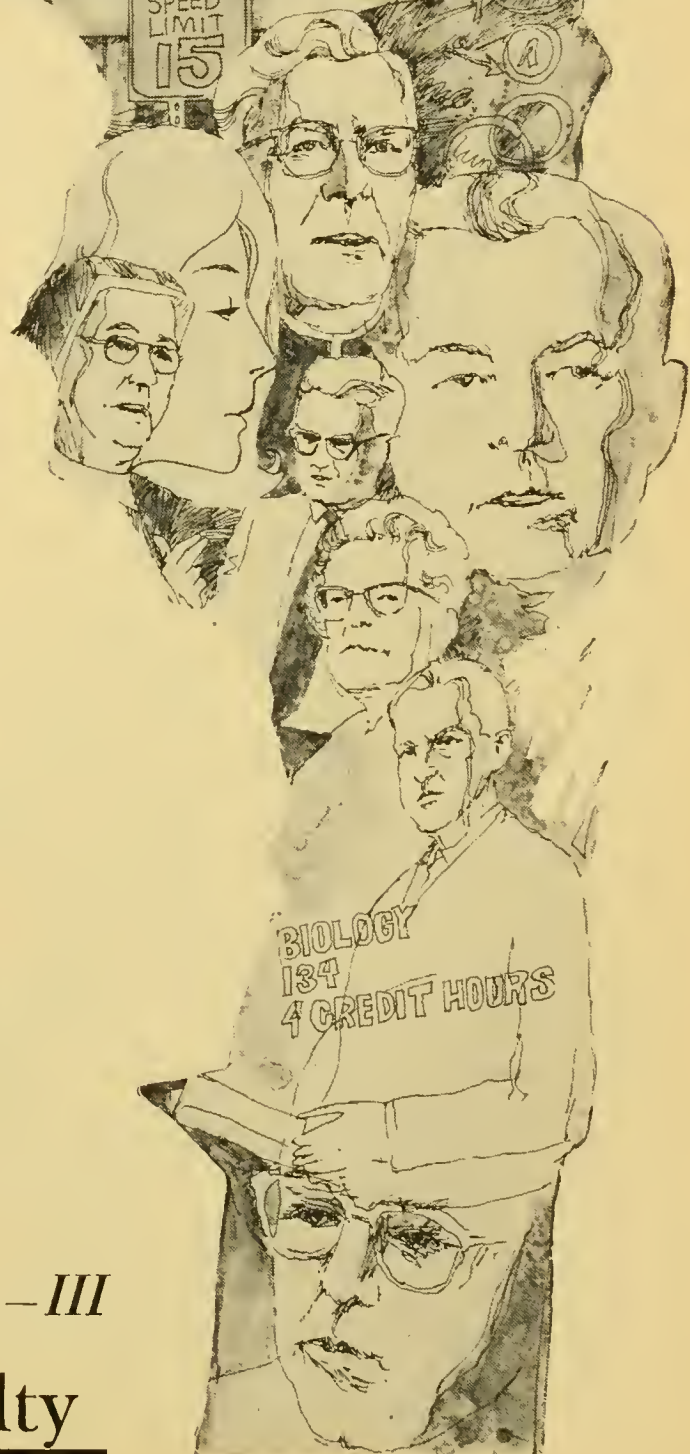
The president of George Washington University, Lloyd H. Elliott, put it this way last fall:

"Under the banner of academic freedom, [the individual professor's] authority for his own course has become an almost unchallenged right. He has been not only free to ignore suggestions for change, but licensed, it is assumed, to prevent any change he himself does not choose.

"Even in departments where courses are sequential, the individual professor chooses the degree to

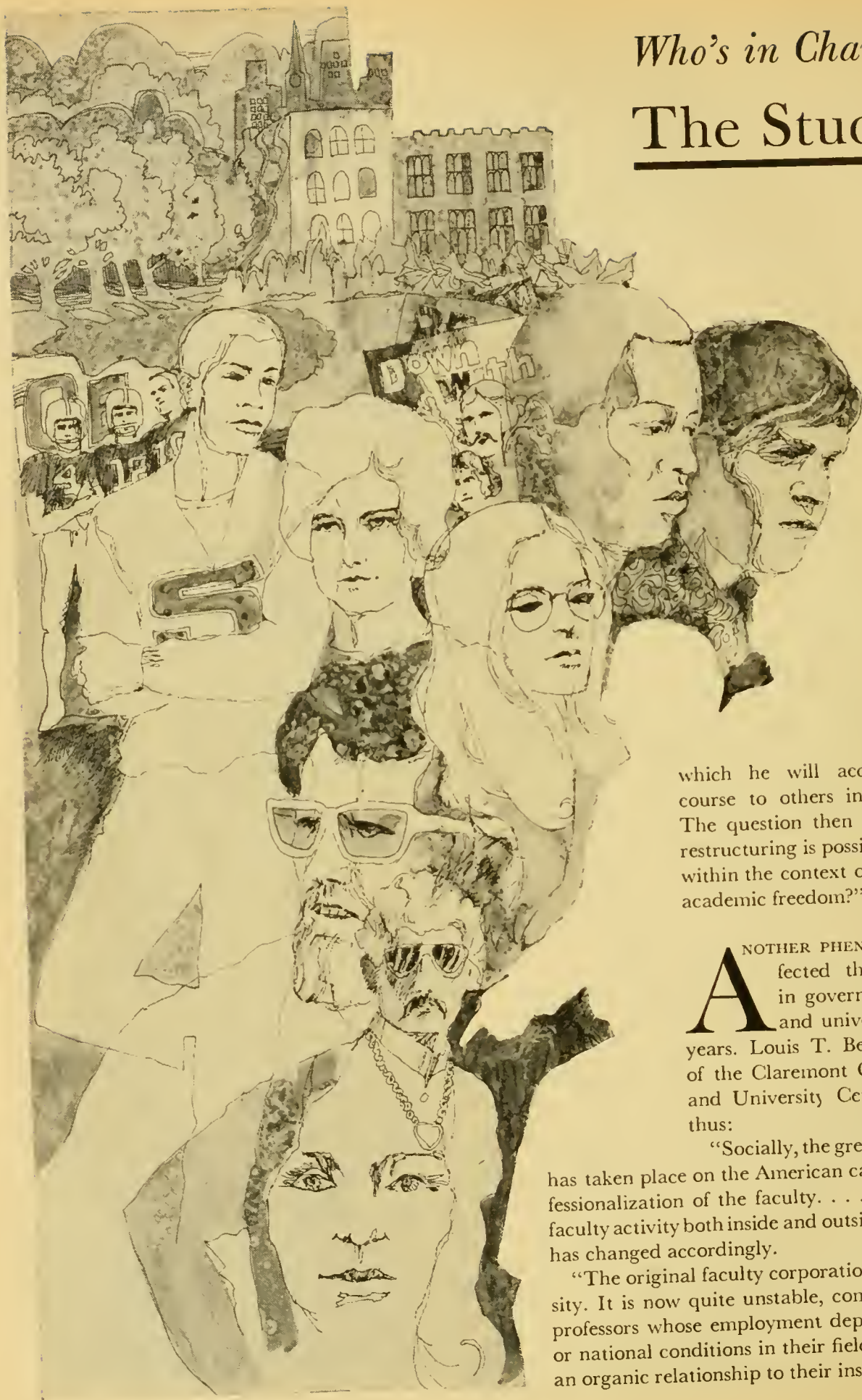
Who's in Charge—III

The Faculty



Who's in Charge—IV

The Students



which he will accommodate his course to others in the sequence. The question then becomes: What restructuring is possible or desirable within the context of the professor's academic freedom?"

ANOTHER PHENOMENON has affected the faculty's role in governing the colleges and universities in recent years. Louis T. Benezet, president of the Claremont Graduate School and University Center, describes it thus:

"Socially, the greatest change that has taken place on the American campus is the professionalization of the faculty. . . . The pattern of faculty activity both inside and outside the institution has changed accordingly.

"The original faculty corporation *was* the university. It is now quite unstable, composed of mobile professors whose employment depends on regional or national conditions in their field, rather than on an organic relationship to their institution and even

less on the relationship to their administrative heads. . . .

"With such powerful changes at work strengthening the professor as a specialist, it has become more difficult to promote faculty responsibility for educational policy."

Said Columbia trustee William S. Paley: "It has been my own observation that faculties tend to assume the attitude that they are a detached arbitrating force between students on one hand and administrators on the other, with no immediate responsibility for the university as a whole."

YET IN THEORY, at least, faculty members seem to favor the idea of taking a greater part in governing their colleges and universities. In the American Council on Education's survey of predictions for the 1970's, 99 per cent of the faculty members who responded said such participation was "highly desirable" or "essential." Three out of four said it was "almost certain" or "very likely" to develop. (Eight out of ten administrators agreed that greater faculty participation was desirable, although they were considerably less optimistic about its coming about.)

In another survey by the American Council on Education, Archie R. Dykes—now chancellor of the University of Tennessee at Martin—interviewed 106 faculty members at a large midwestern university to get their views on helping to run the institution. He found "a pervasive ambivalence in faculty attitudes toward participation in decision-making."

Faculty members "indicated the faculty should have a strong, active, and influential role in decisions," but "revealed a strong reticence to give the time such a role would require," Mr. Dykes reported. "Asserting that faculty participation is essential, they placed participation at the bottom of the professional priority list and deprecated their colleagues who do participate."

Kramer Rohlfleisch, a history professor at San Diego State College, put it this way at a meeting of the American Association of State Colleges and Universities: "If we do shoulder this burden [of academic governance] to excess, just who will tend the academic store, do the teaching, and extend the range of human knowledge?"

The report of a colloquium at Teachers College, New York, took a different view: "Future encounters [on the campuses] may be even less likely of

resolution than the present difficulties unless both faculty members and students soon gain widened perspectives on issues of university governance."

WHO'S IN CHARGE? Today a new group has burst into the picture: the college and university students themselves.

The issues arousing students have been numerous. Last academic year, a nationwide survey by Educational Testing Service found, the Number 1 cause of student unrest was the war in Vietnam; it caused protests at 34 per cent of the 859 four-year colleges and universities studied. The second most frequent cause of unrest was dormitory regulations. This year, many of the most violent campus demonstrations have centered on civil rights.

In many instances the stated issues were the real causes of student protest. In others they provided excuses to radical students whose aims were less the correction of specific ills or the reform of their colleges and universities than the destruction of the political and social system as a whole. It is important to differentiate the two, and a look at the *dramatis personae* can be instructive in doing so.

AT THE LEFT—the "New Left," not to be confused with old-style liberalism—is Students for a Democratic Society, whose leaders often use the issue of university reform to mobilize support from their fellow students and to "radicalize" them. The major concern of sds is not with the colleges and universities *per se*, but with American society as a whole.

"It is basically impossible to have an honest university in a dishonest society," said the chairman of sds at Columbia, Mark Rudd, in what was a fairly representative statement of the sds attitude. Last year's turmoil at Columbia, in his view, was immensely valuable as a way of educating students and the public to the "corrupt and exploitative" nature of U.S. society.

"It's as if you had reformed Heidelberg in 1938," an sds member is likely to say, in explanation of his philosophy. "You would still have had Hitler's Germany outside the university walls."

The sds was founded in 1962. Today it is a loosely organized group with some 35,000 members, on about 350 campuses. Nearly everyone who has studied the sds phenomenon agrees its members are highly idealistic and very bright. Their idealism has

'Student power' has many meanings, as the young seek a role in college governance



Attached to a college (intellectually,

led them to a disappointment with the society around them, and they have concluded it is corrupt.

Most sds members disapprove of the Russian experience with socialism, but they seem to admire the Cuban brand. Recently, however, members returning from visits to Cuba have appeared disillusioned by repressive measures they have seen the government applying there.

The meetings of sds—and, to a large extent, the activities of the national organization, generally—have an improvisational quality about them. This often carries over into the sds view of the future. “We can’t explain what form the society will take after the revolution,” a member will say. “We’ll just have to wait and see how it develops.”

In recent months the sds outlook has become increasingly bitter. Some observers, noting the escalation in militant rhetoric coming from sds headquarters in Chicago, fear the radical movement soon may adopt a more openly aggressive strategy.

Still, it is doubtful that sds, in its present state of organization, would be capable of any sustained, concerted assault on the institutions of society. The organization is diffuse, and its members have a strong antipathy toward authority. They dislike carrying out orders, whatever the source.

FAR MORE INFLUENTIAL in the long run, most observers believe, will be the U.S. National Student Association. In the current spectrum of student activism on the campuses, leaders of the NSA consider their members “moderates,” not radicals. A former NSA president, Edward A. Schwartz, explains the difference:

“The moderate student says, ‘We’ll go on strike, rather than burn the buildings down.’”

The NSA is the national organization of elected student governments on nearly 400 campuses. Its Washington office shows an increasing efficiency and militancy—a reflection, perhaps, of the fact that many college students take student government much more seriously, today, than in the past.

The NSA talks of “student power” and works at it: more student participation in the decision-making at the country’s colleges and universities. And it wants changes in the teaching process and the traditional curriculum.

In pursuit of these goals, the NSA sends advisers around the country to help student governments with their battles. The advisers often urge the students to take their challenges to authority to the

emotionally) and detached (physically), alumni can be a great and healthy force

courts, and the NSA's central office maintains an up-to-date file of precedent cases and judicial decisions.

A major aim of NSA this year is reform of the academic process. With a \$315,000 grant from the Ford Foundation, the association has established a center for educational reform, which encourages students to set up their own classes as alternative models, demonstrating to the colleges and universities the kinds of learning that students consider worthwhile.

The Ford grant, say NSA officials, will be used to "generate quiet revolutions instead of ugly ones" on college campuses. The NSA today is an organization that wants to reform society from within, rather than destroy it and then try to rebuild.

Also in the picture are organizations of militant Negro students, such as the Congress for the Unity of Black Students, whose founding sessions at Shaw University last spring drew 78 delegates from 37 colleges and universities. The congress is intended as a campus successor to the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee. It will push for courses on the history, culture, art, literature, and music of Negroes. Its founders urged students to pursue their goals without interfering with the orderly operation of their colleges or jeopardizing their own academic activities. (Some other organizations of black students are considerably more militant.)

And, as a "constructive alternative to the disruptive approach," an organization called Associated Student Governments of the U.S.A. claims a membership of 150 student governments and proclaims that it has "no political intent or purpose," only "the sharing of ideas about student government."

These are some of the principal national groups. In addition, many others exist as purely local organizations, concerned with only one campus or specific issues.

EXCEPT FOR THOSE whose aim is outright disruption for disruption's sake, many such student reformers are gaining a respectful hearing from college and university administrators, faculty members, and trustees—even as the more radical militants are meeting greater resistance. And increasing numbers of institutions have devised, or are seeking, ways of making the students a part of the campus decision-making process.

It isn't easy. "The problem of constructive student

participation—participation that gets down to the 'nitty-gritty'—is of course difficult," Dean C. Peter Magrath of the University of Nebraska's College of Arts and Sciences has written. "Students are birds of passage who usually lack the expertise and sophistication to function effectively on complex university affairs until their junior and senior years. Within a year or two they graduate, but the administration and faculty are left with the policies they helped devise. A student generation lasts for four years; colleges and universities are more permanent."

Yale University's President Kingman Brewster, testifying before the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence, gave these four "prescriptions" for peaceful student involvement:

► Free expression must be "absolutely guaranteed, no matter how critical or demonstrative it may be."

► Students must have an opportunity to take part in "the shaping and direction of the programs, activities, and regulations which affect them."

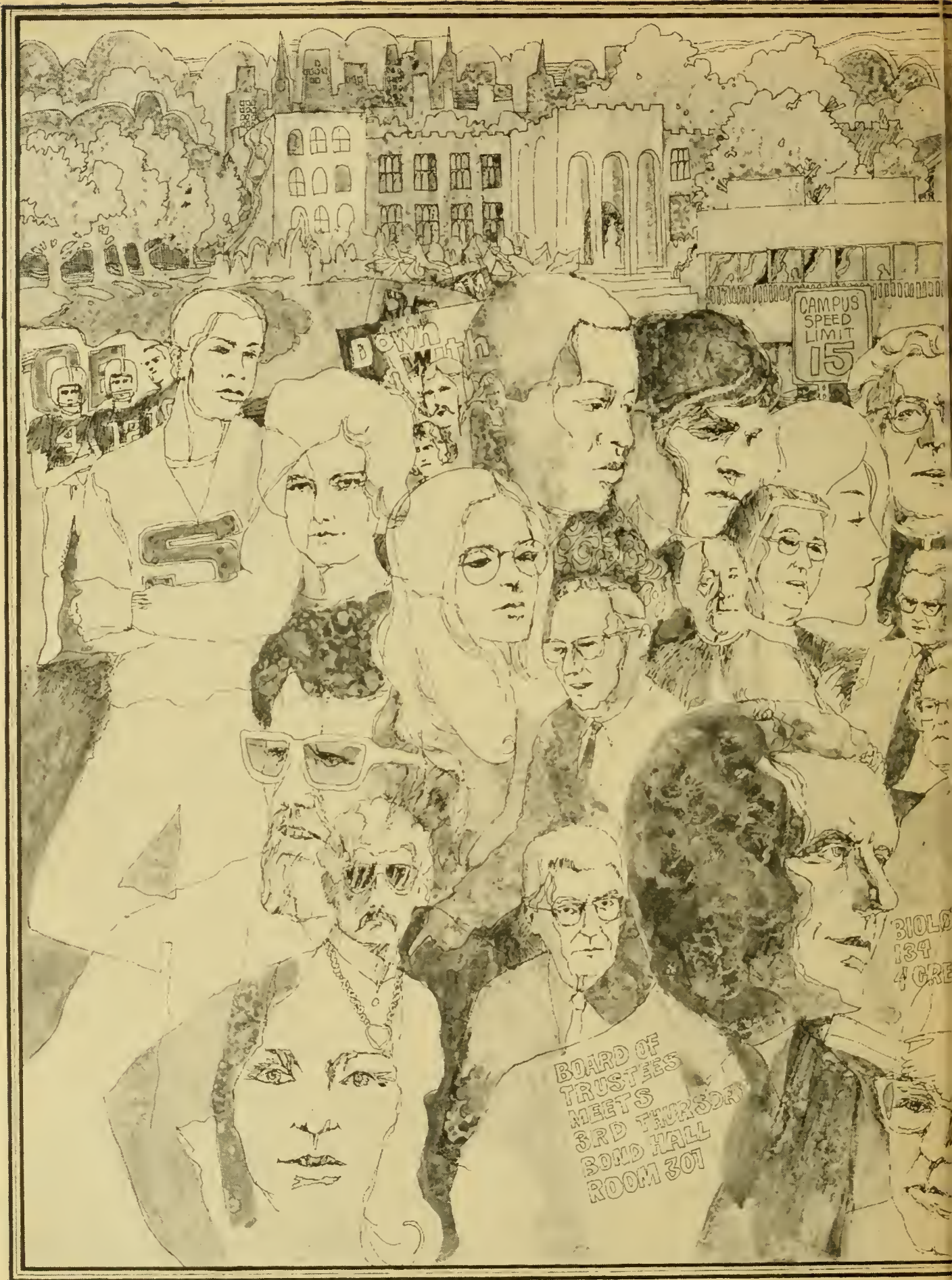
► Channels of communication must be kept open. "The freedom of student expression must be matched by a willingness to listen seriously."

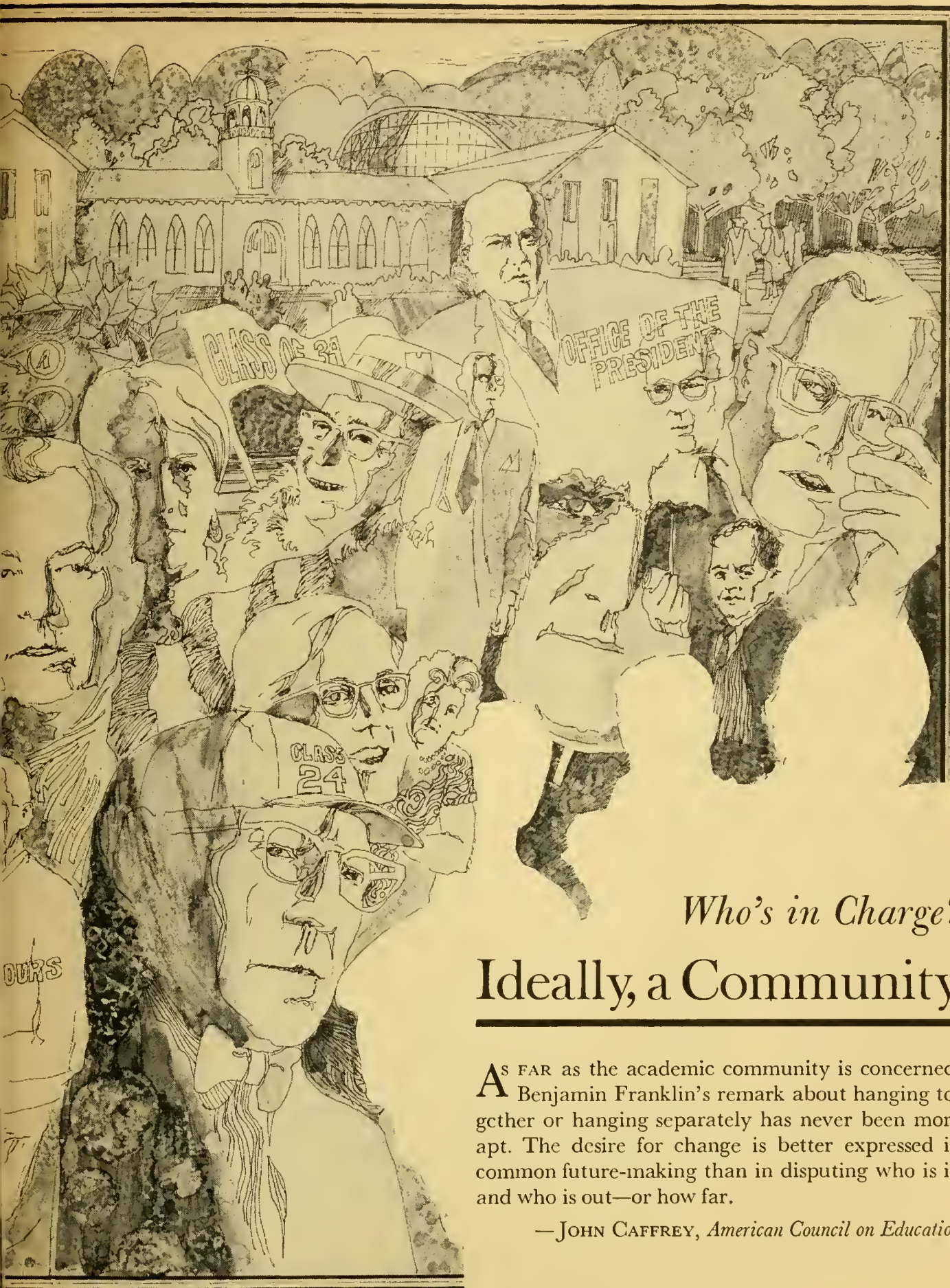
► The student must be treated as an individual, with "considerable latitude to design his own program and way of life."

With such guidelines, accompanied by positive action to give students a voice in the college and university affairs that concern them, many observers think a genuine solution to student unrest may be attainable. And many think the students' contribution to college and university governance will be substantial, and that the nation's institutions of higher learning will be the better for it.

"Personally," says Otis A. Singletary, vice-chancellor for academic affairs at the University of Texas, "my suspicion is that in university reform, the students are going to make a real impact on the improvement of undergraduate teaching."

Says Morris B. Abram, president of Brandeis University: "Today's students are physically, emotionally, and educationally more mature than my generation at the same age. Moreover, they have become perceptive social critics of society. The reformers among them far outnumber the disrupters. There is little reason to suppose that . . . if given the opportunity, [they] will not infuse good judgment into decisions about the rules governing their lives in this community."





Who's in Charge?

Ideally, a Community

AS FAR as the academic community is concerned, Benjamin Franklin's remark about hanging together or hanging separately has never been more apt. The desire for change is better expressed in common future-making than in disputing who is in and who is out—or how far.

—JOHN CAFFREY, *American Council on Education*

A college or university can be governed well only by a sense of its community

WHO'S IN CHARGE? Trustees and administrators, faculty members and students. Any other answer—any authoritarian answer from one of the groups alone, any call from outside for more centralization of authority to restore “order” to the campuses—misses the point of the academic enterprise as it has developed in the United States.

The concept of that enterprise echoes the European idea of a community of scholars—self-governing, self-determining—teachers and students sharing the goal of pursuing knowledge. But it adds an idea that from the outset was uniquely American: the belief that our colleges and universities must not be self-centered and ingrown, but must serve society.

This idea accounts for putting the ultimate legal authority for our colleges and universities in the hands of the trustees or regents. They represent the view of the larger, outside interest in the institutions: the interest of churches, of governments, of the people. And, as a part of the college or university's government, they represent the institution to the public: defending it against attack, explaining its case to legislatures, corporations, labor unions, church groups, and millions of individual citizens.

Each group in the campus community has its own interests, for which it speaks. Each has its own authority to govern itself, which it exercises. Each has an interest in the institution as a whole, which it expresses. Each, ideally, recognizes the interests of the others, as well as the common cause.

That last, difficult requirement, of course, is where the process encounters the greatest risk of breakdown.

“Almost any proposal for major innovation in the universities today runs head-on into the opposition of powerful vested interests,” John W. Gardner has observed. “And the problem is compounded by the fact that all of us who have grown up in the academic world are skilled in identifying our vested interests with the Good, the True, and the Beautiful, so that any attack on them is, by definition, subversive.”

In times of stress, the risk of a breakdown is especially great. Such times have enveloped us all, in recent years. The breakdowns have occurred, on some campuses—at times spectacularly.

Whenever they happen, cries are heard for abolishing the system. Some demand that campus authority be gathered into the hands of a few, who would then tighten discipline and curb dissent.

Others—at the other end of the spectrum—demand the destruction of the whole enterprise, without proposing any alternatives.

If the colleges and universities survive these demands, it will be because reason again has taken hold. Men and women who would neither destroy the system nor prevent needed reforms in it are hard at work on nearly every campus in America, seeking ways to keep the concept of the academic community strong, innovative, and workable.

The task is tough, demanding, and likely to continue for years to come. “For many professors,” said the president of Cornell University, James A. Perkins, at a convocation of alumni, “the time required to regain a sense of campus community . . . demands painful choices.” But wherever that sense has been lost or broken down, regaining it is essential.

The alternatives are unacceptable. “If this community forgets itself and its common stake and destiny,” John Caffrey has written, “there are powers outside that community who will be only too glad to step in and manage for us.” Chancellor Samuel B. Gould, of the State University of New York, put it in these words to a committee of the state legislature:

“This tradition of internal governance . . . must—at all cost—be preserved. Any attempt, however well-intentioned, to ignore trustee authority or to undermine the university's own patterns of operation, will vitiate the spirit of the institution and, in time, kill the very thing it seeks to preserve.”

WHO'S IN CHARGE THERE? The jigsaw puzzle, put together on the preceding page, shows the participants: trustees, administrators, professors, students, ex-students. But a piece is missing. It must be supplied, if the answer to our question is to be accurate and complete.

It is the American people themselves. By direct and indirect means, on both public and private colleges and universities, they exert an influence that few of them suspect.

The people wield their greatest power through governments. For the present year, through the 50 states, they have appropriated more than \$5-billion in tax funds for college and university operating expenses alone. This is more than three times the \$1.5-billion of only eight years ago. As an expression of the people's decision-making power in higher

Simultaneously, much power is held by 'outsiders' usually unaware of their role

education, nothing could be more eloquent.

Through the federal government, the public's power to chart the course of our colleges and universities has been demonstrated even more dramatically. How the federal government has spent money throughout U.S. higher education has changed the colleges and universities in a way that few could have visualized a quarter-century ago.

Here is a hard look at what this influence has meant. It was written by Clark Kerr for the Brookings Institution's "Agenda for the Nation," presented to the Nixon administration:

"Power is allocated with money," he wrote.

"The day is largely past of the supremacy of the autocratic president, the all-powerful chairman of the board, the feared chairman of the state appropriations committee, the financial patron saint, the all-wise foundation executive guiding higher education into new directions, the wealthy alumnus with his pet projects, the quiet but effective representatives of the special interests. This shift of power can be seen and felt on almost every campus. Twenty years of federal impact has been the decisive influence in bringing it about.

"Decisions are being made in more places, and

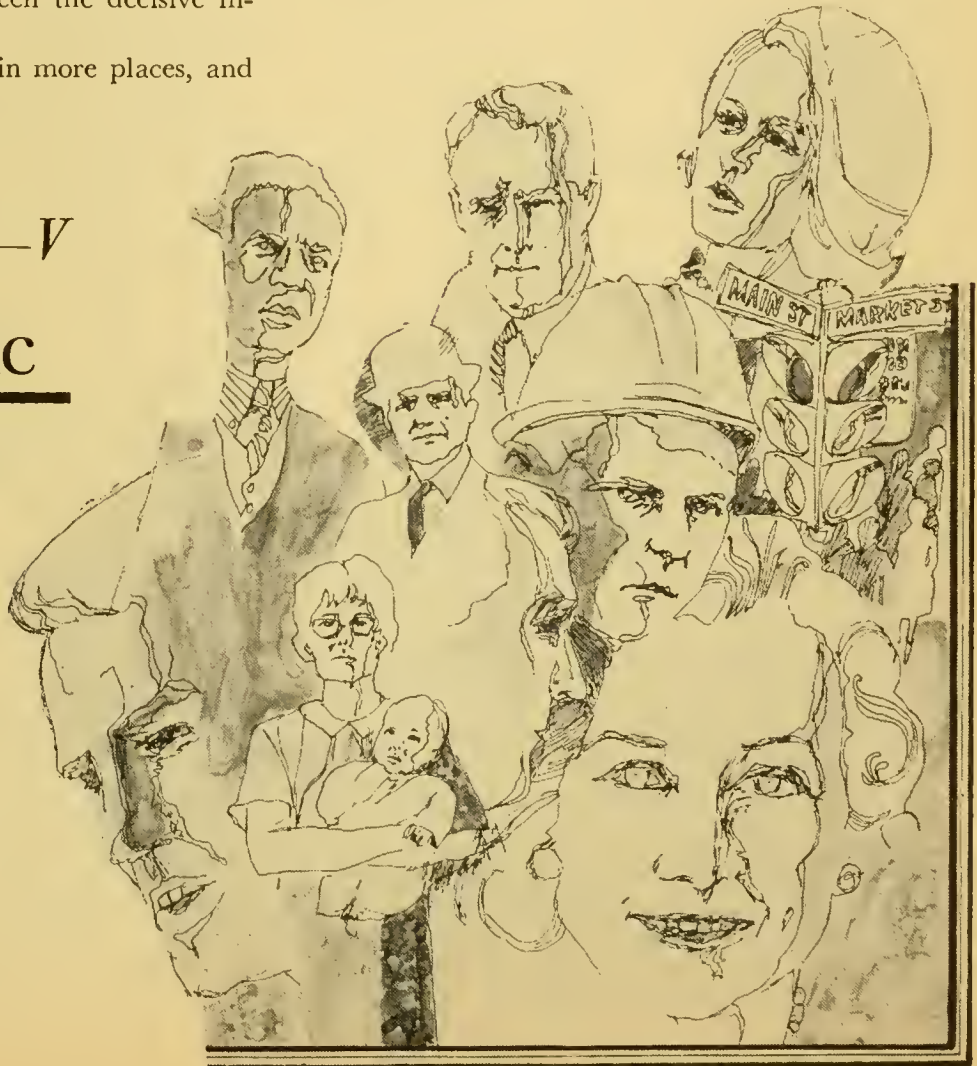
more of these places are external to the campus."

The process began with the land-grant movement of the nineteenth century, which enlisted higher education's resources in the industrial and agricultural growth of the nation. It reached explosive proportions in World War II, when the government went to the colleges and universities for desperately needed technology and research. After the war, spurred by the launching of Russia's Sputnik, federal support of activities on the campuses grew rapidly.

MILLIONS OF DOLLARS every year went to the campuses for research. Most of it was allocated to individual faculty members, and their power grew proportionately. So did their independence from the college or university that employed them. So did the importance of research in their lives. Clearly that was where the money and prestige lay; at

Who's in Charge—V

The Public



Illustrated by Jerry Dadds

many research-heavy universities, large numbers of faculty members found that their teaching duties somehow seemed less important to them. Thus the distribution of federal funds had substantially changed many an institution of higher education.

Washington gained a role in college and university decision-making in other ways, as well. Spending money on new buildings may have had no place in an institution's planning, one year; other expenditures may have seemed more urgent. But when the federal government offered large sums of money for construction, on condition that the institution match them from its own pocket, what board or president could turn the offer down?

Not that the influence from Washington was sinister; considering the vast sums involved, the federal programs of aid to higher education have been remarkably free of taint. But the federal power to influence the direction of colleges and universities was strong and, for most, irresistible.

Church-related institutions, for example, found themselves re-examining—and often changing—their long-held insistence on total separation of church and state. A few held out against taking federal funds, but with every passing year they found it more difficult to do so. Without accepting them, a college found it hard to compete.

THE POWER of the public to influence the campuses will continue. The Carnegie Commission on Higher Education, in its important assessment issued in Decem-

ber, said that by 1976 federal support for the nation's colleges and universities must grow to \$13-billion a year.

"What the American nation now needs from higher education," said the Carnegie Commission, "can be summed up in two words: quality and equality."

How far the colleges and universities will go in meeting these needs will depend not basically on those who govern the colleges internally, but on the public that, through the government, influences them from without.

"The fundamental question is this," said the State University of New York's Chancellor Gould: "Do we believe deeply enough in the principle of an intellectually free and self-regulating university that we are willing to exercise the necessary caution which will permit the institution—with its faults—to survive and even flourish?"

In answering that question, the alumni and alumnae have a crucial part to play. As former students, they know the importance of the higher educational process as few others do. They understand why it is, and must be, controversial; why it does, and must, generate frictions; why it is, and must, be free. And as members of the public, they can be higher education's most informed and persuasive spokesmen.

Who's in charge here? The answer is at once simple and infinitely complex.

The trustees are. The faculty is. The students are. The president is. You are.

The report on this and the preceding 15 pages is the product of a cooperative endeavor in which scores of schools, colleges, and universities are taking part. It was prepared under the direction of the group listed below, who form EDITORIAL PROJECTS FOR EDUCATION, a non-profit organization associated with the American Alumni Council.

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By Consent of the Governed

(Continued from page 24)

employed, would at best prove to be a distraction. The other is to assure a steady flow of talented persons into positions of governance. If we succeed in this area, many quality ideas will see the light of day and much of the energy expended in behalf of the University will have been well spent.

Then there is the relationship between the governed and those who govern. The simple truth here is that those who govern do so by consent of the governed, and this must never be lost sight of. Under the best circumstances this relationship represents a call and a challenge to responsible corporate action on the part of the governed and those who govern. This leads to timely changes and the orderly renewal of institutions. Under other circumstances this may be a temptation to irresponsible action by individuals and groups whose ends and goals are selfish and disrespectful of the corporate needs and wishes of a community.

Lastly, I would point out that Brown students are not Berkeley students. These days it is a temptation to generalize about students and to put all restless students into one category. This is unfortunate, and unfair in many cases, and would be especially so at Brown.

If anything is clear it is that our present student body is a group unto itself. Those administrators and faculty who are close to events on campus come away with a high regard for the undergraduates. Their leaders are intelligent, sensible, and responsible. They are motivated by a sincere concern for the health of the institution, and they are essential to its success. A high percentage of the time they have good ideas and make a great deal of sense. It is difficult to recognize this on the outside due to inadequate information, lack of contact with key personalities, and inaccurate news stories which frequently fail to perceive, much less portray, the real significance of events.

There are additional considerations that must be considered if we are to understand our present situation and properly assess future events. One of these is the observation many people have made that today's undergraduate students are older, much older, than those who attended college in the 1920's and 1930's. But despite their increased precocity, these students must face a longer period of dependence, indeed, increased dependence, and during this time their status is ambiguous.

The normal commencement of adult life is now further delayed by the need for schooling beyond college. In view of these changes, it is not surprising that the current generation looks upon the college years as a time when they will shape their own distinctive values and develop a sense of identity and self-respect. They hope to establish meaningful relationships and to develop a personal vision of what is really important in this world and worth striving for.

Parents on the other hand still expect universities to treat their offsprings like teen-agers of 30 years ago, even though they themselves have found this difficult to do.

The simple truth is that universities cannot impose, and do not wish to impose, parental attitudes and values on their students. Nor can universities function as an instrument for preserving in toto past patterns and relationships. The university is an intellectually dynamic place, a kind of testing and proving grounds for the mind, and inevitably this will carry over into other aspects of life. In view of this, the university should direct its efforts towards development of a student's total personality rather than be simply restrictive and punitive.

In the last several years, a number of significant events have taken place at Brown which represent a positive response to change.

□ The first of these occurred in November 1966, when President Ray L. Heffner appointed an Advisory Committee on Student Conduct and gave it broad responsibility for investigating extracurricular life on campus and for recommending new mechanisms for the formulation of policies and the enforcement of rules and regulations.

The immediate results were the Magrath Report, completed in the spring of 1967, and the establishment of a University Council on Student Affairs in the fall of 1967. The UCSA is responsible for formulating policies and enforcing rules governing student conduct. Its membership consists of six students, three faculty and three administrators.

□ In the fall of 1968, President Heffner appointed the Ad Hoc Committee on ROTC Programs and charged it "... to make concrete recommendations of ways of insuring the intellectual quality of the portions of the ROTC programs for which academic credit is given." The committee's membership included three students, three professors and the dean of The College. The committee's report was submitted to the Curriculum Committee in late January 1969 and became an important factor in the deliberations of the faculty regarding ROTC at Brown.

□ Late in 1968 President Heffner appointed a Special Committee on Curricular Philosophy to investigate and recommend possible reforms in Brown's curriculum. This group is made up of three students, three professors, two deans, and Associate Provost Paul F. Maeder, who serves as chairman. The effects of this committee's work will undoubtedly be far reaching, fundamental, and beneficial.

□ During the current semester the Dean's Housing Committee has formulated a sound proposal for a pilot project in coeducational housing at The College. The proposal deals with the rationale and philosophy behind coeducational housing, the experiences of other universities, and the feasibility of a pilot project on The College campus. The membership of the committee includes six students, two alumni, two Corporation members, two professors, the dean of The College and three ex-officio members of the administration.

These four examples of student participation in University affairs illustrate the positive role students can play in the governance of the University. Clearly we have benefited from taking "some real risks." I think this will continue to be the case in the future.

END

For a Brown Man's Bookshelf

Edited by Elmer M. Blistein '42

The Browns of Providence Plantations: The Nineteenth Century. By James B. Hedges. xv + 325 pages. Brown University Press. \$10.

This is the second and final volume of a fine study by Brown University's late and much-honored professor, James B. Hedges. It represents the economic history of an extraordinary family which was outstanding not alone for its success and its frequent prescience in opening new fields of endeavor but also because it left behind an unusually complete record of a century and a half of business activities.

The family's record, preserved primarily in the John Carter Brown Library, had been the object of long, extended, meticulous, and imaginative examination by Mr. Hedges. From this base, he published in 1952 (and it is now being reissued, this time by Brown University Press) a volume on the Browns' colonial trade. That has become a standard source which confirms some of our earlier generalizations but, by specific example, firmly destroys others. The present volume carries the story of a great commercial family into the new trade patterns of an independent nation, and out again; into cotton manufacturing, national merchandising, banking, insurance, internal improvements, and land development.

Prof. Hedges died before he was able to finish this volume as he had envisaged it. He completed all but two of the chapters here included but he had not reached the important events of the Civil War, the post-war textile and political developments, or the conclusion of the story of western land investments. Nevertheless, it was a well-wrought manuscript which his friends have carried through the press with helpful additions but no extensive recasting or rewriting. The result is fully representative of Hedges' mastery of the field and of the economic activities of the Brown family.

The great achievement of this work is the application of a deep understanding of American economic development to the interpretation of many related and unrelated episodes. Outstanding as the Brown Papers are, they offer only fragmentary information which has been filled out with finesse. For example, Prof. Hedges was particularly adept at recasting old accounts in modern terms. The Browns used such conservative accounting practices that some of the transactions they tagged as losses now emerge as gains.

Although several family partnerships come into view, the major thread is the story of Brown and Ives and the companies established by them. The records of this house are excellent, including correspondence as well as ledgers and account books. Among occasionally enormous

The Browns of Providence Plantations

The Nineteenth Century

James B. Hedges



losses and some errors, they reveal remarkable acumen in shifting funds from lines of declining profit into those of greater promise. Initially, this was principally a question of discovering the best trade routes and conditions. Each voyage, to the East Indies, to Latin America, or to Europe, influenced later efforts, and Hedges was at his best in succinctly analyzing the larger meaning of every exchange. Perhaps only in discussing land development did the author display the same zest, but his enthusiasm never deserted him and he always plotted deftly each probe into a new line of economic activity and followed surely its development.

The introduction and development of cotton textile manufacturing is one of the best known and most important achievements of the Browns in this period. Curiously, Hedges' account of Moses Brown, Samuel Slater, and Almy and Brown adds little to earlier accounts of the first successful American duplication of Arkwright machinery; this part of the record had already been mined. The same cannot be said of the next phase of southern New England innovation in which the Blackstone Manufacturing Company and other Brown and Ives' enterprises pioneered. This story, primarily one of merchandising, is new and important.

Alumni who recall the energy, precision, and integrity which identified Prof. Hedges will enjoy this book because it reflects him so well. It is evidence that he carried to the end that high maxim he always urged upon his students: "Make your mind a keen cutting edge."

BROOKE HINDLE '40

Brooke Hindle, historian and dean of the College of Arts and Science at the University Heights Campus of New York University, was one of Prof. Hedges' students who observed his mentor's dictum about the mind and a keen cutting edge.

Native Sons: A Critical Study of Twentieth Century Negro American Authors, by Edward L. Margolies '50. 210 pp. Lippincott. \$5.95.

In a recent article in the *Antioch Review*, Theodore Gross chides certain critics for encouraging parochial standards in dealing with Negro writing. Edward Margolies' *Native Sons* is clear evidence that its author is not one of those who would appraise literature by some double standard.

His book is the result of a searching analysis of eight black authors (William Attaway, Richard Wright, Chester Himes, James Baldwin, Ralph Ellison, Malcolm X, William Demby, and Le Roi Jones) with some consideration of forerunners like DuBois, Johnson, and the "Harlem Renaissance." Margolies is sensitive to the problems of the Afro-American writers, to those socio-economic and cultural factors which have molded them, and to the psychological impact of racism on their consciousness. Although the book unfortunately lacks a complete bibliography of the writings of the authors it treats, it will surely be a useful source for students of recent Afro-American literature.

"The central concern of this book [he writes] is the Negro's evaluation of his historical and cultural experience in this country: the Southern community, the continuing migration to the cities, the urban proletariat, miscegenation and interracial love, the Negro church, the expatriate point of view, the new nationalism and so on."

The organization of the book and use of these categories makes for an uneven and somewhat odd focus at times. To consider James Baldwin under the rubric "The Negro Church," for example, tends to obscure the fact that the novels of Baldwin are not concerned with institutions but the deepest anguish of the alienated individual. Ellison's *Invisible Man* categorized under "History as Blues" suggests an approach to his technique and sensibility but obscures the enormous vitality and originality of style, symbol, and incident in the book.

Margolies is torn between a concern for society and a concern for aesthetics, and he never resolves their conflicting claims on his attention. The fact that the book is a survey makes it difficult for the author to deal adequately with problems and issues which he raises and does not probe sufficiently. Thus in regard to the "Harlem Renaissance" he writes, "The Harlem Renaissance was a swing to romanticism—sometimes dangerously racist, sometimes curiously exotic, but always self-congratulatory." And again, "Much of the impetus of the Renaissance came from forces outside Harlem."

Such statements create the impression

BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

that the Harlem Renaissance was a mere flight into the exotic and the bizarre, managed by white romantics. The fact is that, in spite of the superficial aspects Margolies mentions, the period did represent a significant discovery by the black author of the creative possibilities and resources in his own experience.

Margolies' approach to McKay, Joan Toomer, and Countee Cullen is patronizing indeed. It is as if one were to dwell on Fitzgerald's love of money and alcoholism and fail to see the art in *The Great Gatsby*. A corrective to this treatment of the Harlem Renaissance might be Harold Cruse's approach to it in *The Crisis of the Negro Intellectual*, where the movement is overestimated.

In his analyses of the major writers Margolies presents in general the conventional approach to such figures as Richard Wright, Attaway, Baldwin, etc. It is a question whether the reader finds insights here which are not also in Bone's book, *The Negro Novel in America*. In treating Chester Himes, Malcolm X, and Le Roi Jones, Margolies makes his best contribution in placing these writers in sound perspective. It appears to me that his treatment of Ellison's *Invisible Man*, however, is pedestrian and somewhat patronizing. There are many subtleties in Ellison's book which have escaped Margolies' notice. Yet one is impressed by Margolies' competence as a critic, his humanity and his yearning—along with the black authors—for the realization of the promise of our democratic faith.

CHARLES H. NICHOLS, PH.D. '48

Edward Margolies is professor of English and chairman of the English department at Staten Island Community College. He has also just published another book, The Art of Richard Wright, which will be reviewed in an early issue. Charles H. Nichols was visiting professor of English at Brown during Semester I of this academic year. A visiting professor at Grinnell during this semester, he will join Brown's English department next fall as a permanent member of the faculty.

The Fiction of Stephen Crane. By Donald B. Gibson, Ph.D. '62. xviii + 169 pages. Southern Illinois University Press. \$4.95.

The boom in Crane studies dates from the publication of John Berryman's brilliant study in the American Men of Letters series in 1950. Still, the book under review is only the second critical study devoted exclusively to Crane's fiction. The other is Eric Solomon's *Stephen Crane: From Parody to Realism* (1966).

Although Solomon and Gibson are now in direct competition, I do not want to take the space to compare their books in detail. Suffice it to say that Solomon's study has a thesis which he applies, sometimes bucking (and sometimes succumbing to) the high winds of fact and authorial intention, right through to the last chapter, while Gibson's book begins with a

tantalizing thesis that all too soon disappears from its pages.

The most provocative thing in Gibson's book is his approach to Crane's Sullivan County sketches. To these he applies Erich Neumann's theory of emergent consciousness. In these sketches, taken as a unit, Gibson sees the approximate realization of Neumann's Paradigm for the way in which human consciousness evolves. But he is still of two minds as to the aesthetic worth of the individual pieces. High marks go to "Four Men in a Cave," but "The Octopus," intriguingly organized (as Gibson does not point out) around parodic and ironic references to the *Old Testament*, comes close to flunking. He likes "The Black Dog," but finds less merit in a sketch which most readers have found to be far more compelling, "Killing His Bear."

As Gibson approaches the more durable fiction of the standard canon, his thesis begins to melt away. In his consideration of *Maggie: A Girl of the Streets* (1893) he quarrels with Crane over what he finds to be thematic ambivalence (pushing too hard, I think, off the confusion engendered by Crane's latter-day statements about the novel), and he quarrels as well with the "symbolist" interpreters of all Crane's work. Symbolist interpretations, if I read Gibson right, are largely antithetical to Crane's outlook and style. As he puts it in his introduction, "we should likewise resist the temptation to regard him [Crane] as a symbolist." Of "The Open Boat" Gibson says, "One should question, for instance, whether water is symbolic in a tale about the sea."

Would the answer to such a question depend, I wonder, on whether it were addressed to Herman Melville or Herman Wouk? On "The Men in the Storm" Gibson takes a different tack: "At what point does the door [which the men enter] cease to be symbolic and become that which allows access to or egress from the house?" A strange question, surely, as if any object in a piece of literature, intended symbolically or not, ever ceased to be functional (within the work itself, at least) because it was also figurative or symbolic. In literature, what object ever ceases to be an object *per se* because it also serves as a symbol?

Hunting of the "symbol-hunter" permeates both the ethics and the mode of Gibson's book. When one confronts a writer who was imbued with Christianity through heritage, training, and temperament, it is difficult to accept the statement, as either factually or tonally "right," that "To dwell upon the matter of Christian symbolism in . . . [The Red Badge of Courage and *George's Mother*] is misleading given the outlook governing most of Crane's fiction." There is something subtly quantitative about this position. Granted that *The Third Violet* and *Active Service* yield little, if anything, when approached in terms of their Christian symbolism, but we are talking now about *George's Mother* and the *Red Badge*, and these works can be approached meaningfully in terms of

the Christian images and themes they contain.

An exclusively Christian reading of either book may not be desirable or even possible, and perhaps we have in the past failed to read either work as well as it can be read, but let us not begin the new dispensation by throwing out the baby with the bath water.

Elsewhere Gibson is somewhat more charitable towards Crane. If he interprets "The Bride Comes to Yellow Sky" somewhat traditionally, his remarks are nevertheless faithful to the received consensus that this is one of the fine achievements of our literature ("a jewel of excellence exquisitely carved"). "The Blue Hotel" he handles courageously, responding sensitively to the antinomies and seeming contradictions which continue to plague Crane's readers.

He pays considerable attention to Crane's stories on war and to his Western tales, but he slights somewhat the Whilomville stories, and he dismisses too readily the three final novels, *The Third Violet*, *Active Service* and *The O'Ruddy*. (The difficulty with commenting on *The O'Ruddy*, he decides, is that since Crane "completed only about one-fourth" of the novel, it "is not Crane's work.") But actually the evidence we have indicates that Crane wrote the first 25 chapters out of a total of 33, a portion substantial enough to counter Gibson's assertion that "only the basic conception" for the novel was Crane's.)

Gibson concludes his book with these sentences:

There is no greater short story in our literature than "The Open Boat." "The Bride Comes to Yellow Sky" and "The Blue Hotel" are outstanding performances, among the very best of our short fiction. *The Red Badge* is a very good novel, marred by its failure of tone and by the frequent infelicity of its style. These works are the best, and they comprise a very small segment of Crane's total work. But they are enough in my estimation to assure Crane the position of our greatest minor author.

How meaningful is this conclusion? Who, one might ask, is the least among our "major" authors? We need that much at least for the purpose of comparison. And anyway, how valuable is this kind of hierarchy?

This book joins a burgeoning shelf of Crane criticism. Some of its readers may decide that it constitutes the first hard look at Crane's achievement as a writer of fiction. Others may well find it to be the most subtly hostile in conception and in execution of all the books on Crane to date.

GEORGE MONTEIRO '54

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Spring season opens on note of optimism

In contrast to the winter season, there is more than a measure of optimism on the sports front this spring. Lacrosse hopes to make a run at the Ivy title, baseball should be vastly improved, and most of the other teams expect to hold their own. Only tennis may find the road extremely rocky.

Bill Livesay is the new baseball coach, and he brings some impressive credentials to the job. He succeeds Stan Ward, who handled baseball the past four years.

A native of Orleans, Mass., the 29-year-old Livesay captained the baseball, basketball, and soccer teams at Orleans High before moving on to the University of Maine. There, he was baseball captain his freshman and senior seasons and was twice selected to the All-Yankee Conference baseball team.

After graduating from Maine in 1962, Livesay spent four years at Worcester Academy as a teacher and coach. He handled the first American Student-Ambassador Program basketball team which toured the British Isles in 1966.

Livesay returned to Maine that fall to become varsity soccer coach and assistant in baseball. He has coached the Falmouth team in the Cape Cod League the last four years, winning two divisional championships and one league title.

The new Brown coach readily admits that baseball is his first love. "During the late winter I was starting to chomp at the bit, waiting to get started," he says. "Then came that big snowstorm and suddenly Aldrich-Dexter Field is covered by 16 inches of that fluffy white stuff. It was enough to make a man get real edgy."

The Bruins weren't able to move outdoors until late March, just a few days before the opening game. But the indoor conditioning sessions were the best ever held at Brown, thanks to an additional gift from Brown's recent baseball benefactor, Ralph B. Low '14.

An indoor batting cage was Low's most recent gift, the unit consisting of an oblong-shaped net which was placed over in one corner of Marvel Gym. The batteries started working out in early February, with the rest of the team starting March 1.

"This setup is far from perfect," Livesay says. "But, it's better than Lyman Gym, or no gym at all. We can't stand around saying if only we had this, or if only that. That's 'ifing,' and it gets you nowhere. We really appreciate Mr. Low's support. He gave the dugouts a few years back and the big scoreboard last season."

Pitching will be the main question mark as Coach Livesay tries to improve on last season's 7-17-1 season. There isn't an established hurler on the staff. Graduation took Art DiMartino, Jack Hefferon, Jay Hedlund, and Frank Ward, a good staff that never had the proper infield support in its three years of varsity ball.

"We have some boys with strong arms," the coach says. "If two or three stick their heads up and show something then as a team we will be in good shape."

On the record, it would appear that most of the pitching help will have to come from the 11-1 sophomore team. Lefty Bob Anderson (4-1) from Whitman-Hanson Regional High in Massachusetts, posted a 1.42 ERA last spring while striking out 45 and walking 22 in 31 innings. He has a live fast ball and a good curve. Other sophomore hurlers include Bob Thorley, Tim Manor, Bob Flanders, who is the hardest thrower on the staff, and Harry Schoening (0.93 ERA). The varsity holdovers include Fred Armenti, Bob Stein, Tom Collins, and Steve Philbrick, the latter the son of Prof. Charles Philbrick '44.

If pitching is a question mark, the rest of the team is not. Coach Livesay will be blessed this spring with more talent and depth than has been seen on a Brown baseball team in many years. "If last year's pitching staff was still here, I think we could make a run at the Ivy League title," Livesay says.

Behind the plate, junior Ron Kriedman will be pressed for a starting job by two excellent sophomore prospects, Dean Hoag and Tom Gavin. Hoag, an All-Missouri catcher, batted .360 for the Cubs and was a take-charge player behind the plate. Gavin, a fine high school player, did not compete last spring.

John Rallis (.253), a two-year veteran, will be back at first base. He paced the club in runs batted in last year with 13. At second base there is senior Gene Dubay and a highly regarded sophomore, Dick MacAdams of Attleboro, Mass. A Hearst all-star, MacAdams batted .304 for the Cubs and showed exceptional range in the field.

On the left side of the infield, two more sophomores figure prominently. Third baseman Brian Marini, the football quarterback, led the Cubs in hitting with a .388 average and showed all the moves in the field. The native of Weymouth, Mass., also was a Hearst all-star last summer. Coach Livesay feels that Marini has

a brilliant baseball future ahead of him.

Senior Hal Phillips will have to battle hard to hold off the challenge of sophomore Pat Yanchus at short. The rookie hit .333 for the Cubs and showed a strong and accurate arm in the field.

Capt. Dan Stewart heads a list of four returning lettermen in the outfield. Stewart, an All-Ivy League punter, led the varsity in batting average, hits, and home runs last spring. He played on Coach Livesay's championship Falmouth team during the summer and was named to the Cape Cod All-Stars. Livesay terms him a pro prospect.

Stewart will play left field, and the battle for the other two spots will be between veterans Dave Homer, Clayton Dovey, Russ Cozier and sophomores Bill Kahn, Flanders, and Thorley. Two of these sophomores had exceptionally good years with the stick last spring, Kahn hitting .364 and Thorley .361.

"We're going to score some runs, and our defense is going to be tight," Livesay says. "The success of the season will be measured by when and if we get some of the pitchers to come of age. If this seasoning process is slow, we could end up way down in the Eastern League. If the hurlers come along fast, then we could make a bid to capture the Eastern League flag. We'll be more than respectable in all other aspects of the game."

On the lacrosse front, Coach Cliff Stevenson always has been an optimist. But then, he's never had very much to be pessimistic about, either in soccer or lacrosse, since he came to Brown. A year ago, Brown was 10-5 over all and 3-3 in the league. Stevenson hopes that his team will improve on those records this spring.

Most of his optimism is based on the fact that only four seniors were lost and that 16 lettermen are returning, along with a host of promising sophomores from the 8-1-1 Cub team. One of the seniors graduated was Bill Kowalski, the league's best crease man. His career total of 86 points places him fifth on Brown's all-time scoring list, and he is second in goals scored with 75.

Coach Stevenson feels that his team will be more potent offensively. Juniors Bob Anthony and Rick Buck will be joined on attack by sophomores Ken Wilde, Bob Sealise, and Dean Rollins. Anthony set a freshman scoring record two years ago with 48 goals and 24 assists for 72 points. Last year he had 54 points and classmate



COACH BILL LIVESAY—"The pitching staff needs to come of age"

Buck pumped in 49. Wilde paced the Cubs a year ago with 49 points; Scalise had 41 and Rollins 23. Senior Randy Cooper is another strong attack man, usually working on the crease.

The Bruin coach has six midfield combinations. The top unit had seniors Greg Elliott and Mike Levy working with Scalise, when the latter was not playing at attack. A senior unit had Jim Medoff, Ron Seff, and John Buxton working together.

In lacrosse, a team is only as successful as its defense is strong. Although All-Ivy Jerry Batty has graduated, Coach Stevenson feels that this position will be stronger this spring. Co-Capt. Frank Scofield will have the support of juniors Bruce Pitt and Dale Winzer, seniors Larry Strongoski and Dave Weisman, and sophomores Pete Rush and Mark Jacobs. Rush is considered a bright prospect.

Senior Roger Bollentin improved rapidly in the goal over the last half of the season, learning the fine art of becoming a stick goalie as well as a body goalie. Sophomore Bill Abraham will be pushing him for a starting berth.

Stevenson feels that Cornell is the team to beat in the Ivy League, with Harvard, Princeton, Yale, and Brown all having a

chance at the title. In a mid-March practice game, Brown dropped a 7-5 decision to the Long Island Lacrosse Club, defending national club champions.

Coach Ivan Fuqua's spring track teams make a habit of winning. For six straight years the Bruins have finished in the black. Last season the Bruins were 4-3. The situation this time around can be summed up in three words—quality, not quantity.

When you talk quality, you're talking of such men as junior Greg Ouellette from Wareham, Mass. He led the team last spring in scoring with 45 points. He's the defending outdoor New England long-jump champion, and this winter he set a Brown indoor mark of 23-6¼ in that event. A versatile athlete, Ouellette also scores points in the triple jump, dashes, hurdles, and relay events.

Other quality performers include Sandy Stoddard in the javelin and shot put, Bill Robbins in the hurdles, Bruce Wentworth in the shot and javelin, and Ev Schenk in the 880. Stoddard scored 35 points a year ago and was third in the New England javelin.

As a team, Brown will be strong in the

dashes with George Lister, Keith Barksdale, Lee Thompson, Bob Marble, and Ouellette, and in the pole vault with Bob Kingsland and Co-Capt. Scott Somers. The rest of the events will be especially thin. Sophomores Tim Disbrow in the weights and Tim Cosgrove in the distances are capable of strong performances.

Coach Vic Michalson professes to be optimistic about the chances of his crew duplicating last season's 3-4 record and sixth place finish in the IRA at Syracuse. All of which is fine but the Bruins do have a number of obstacles ahead of them.

For one thing, Michalson lost eight oarsmen, including half of his varsity boat, by graduation. If the current campaign is going to be successful, then the sophomores up from a 3-4 Cub season are going to have to come through.

"This is going to be a rebuilding year," Michalson says. "But, then, that's nothing new. The only time we started with a veteran squad was 1966, and even then we had to find a stroke."

Stroke was a problem again this spring, but not the only one. Eric Benson, who held the job a year ago, dropped out of

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school, thus putting the position up for grabs. Bill Haggerty, a 6-3, 185-pound sophomore from Stamford, Conn., was the man who did the grabbing. He had never rowed until last February.

Sophomores also will fill two, possibly three other positions in the varsity boat. They will blend with three lettermen, Capt. Dick Dreissigacker, Roger Sherman, and Morgan Seeley. Of the 22 oarsmen on the squad, there is only one junior. As freshmen, this group didn't win a race.

"If this class had been stronger, we would be in relatively good shape this season," Michalson says. "Ideally, you should get four or five good men from each class. We haven't always been that lucky."

Michalson does have hopes for this year's freshman team, which will be coached by Steve Ludemann '69 and Albin Moser '67. There were two full boats of candidates, several of whom had extensive rowing experience.

Coach Allan Soares took 11 varsity candidates, including four lettermen, with him when the golf team traveled to Cape Coral, Fla., during the spring vacation. The trip included participation in the 6th Annual Gulf American Intercollegiate Golf Tournament.

The golf program has made substantial progress the last four years under the guidance of Coach Soares, rising to a 9-6 record last year. This was Brown's first winning season since 1957. It may be time for a leveling off, especially since there are no exceptional newcomers to fill the void created by the loss of three outstanding lettermen.

The team will be built around senior co-captains Ted Oatis and Win Major. Oatis has a 20-11 collegiate record and a 7-3 Ivy mark. He plays to a three handicap at the Toledo Country Club. Major also is a three-handicap golfer, playing at Oak Hill Country Club in Rochester, N. Y.

The other veterans are senior Dick Higinbotham and juniors Jim Pagos and Delos Hibner. Pagos was a pleasant surprise as a sophomore, winning a starting berth early in the season and going on to post an 8-4-1 record.

The tennis team, coached by Jim Dougherty, was 5-8-1 a year ago and 2-7 among the Ivies. Prospects this spring are about the same, since the Bears do not yet have the quality or depth to make much of a dent against Ivy League competition.

The team will be built around Capt. Greg "Spike" Gonzales, junior Curt Bennett, and sophomore Don Smith. Gonzales was 9-5 a year ago and is a fiery competitor. Bennett and Smith are both All-State selections from Cranston (R. I.) High. The latter was the 1967-68 New England indoor singles champion and led the Cubs to a 6-4 season last spring.

Beyond these top three, there will be a merry battle for the remaining positions between senior John Klaffky, juniors Keith Powers (Maine State doubles champ) and Jeff Kaplan, and sophomores Pete Guterman, Seldon Cray, and Art Brumberger.

Captains are elected for '70 winter teams

Captains were elected and special awards were presented late last month at the annual Broomhead Winter Sports Dinner held at Carr's. William Broomhead '35, who is co-host of these dinners with his brother, Lloyd '49, served as toastmaster.

Elected to head their respective teams were Bob Fleming of Port Credit, Ont., hockey; Steve Thomas of Fresno, Calif.

and Marc Christman of North Tonnawanda, N. Y., swimming; and Robbie Davidson of Hartford, wrestling. All are juniors.

Fleming scored 14 points as a wing on the hockey team and was one of the squad's fastest skaters. Thomas and Christman competed in the 50-yard free-style and 200-yard breaststroke, respectively, and were members of the relay team. Davidson, a 130-pounder on the wrestling team, has a 13-3-2 record during his first two varsity seasons.

Special awards went to Bruce Moger of Greenwich, Conn., the basketball co-captain; Capt. Bob Devaney of Edmonton, Alberta, Steve Wormith of Sarnia, Ont., and Bob Walsh of Roslindale, Mass., all of the hockey team.

Moger, son of Daniel W. Moger '33, received the J. Richmond Fales Basketball

Spring Sports Schedules

Varsity Baseball

March 27, at Bridgeport; 28, at Long Island University; 29, at Delaware; 30, Maine at Maryland; 31, at North Carolina State.

April 1, at North Carolina State; 2, Maine at Salem, Va.; 3, at Virginia Poly; 4, Eastern Michigan at V.P.I.; 4, at Virginia Poly; 5, at George Washington; 9, Northeastern; 10, New Hampshire; 12, at Princeton; 14, at URI (2); 16, at Yale; 18, Penn; 19, Dartmouth; 22, Holy Cross; 25, at Army; 26, at Columbia; 27, Siena.

May 2, at UConn; 3, A.I.C.; 6, Harvard; 9, Cornell; 10, Navy; 12, Providence College (2).

Freshman Baseball

April 9, Northeastern; 12, at Quonset; 14, URI; 18, at Yale; 22, at Holy Cross; 26, at URI; 29, at Providence College.

May 2, UConn; 5, Harvard; 8, Providence College; 10, Quonset.

Varsity Lacrosse

March 22, Fairleigh Dickinson; 29, at Baltimore.

April 1, at Maryland; 3, at Virginia; 5, at Washington College; 9, at UConn; 12, at Dartmouth; 16, Penn; 19, at Princeton; 23, at Harvard; 26, Yale.

May 3, at New Hampshire; 7, at Wesleyan; 10, Cornell.

Freshman Lacrosse

March 28, Adelphi.

April 9, UConn; 12, at Dartmouth; 16, Yale; 19, at Princeton; 23, Harvard; 26, UMass; 30, at Holy Cross.

May 7, at Wesleyan.

Varsity Track

April 12, Harvard; 19, at Columbia w/Penn; 23, Holy Cross; 25-26, Penn

Relays; 29, Wesleyan.

May 3, Dartmouth; 8, at URI; 10, Heps at Penn; 24, New England; 30-31, IC4A's at Rutgers.

Freshman Track

April 12, Harvard; 19, at Columbia w/Penn; 23, Holy Cross; 29, Wesleyan.

May 3, Dartmouth; 8, at URI.

Varsity Crew

March 29, Miami Regatta.

April 12, at Boston University; 19, Harvard and Rutgers; 26, Northeastern.

May 3, at Syracuse; 7, Tabor Academy (Freshman); 10, E.A.R.C. at Worcester.

June 14, I.R.A. at Syracuse.

Varsity Tennis

April 4, at Navy; 5, at Princeton; 10, UConn; 12, at Williams; 14, URI; 16, Wesleyan; 18, at Providence College; 23, Yale; 25, at Princeton; 26, at Columbia; 30, Harvard.

May 2, Army; 3, Cornell; 5, at Dartmouth; 7, at M.I.T.; 9-11, New England at M.I.T.

Freshman Tennis

March 25, La Salle.

April 10, UConn; 14, URI; 16, Wesleyan; 23, Yale; 25, St. George's; 29, Harvard.

May 5, at Dartmouth; 7, at M.I.T.; 9, at Portsmouth Priory.

Varsity Golf

April 11, at Columbia w/Penn; 12, at Princeton; 15, Amherst and UConn; 16, at Holy Cross w/M.I.T.; 18, URI and Providence College; 22, Yale and Holy Cross; 28, Boston College.

May 1, Harvard; 3, at Dartmouth w/UMass; 10-12, E.I.G.A. at Cornell.

Trophy for "having contributed most to the sport at Brown through sportsmanship, performance, and influence." The 6-7 senior improved greatly from his freshman to his senior season and was the team's leading scorer this winter with an 11.4 average.

Devaney and Wormith were joint recipients of the Class of 1936 Hockey Trophy, which has the same prerequisites as the Fales Trophy. Devaney finished his career as the ninth leading scorer (104 points) on Brown's all-time list. Wormith was a solid hitting defenseman, one who could also rush the puck out of his zone.

Walsh received the Charles A. Lanigan Trophy as the hockey player who showed the greatest all-around improvement during his four years. He scored 22 points this season and finished with a career total of 68.

Winter season is over— and not a bit too soon

At this stage of the game, there just isn't much sense in going into a detailed review of a winter season that most people, including the coaches and players, would just as soon forget. Two points should be made: the over all record of 23-56-1 is one of the worst within memory and, help is on the way.

The hockey team finished 11-10-1 and just missed an NCAA berth, being edged by the St. Lawrence sextet coached by George Menard '50. But, things are relative. Compared with the records of the other winter teams, an 11-10-1 mark spells success. However, by recent Brown hockey

standards, it represents the worst season since the 7-17 campaign in 1961-62.

Coach Jim Fullerton's Bruins finished fast, winning eight of the final 11 games. But late season upsets at the hands of Providence College (4-2) and Dartmouth (5-3) ruined the team's chances of making the ECACs.

Frank Sacheli, a junior from Fort Erie, Ont., led the team in scoring with 20 goals and 20 assists for 40 points. Another junior, Rich McLaughlin from Cranston, R. I., was second with 11-24-35, followed by Capt. Bob Devaney with 15-16-31. Curt Bennett, the brilliant junior defenseman, had nine goals and 20 assists for 29 points.

Sacheli, a 5-8, 165-pounder really "arrived" this season. He had three hat tricks over the second half of the campaign, with his biggest night coming against Yale when he pumped home three goals and had three assists. The top line of Sacheli, McLaughlin, and Devaney accounted for 46 goals and 60 assists for 106 points.

Coach Fullerton's Bears should be a more exciting and successful club next year, although Cornell's domination of the league will be most difficult to break. One reason for the optimism at Meehan is that the varsity will lose only four men—goalie Mark Burns, defenseman Steve Wormith, and forwards Devaney and Bob Walsh. Everyone else is expected back including hustling sophomore Connie Schmidt, who was 10-8-18.

The second reason that the future looks bright is that Coach Allan Soares had an excellent 13-4 freshman team this winter. The Bruin mentor feels that he had two goalies, four defensemen, and six forwards with varsity potential. The main reason for the varsity's drop-off this season is that two of the last three Cuh teams were not up to this caliber. In 1967-68, for example, the freshmen were 5-13.

There also is some optimism on the basketball front, and a good freshman team, one better than the 9-7 record would indicate, is the reason. By current basketball standards, this year's Bruins did not have the size, speed, shooting ability, and ball-handling ability to tackle what was perhaps the most difficult schedule in the school's history.

"We were underdogs in 25 of our 26 games," Coach Stan Ward says. "The previous athletic director tried to build to a schedule that would test a major basketball power. Unfortunately, we didn't get the material to match the schedule and the result was a 3-23 record. I'm afraid that eventually the kids got beat down in not ever being able to go out and play a normal game and have a fair chance of winning."

Ward sees some improvement next winter, at which time Gerry Alaimo '58 will become the head coach. The schedule, for one thing, will be more realistic. Also, Ward feels that Roger Wakefield has matured as a person and as a player to the point where he can be a sound Ivy League cornerman. But the big hope rests with the blending of such sophomores as Rusty Tyler, Bill Kahn, Lou Roedersheimer, Al Shers, and Mark Danner with the men

Winter Scoreboard (Final Records)

Hockey

Varsity (11-10-1)

Providence 4, Brown 2
Cornell 4, Brown 1
Brown 10, Yale 3
Dartmouth 5, Brown 3

Freshman (14-4)

Providence 2, Brown 1
Brown 5, New Prep 2
Brown 5, Yale 0
Brown 8, Dartmouth 5

Basketball

Varsity (3-23)

Penn 58, Brown 52
Princeton 74, Brown 56
Brown 68, Harvard 67
Dartmouth 63, Brown 50
Providence 91, Brown 74

Freshman (9-7)

Boston Coll. 60, Brown 52
Brown 77, Rhode Island J.C. 73
Brown 78, Roger Williams 50
Providence 51, Brown 47

Track

Varsity (3-6)

Dartmouth 60, Brown 49

Freshman (6-2)

Brown 67, Dartmouth 42

Wrestling

Varsity (3-7)

Springfield 43, Brown 0
Harvard 27, Brown 9
UConn 24, Brown 19

Freshman (2-5)

Springfield 23, Brown 16
Brown 22, Harvard 16
Brown 23, UConn 17

Swimming

Varsity (3-10)

M.I.T. 61, Brown 25
Penn 74, Brown 26
UConn 55, Brown 38

Freshman (2-8)

M.I.T. 48, Brown 37
UConn 62, Brown 31
Williston 72, Brown 23

Ivy Standings

Hockey

	W	L	Pts.	GF	GA
Cornell	12	0	24	98	23
Harvard	9	3	18	74	37
Brown	7	5	14	63	50
Dartmouth	5	7	10	50	83
Yale	4	8	8	35	61
Princeton	3	9	6	38	51
Penn	1	11	2	37	90

Basketball

	W	L	PF	PA
Princeton	14	0	970	790
Columbia	11	3	1029	840
Penn	10	4	960	909
Cornell	7	7	939	988
Yale	6	8	907	940
Dartmouth	4	10	876	933
Harvard	3	11	992	1081
Brown	1	13	803	995

Wrestling

	W	L	Pts.	PF	PA
Penn	6	0	12	155	47
Princeton	5	1	10	146	55
Harvard	4	2	8	109	86
Cornell	3	3	6	118	95
Brown	1	5	2	61	159
Columbia	1	5	2	65	151
Yale	1	5	2	78	129

coming up from Coach Alan Young's fine freshman five.

Arnie Berman, a 6-6, 210-pound cornerman from Kenmore, N. Y., led the Cubs in scoring with 333 points for a 20.8 average. Ward feels that he could become one of Brown's all-time greats before he graduates. Oscar Colvin, a 6-2 guard from Niagara Falls, N. Y., averaged 12.4 and should win himself a starting berth next winter. Substantial help also is expected from Bill Kolkmeier, a 6-6 jumping jack out of Cincinnati. He was the finest defensive player on the team and he improved his scoring greatly as the season moved along.

For the second straight year, Coach Ivan Fuqua's track team ended 3-6. Prior to 1967-68, the Bruins had enjoyed 10 consecutive years in the black.

Greg Ouellette, a junior from Wareham, Mass., paced the team in scoring with 41 points. He was undefeated in his speciality, the long jump, during the dual meet season and finished fifth in the Heps in that event.

There were a few other bright spots on the track front. Bruce Wentworth, a 6-0, 210-pound junior from East Hartford, set a Brown record for the shot put in the Heps with a toss of 52-feet, 2¾ inches. The former mark of 51-2 was set by Al Yodakis in 1952.

Bill Robbins, a 6-3 hurdler from Fanwood, N. J., had a fine indoor season. His 7.6 clocking in the 60-yard hurdles was one-tenth of a second from the Brown record. He had a fifth in the Heps. Another second-year man, Tim Cosgrove from Lawrenceville School, did a 4:16 in the mile. Coach Fuqua feels that he has good potential over the next few years.

The track program also looks to some help from the freshman team. The Cubs were 6-2 and owned Ivy victories over Columbia, Yale, and Dartmouth. Dorian Corliss of Medford, Ore., set a freshman record of 14 feet in the pole vault. Other men who will help the varsity include Kurt Franke in the high jump, Rick Whikehart in the high hurdles, Bob Bergman in the broad jump and sprints, Bob Fiske in the 1000, Joe Doherty in the 600, and Tom Brenneman and Dave Crimmin in the mile.

The big news on the swimming front centers around a junior and a subfreshman. The junior is Cy Miller, a freestyle swimmer from Rahway, N. J., who broke two Brown records this winter. He did a 54.1 in the 100-yard butterfly, lowering the 56.3 time he set himself as a sophomore. He also broke Wally Ingram's 1967 200 butterfly record of 2:09 with a 2:04 clocking.

In the New Englands, Miller was third in the 200 and second in the 100. The 100 was a battle down to the wire, with Miller missing a first place by a touch. As a team, the Bruins finished 10 in the New Englands.

The 400 medley relay unit had a good year, finishing with a 3:51.9 time. Senior Vance Salter was on the backstroke, junior Marc Christman the breaststroke, Miller the butterfly, and junior Steve Thomas the freestyle.

Although the freshman record of 2-8

A dinner honoring Stan Ward, basketball coach for the past 15 years and baseball coach for the past four, will be held at Andrews Hall on the Pembroke campus on Friday, June 6. Ward resigned in February to become an administrative assistant at Moses Brown School.

Sponsored by the Brown Club of Rhode Island, the affair will include a social hour on the terrace of Andrews Hall prior to the dinner. Ladies are invited to attend. Tickets are \$7.50 per person, the price including social hour, dinner, and a contribution toward a gift. Reservations may be made by contacting chairman Bernie Buonanno, Jr., '60 at 480 Cedar Ave., East Greenwich, R. I. or at his office (DE 1-0126).

was nothing to write home about, Coach Joe Watmough feels that there will be at least four good men moving up to the varsity who will fill some gaps and also provide back-up strength. This group includes Dick Gregory in the breaststroke, Alex Gabriels in the backstroke and medley relay, Ned Barnes in the butterfly, and Steve Dowdle in the 100.

The subfreshman who is causing Coach Watmough to smile to himself as he strolls the campus is Lance Keigwin of Long Beach, L. I. He is the son of Lloyd D. Keigwin '26.

"This boy is a real Olympic prospect," Watmough says. "He could have gone any early decision. He's already done a 4.5 for place in the country but we took him on the 400 freestyle, and our Brown record is 4:22. He's done a 49.2 for the 100 and a 1.48 for the 200."

Coming off a 3-7 season, Coach Mike Koval's wrestling team had an 11th place finish in the New Englands. Capt. Bob Christin had the best record, advancing to the finals in the 167-pound class. Four other Bruins made the quarter finals: Rob Davidson (130), Ron Delo (137), Barry Nathan (152), and Pete Gottert (167).

The Cubs finished fast, defeating Harvard and UConn in the final two meets and placing fourth in the New Englands with 38 points.

Watmough and Nahigian are honored for long service

Two veteran Brown coaches have been honored. Joe Watmough was chosen by the Rhode Island Swimming Officials Association as the first recipient of the Tracy Memorial Award and Alex Nahigian was the guest at a dinner sponsored by the Brown Football Association in recognition of his 20 years as a member of the football staff.

Two of the requirements for the Tracy Memorial Award are contributions to the advancement of swimming and a life that has inspired youth. As Barney Madden, sports editor of the *Providence Journal-Bulletin*, said, "Joe Watmough fulfills both requirements."

Although Watmough developed many fine swimmers in his 25 years at Brown, that is only one of his many accomplishments. Before arriving on College Hill he spent many years at the Olneyville Boys' Club, where he constantly seemed to have a national champion under his wing, including several Olympians. A mark of Watmough's greatness is that with one of the poorest facilities available, he managed to turn out winning teams at Brown until the last couple of years, when the pool gap became too great.

"With patience, he developed swimmers," Madden said. "With example he built character. With kindness and understanding he has dissolved many personal problems of his boys. In short, he has been a definite asset to Brown in particular and to swimming in general."

In his 20 years at Brown, Nahigian has served under five head coaches—Rip Engle, Gus Zitrides, Al Kelley, John McLaughry, and Len Jardine. He has served as defensive backfield coach and chief scout at various times. He is perhaps best known for his scouting record against Harvard.

Kelley recalled how Nahigian had put together a "miracle pass defense" in 1952, after 16 top players had been declared ineligible. "Alex gave me one of my biggest football thrills when he suggested an offensive change in our passing game that Harvard wasn't ready for that year," Kelley said. "The result was that we beat a great team led by Dick Clasby."

Coach Len Jardine said, "I've known many scouts throughout the country and Alex is the best. He is the only man I know with a part-time job who works at it 10 hours a day and is tremendously loyal in all his efforts. I was advised to add him to my football staff and he has accomplished a great job for us."

Alumni Secretary Paul F. Mackesey '32 served as toastmaster at the Nahigian dinner. He surprised the guest of honor with tape recorded messages from Engle, Kelley, Zitrides, Lou Farber of Iron Men fame, and others.

Sports Shorts

Curt Bennett, brilliant junior defenseman, was named to the Coaches' All-Ivy League hockey team. He had been a second team choice as a sophomore. In Ivy play, Bennett scored five goals and had 11 assists for 16 points. Capt. Bob Devaney and junior Frank Sacheli were named to the second team. Sacheli (12-16-28) was the third leading scorer in the league. Don McGinnis, who had the second best percentage among the goalies, trailing only All-American Ken Dryden of Cornell, made honorable mention for the second straight year.

There were few tears shed when the winter sports scene came to a close on College Hill. It was the worst in quite some time. Only one team ended in the black, and the accumulative record was 23-56-1. Against Ivy League competition the Bruins were 11-34-1.

The Brown Clubs Report

In 1938-39, Brown fielded perhaps the finest basketball team in its history. The Bruins that year were 17-3, edged out Dartmouth and Rhode Island State for the mythical New England championship, and journeyed to Philadelphia to represent District 1 in the first of the annual NCAA basketball tournaments.

The 1938-39 team has one other claim to fame. It set the University record for most consecutive victories—11. The record still stands, and, for the moment, at least, seems quite safe.

To show you how far back this was, a banana split, with two scoops of ice cream, sold for .15 cents at Whelan's Drug Store and you could get a full-course dinner for .40 cents at the Mee Hong Restaurant. Larry Clinton and his female vocalist, Bea Wain, were the big favorites of the college set with recordings like "Deep Purple," and downtown at the Carlton Theater Bob Hope could be seen introducing what was to become his theme song when he sang "Thanks for the Memory" to Shirley Ross in the film of the same name.

What makes all this pertinent is that the members of that vintage team were back on campus March 1 to celebrate their 30th anniversary. They and their families were guests of the Brown Club of Rhode Island at its annual Family Basketball Night, an affair consisting of a social hour and dinner at the Faculty Club prior to attendance at the Brown-Dartmouth game.

As toastmaster Jay Barry '50 said at the dinner, "Over the years various Brown groups have honored the hockey team that met Harvard in the country's first collegiate hockey game, the 1915 football team that played Washington State in the first annual Rose Bowl game, and the undefeated Iron Men football team of 1926. Some of us felt it was about time we honored the finest of all Brown basketball teams."

The 1938-39 team was a happy blend of seasoned veterans and highly-skilled sophomores up from a 12-1 freshman team. Capt. George Truman, a fine defensive guard, was the only senior on a team that posted victories over such teams as Harvard, Duke, Rutgers, Yale, URI, and Providence. Harry Platt and Bud Campbell were the leading juniors. Platt, the previous year, had set Brown's all-time single-game scoring record with a 48-point performance against Northeastern, only two points short of the national record set by Hank Liusetti of Stanford.

The sophomore contingent consisted of Jack Padden, Francis "Tank" Wilson, Bob Person, George Fisher, and George Davis. Among their accomplishments as freshmen was a solid decision over the varsity. Coach Eck Allen was the man who successfully blended the talent available and



The 1938-39 NCAA basketball team posed on the steps of the Faculty Club on its 30th reunion. Against the wall on the stairs are Captain Francis Wilson '41, George Truman '39, George Davis '41, and Bill Mullen '40. The middle group, from bottom to top are Bill Kelly '40, Jack Padden '41, and Len Campbell '40. Standing are Harry Platt '40, nearest the stairs, and George Fisher '41.

who brought the Bruins into the NCAA's, where Brown bowed to Villanova, 42-30.

The 30th reunion was a pleasant occasion for the honored guests, some of whom hadn't seen their former teammates since graduation. The turnout was excellent, with nine players and Manager John Volkhardt '39 joining in the festivities. Of those invited, only Robert E. Staff '40 in Avalon, Calif., and Giles A. MacEwen '41, who is in South America, could not make it.

For Tank Wilson, there was a special surprise. A check of the folders at Alumni House revealed that Wilson's birthday was the day before the dinner. Arrangements were made to have a birthday cake presented to the former Bruin star. The cake had 18 candles, representing the 18 points the sharp-shooting guard had scored in Brown's 44-25 victory over Providence College.

Athletic Director Jack Heffernan '28 was the chief speaker at the Faculty Club dinner. There also were brief remarks from Capt. Truman and Platt, the latter recognized as one of Brown's all-time court greats. A moment of silence was observed for the two members of the squad who are deceased, William Glatfelter '40 and Bob Person '41.

The old Bruins were the guests of the Athletic Department at the Brown-Dartmouth game and sat together on the run-

ning track overlooking the court. The individual members of the team were introduced at halftime and received a warm reception from the crowd.

Joe Brian '47 and Jack Marshall '57 served as co-chairmen of the dinner program, while Jay Barry '50 handled the reunion.

Carl W. Hally '62 has taken over as president of the Brown Club of Central Ohio. Professionally, he is vice-president of Wilson Floors Co., Columbus.

Other officers, all elected at the annual meeting include: James A. Cook '43, Burr D. Benedict, Jr., '49, and James Cerilli '54, vice-presidents; Joseph I. Gates '22, treasurer; and Alan R. Sarle '53, secretary and chairman of the Alumni Secondary Schools Committee.

After consulting with Associate Alumni Secretary, David J. Zucconi '55, earlier this season, the Central Ohio Club has decided to make contact with the local Pembroke alumnae to determine whether or not they would be agreeable to working jointly on social activities as well as secondary school work.

The Brown Club of Colorado was pleased to welcome President Ray L. Heffner to the area this winter. A gathering of 65 alumni, parents of undergraduates, and



Tank Wilson '41 celebrated a birthday the day before the reunion and the committee presented him a cake with 18 candles, one for each point the sharp-shooting guard scored when Brown walloped Providence College, 44-25, that year.

parents of subfreshmen attended a dinner in his honor. Dr. Heffner added a piece of memorabilia to his talk when he informed the audience that the club has been in existence for 61 years. He exhibited the first publication of the club, just to prove his point.

The Brown Club of Rhode Island will hold its annual golf outing and dinner at the Rhode Island Country Club on Thursday, May 15. Harold Demopoulos '46 is serving as chairman of the affair and reservations should be made by contacting him at DE 1-6635.

Tickets for the Commencement Pops Concert, sponsored by the Brown Club of Rhode Island and the Pembroke College Club of Providence, are selling quite fast. The event has been a sell-out the last three years and early reservations are recommended.

Mrs. Doris Stapelton, alumnae secretary at Pembroke, is handling ticket reservations for the Pops. She can be reached at 185 Meeting St., Providence (863-2154). Tickets are \$5 per person, or \$50 for a table of 10. Patrons' tables in preferred locations sell for \$10 per person or \$100 for the table.

The annual meeting of the South County Brown Club will be held on Friday, May 16. Golf will begin at 12 noon at Point Judith Country Club, with tennis activity getting under way at 2 p.m. Cocktails will be served at 5 p.m. at the home of Alexander A. DiMartino '29, Boston Neck Rd., Narragansett. The 7 p.m. dinner will be at the Larchwood Inn, Wakefield.

Robert Reichley, editor of *Brown Alumni Monthly*, was the featured speaker

March 16 at the spring meeting of the Brown University Club of Fairfield County. Reichley spoke for 25 minutes and then entered into a lively discussion with his audience that lasted an hour and a half. Approximately 50 members and their wives attended the affair, which was held at the home of John Black Lee '46.

Prof. John Rowe Workman, chairman

of the Department of Classics, visited five Brown Clubs during the spring vacation. Starting on March 30, and for five successive nights, he visited Westchester, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and the Michigan Brown Club in Detroit. His talk: "It Happened in Leap Year."

Alumni Secretary Paul F. Mackesey '32 paid his respects to several Brown Clubs in Florida during mid-March. His first stop was at the West Coast of Florida Brown Club on March 17. On the 19th he was at the Naples Brown Club, and the next night he spoke before a gathering of South Florida Brown Club alumni in Miami. Rounding out the trip were meetings with the alumni in Palm Beach County on March 24 and in Jacksonville the following evening.

Irving G. Loxley '27 was elected president of the Association of Class Secretaries when that group met during Advisory Council Week End. The rest of the slate includes: Vice-President Bradford V. Whitman '44, Secretary John R. Pate '66, Treasurer Clinton N. Williams '31. Secretary Pate resides at 4 University Rd., Apt. 1A, Cambridge, Mass.

Charles A. Andrews, Jr., '51 and Donald L. Saunders '57 are in their second year as representatives of the Association of Class Secretaries on the board of directors of the Associated Alumni.

Alumni Secretary Mackesey was the guest of honor March 15 when the Brown Club of Fall River (Mass.) held a social hour and get-together at Howard Johnson's Restaurant in Somerset.

Dr. Vernon R. Alden '45, president of Ohio University, will be the chief speaker at the annual banquet of the Boston Brown Club on Monday, May 12. The affair will be held in the new State Street Bank & Trust Company Building.



Surrounded by Bruins was President Heffner when he visited the Brown Club of Colorado. Seated, left to right: Winthrop B. Wilson '51, Richard H. Woulfe '51, Richard Mauro '67, Dr. Heffner, Ben Aisenberg '52, Joseph McGarry '44, and Chan Visser '67. Standing, Raymond Fisher '66, Joseph Cook '43, Harry Hellerstein '61, Theodore R. Crane '50, and Eugene M. Kay, Jr., '59.

Brunonians Far and Near

1904

Arthur Pope reports in from Shiraz, Iran, site of Pahlavi University and home of the Asia Institute, of which he is director. "There's a lot that's exciting and important going on here," he says. Arthur has spent many years in the field of archaeology, and the Asia Institute is a research organization doing extensive surveys of old and neglected monuments, exploring in unfamiliar regions and studying new fields. Because of his prominence in the field of archaeology, Arthur was elected president of the 5th International Congress of Iranian Art and Archaeology, which met in Shiraz last April. Our classmate adds a comment, which is only too true for '04 men these days. "I suppose all of us are now getting a bit seedy from too many birthdays. I certainly would love to show up at some of the reunions but my travel days are over and Brown is a long way from Shiraz."

1905

Charles L. Robinson has gone. He passed away Jan. 20, 1969. From our senior year, for 64 years, he had been '05's secretary. And what a secretary he was! He kept our records, supplied class notes to the *Alumni Monthly*, sent memorial tributes to families of our deceased classmates, and did it all with a dedicated enthusiasm and affection for the rest of us. So, now it's time for those of us who are left to say "thank you" to Robbie.

We are sending to the Class of 1905 Fund, through this year's Brown University Fund, a substantial money gift from our treasury to honor Robbie's memory. Those of you who wish to add to this gift with a personal contribution may do so by contacting George B. Bullock at Box 227-A, Johnsonville, S. C. or Frederick B. Thurber, 500 Angell St., Providence.

Frederick B. Thurber, one of the great "cruisers" in our class, left last month for a cruise through the Antilles. "Will be home when the sun is shining and the blasted snow is gone," he says.

1906

Henry Carpenter was an invited guest at a dinner meeting of leaders in the fund raising campaign in Miami this winter. Henry, Jr., '34 is chairman of the group.

Guss Russ, now past his 90th birthday and in a nursing home, is an avid reader of the *Alumni Monthly*, according to his niece.

Harry Pattee writes from the Virginia Hotel, 8th and Church St., Lynchburg, Va. "I have been visiting the children in Florida, Virginia, and California," he says. We are hoping that Harry will come up with a story of his personal baseball exploits, both in college and the pro ranks.

1910

Alexander W. Muir and Edith enjoyed a three-week trip through Portugal and Spain last fall. They are still delighted in their shift a year ago from a big house to their apartment in Rossmoor Leisure World, 1234 Old Nassau Rd., Jamesburg, N. J.

Dr. Lester A. Round and Mildred spent a pleasant Christmas vacation in Williamsburg, Va. Early this winter, Lester put in four weeks at the Rhode Island Hospital for a tired heart.

Ralph Palmer returned for the Advisory Council week-end at Brown in February. He and Secretary Ed Spicer attended several meetings during the two-day get-together.

The Rev. Allan D. Creelman has the sympathy of the class on the death of his wife last November.

1913

William Howe was honored at the 27th annual graduation dinner of the Marblehead Power Squadron at the Corinthian Yacht Club in Marblehead, Mass. A member for more than 20 years, Bill has been secretary for 13 years. He also serves as district secretary and has accumulated more than 46 years of service in various duties for the squadron.

The Rev. Charles H. Ricker is walking again after a mild stroke last spring. He's moved to a rest home for the elderly at 1501 North Orange Dr., Sarasota, Fla. He says that news from classmates and friends would be appreciated.

1915

Dr. Clifford Hathaway is chief cardiologist at South County Hospital, Wakefield, R. I. He's a great traveler and has recorded some 30 cruises to points all over the world. His golf game, he says, is improving.

Bill Thurber sends regards to his classmates from Ocean Rd., Narragansett, R. I. where he lives the year-round in semi-retirement. He's letting his two sons and grandson carry on the jewelry business.

Roland Copeland has a problem in Madison, Conn. Golf balls hooked from the first tee of the golf course nearby frequently come to rest on his front lawn. Also a hook shot from the third tee can easily make it into Bill's back yard. "Pick up a lot of extra golf balls that way," he says. One of Roland's chief recreations is swimming in the Long Island Sound, a half-block down the street. "I'm about 90 percent retired from business," he says. "Larry '50 has taken over the reins as president of the Copeland interests."

Don Dike sends along a report on Dorothy, Donald, Jr., Dorcas, David, and Douglas—now scattered from Virginia to Athol, Mass. Don and his wife reside in Boothbay Harbor, Me.

Morgan B. Haven says that he must hold one Brown record. He has seen 43 of the Brown-Yale football games. "Wish there could have been more Brown victories in the series," he says. "But there were some good ones." He lives at 88 Ronald Rd., Groton, Conn.

Earl Luther still enjoys life in Charlestown, N. H., a town of 371 voters. He remains very active in turkey shoots and church suppers.

Cecil M. P. Cross writes from Sao Paulo, Brazil, giving an account of some gamey fishing up in Mato Grosso. He plans to be on hand for Commencement.

Ed Hinks, living in Cape Coral, Fla., is bulletin editor of the Fort Myers Chapter of the Barber Shoppers. He's also chairman of the committee on public education of the Cape Coral Civic Association.

Harold Kinne, a resident of St. Petersburg, visited Wahiawa, Hawaii, recently. The town is about 25 miles north of Honolulu, where his son, Lt. Harold C. Kinne, Jr., '49, is stationed. Harold's other son, Russ, and his wife are living in New Canaan, Conn.

Brig. Gen. R. L. (Bunny) Burnel, USA Ret., is living in Coronado, Calif. He does a great deal of salmon and trout fishing in Washington and Canada.

Len Campbell, now the president of our Class, still continues his connection with the commercial and savings bank in Ware, Mass. His time, he says, is split between family, church, and golf.

Edward J. Corcoran has been elevated to honorary membership in the Rhode Island Bar Association as a result of being a member of the state bar for 50 or more years.

Ralph W. Cram, now retired, is living at 135 North Ave., Weston, Mass.

1916

Gus Houtman has been presented an Engineer of the Year award from the Delaware County Chapter of the Pennsylvania Society of Professional Engineers.

1918

For Roswell S. Bosworth, 1968 was quite a year. He not only celebrated his 70th birthday, but also his 40th year as editor of the *Bristol* (R. I.) *Phoenix*, his 50th wedding anniversary, and his 50th college reunion. The *Phoenix*, one of four newspapers published by the company he heads, celebrated its 131st birthday in September.

Dr. Kenneth L. Burdon has retired as professor of microbiology at Baylor University. He formerly served as chairman of the department. Ken's address: 1823 Banks St., Houston.

Thomas W. Hall has been elected a vice-president at large of the English Set-

ter Association of America. Commander Hall is a leading breeder and trainer of English Setters and will represent many sections of the country in his new position.

Paul J. Grimes is president of Rhode Island Fabrics Co., with offices at 733 Hospital Trust Bldg., Providence. His son, P. J. Grimes, Jr., '52, is vice-president.

1919

Dr. Sydney A. Fox was invited to participate in the XXI International Congress of Ophthalmology held in Mexico March 8 to 14. He was scheduled to deliver a paper on "surgery of congenital ptosis."

1920

Lou J. Balatow is with H. Steele & Co.,

San Antonio, Tex., serving as manager of export finance and traffic for the United States and Europe. In a recent letter to Alumni Secretary Paul F. Mackesey '32, Lou recalled some of his early experiences on College Hill. "I first fell in love with Brown when I used to help Eddie Robinson and Charley Huggins recover footballs kicked over the fence onto Camp Street at Old Andrews Field."

James Bennett: Behind prison reform

There is sure to be legislation on Capitol Hill this spring aimed at making excessive prison sentences by judges subject to appeal and review. And one of those leading the fight for reform in this area will be an old crusader, James V. Bennett '18.

Bennett will speak from experience when he takes up this cause once again. Until he retired in 1964, he had been for 27 years director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons. Before that, he had been deputy director. All told, his career was a 38-year involvement with jails and the jailed.

As the nation's chief warden, Bennett made a major contribution to the literature of penal inequity. Here are some illustrative cases he gathered for a speech made in October, 1961, by a former Attorney General, the late Robert F. Kennedy:

"A former Army officer, a first offender, was convicted in the Midwest of charges involving several bad checks. He was sentenced to 18 years. About the same time, a young man with a sex record was convicted in the southern district of California of robbing a bank of \$5,000. He was sentenced to 98 days.

"In 1959, in Texas, Candy Barr, a 24-year-old stripteaser, got 15 years from a Texas state judge for possession of marijuana. In 1962 in federal court in Washington, three pharmaceutical company scientists who pleaded no contest to withholding and falsifying test data on a drug that injured thousands of users were given suspended six-month sentences."

These are not isolated examples, according to Bennett. The average sentences for auto theft vary from 11 months in the western district of Iowa to four years in other parts of the country. Terms for forgery range from nine months in Maine and the southern district of New York to 63 months in Oklahoma and 58 months in western Arkansas.

"In fact," says Bennett, "the over-all average of time spent in federal prison varies nearly as greatly. Prisoners sentenced in northern New York federal prison average 11 months. In my home state of Massachusetts the figure is 25 months. In southern Iowa it is 52 months."

Over the years, thanks in good part to determined campaigning by Bennett and a few others, support for legislative



Justice Department

JAMES BENNETT

Chief Justice Warren and RFK at Bennett's retirement

reform has increased. The Judicial Conference of the United States rejected appellate review legislation in 1958, reconsidered it in 1961, and approved a refined form in 1964. In 1967 an American Bar Association committee, with Bennett as a member, gave its endorsement to the legislation. The same year the Senate passed the bill, but the House failed to act.

The legislation which will be revived this spring would provide discretionary power to the U.S. Court of Appeals to review sentences for imprisonment (as well as a sentence of death) that the convicted man alleges to be excessive. The purpose is "to tend to guarantee that sentences reflect similarities in the circumstances of defendants prosecuted for the same crimes."

Bennett is a gentle man who often sounds like a movie warden with a heart of gold. He frequently speaks of inmates as "individuals with hearts, lungs, and emotions like everyone else." He frets that our criminal laws are the most severe in the world. Yet, in his 27 years of guarding the likes of Al Capone and Machine Gun Kelley, Bennett was as hard as he appears soft. Of 700,000 federal prisoners during his tenure, only six flew the coop and were never recovered.

The career of the man who worked his way through Brown as a meat cutter in a downtown market started in 1927 as an obscure government efficiency expert investigating federal prisons. What he found was 19 scandal-tainted jails with idle, desperate cons and untrained and underpaid guards. Bennett's report led in 1930 to the creation of the Justice Department's Bureau of Prisons, which he took over seven years later.

Throughout his career, Bennett was a rebel against old concepts of prisons as a punishment, and his name has become associated with reforms that abolished much of the chain-gang, solitary confinement ideas of penology.

His theory in dealing with prisoners was that it is better to depend on brains than on bars. "The true purpose of a prison," he would say, "is to transform unhealthy attitudes into healthy ones."

At a Washington party in 1962, saluting Bennett's 25 years as head of the Federal prison system, a huge cake was brought out. A beaming Bennett began to cut—and struck something hard. Sticking in his thumb, Bennett pulled out with something less than aplomb, an eight-inch file. The prankster—Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy.

1922

Bradford F. Oxnard has joined the East Providence investment firm of A. J. White, Carlotti & Co. For the past 24 years he had served as a registered representative for what is now Hornblower & Weeks-Hemphill, Noyes. Still golfing actively, Brad has quite a career behind him of which he can take pride. He was Rhode Island golf champion in 1928 and 1932, was U. S. Seniors runner-up in 1958, and a member of the U. S. Seniors golf team in 1958, 1960, and 1968. Currently, he's captain of the state team.

1923

Richard Thorndike, a principal in the advertising agency of Thorndike & Thomas, Providence, has withdrawn from the corporation to establish a new agency under the name, Thorndike & Sharp. Dick will continue to serve the accounts he had been serving at Thorndike & Thomas.

1924

It looks as though Buxton House will be our headquarters for the 45th Reunion this spring. All the traditional commencement events will be supported by your class, which means that we will be in attendance at the Alumni Dinner and Campus Dance Friday night and the Alumni Field Day and Commencement Pops Concert on Saturday. One of our big events, of course, is the class dinner at the Hope Club Saturday evening, just prior to the Pops. Make your reservations early, and remember that this year Commencement falls on the Memorial Day weekend.

Plans for our great 45th Reunion (some call it the Forty Fifts) are proceeding apace under the aegis of Class President Bobby Goff. Thus far, the committee consists of Goff, Arlan Coolidge, Mark Flather, Charley Hopkins, and Jimmy Sims. Make your plans and notify your wife (an integral member) promptly and now.

Bob Sturtevant says that one of the anomalies of retirement is that you had more leisure time when you were actually working for a living. After four years of struggling over his citrus grove (three trees), success came this winter in the form of two baseball-sized grapefruits. Bob is currently serving as president of the Clearwater-Central Life Telephone Pioneers, is active in several Masonic bodies, a luncheon club, and support of local theater. He is living at 905 Canterbury Rd., Clearwater.

According to a highly impeachable authority, Denny Greene shot a deer last fall while on a hunting trip. Gender of said deer has not yet been reported.

In a recent letter aptly titled, "To Whom It May Disconcert," Eddie O'Brien reveals that he and Reebie have finally moved into their new home at 14051 89th Avenue North, Largo, Fla. Harassed by labor shortages and makeshift construction, the completion date was delayed from last May until mid-December. Then, just as they were finally ready to move in, Eddie and Reebie were stricken by those

pesky bugs from Hong Kong. Now, however, they are snugly ensconced and are struggling with exotic flora and fauna under the beneficent rays of the Florida sun.

George Newton sold his Ridge Manor Lodge several years ago and is actively retired at 411 Center St., Lake Wales, Fla.

Earle Johnson recently did some estimating for the Appraisal Division of General Services Administration in Orlando, Fla. He is greatly impressed with the city's growth potential and attractive features.

Arlan Coolidge still adds a touch of cultural class to 1924's image by serving as administrative assistant to the Rhode Island State Council of the Arts, with or without his fiddle. He is supported by Mark Flather's efforts as secretary to the Rhode Island Council on Higher Education. Arlan is a recent and proud grandfather. His son, Clark, lives and does his writing near San Francisco and has, within the past year, written two books of poetry.

Bill Dyer, still serving faithfully as vice-president and general manager of the *Indianapolis Star and News*, pilots a striking Packard 12, vintage 1916, around the highways and byways of Indianapolis. It is a handsome and lethal-looking carriage. Bill's collection of Edison phonographs and those old-time cylindrical records (still a favorite hobby) is one of the most extensive and envied in the country. He was saddened by the death of Irene Castle, writing, "She was a gracious, graceful, lovely lady. I remember her and her husband, Vernon Castle, in the first musical I ever saw, 'Watch Your Step.' Saw it at age 12." Bill was about to head for St. Croix when we last heard from him. "If we get hijacked to Havana, that will be all right for that's where we spent our honeymoon."

Ed Place was recently honored by the Washington, D. C., Graduate Chapter of Phi Gamma Delta Fraternity as "Washingtonian Fiji of the Month." In its accolade, the fraternity newsletter said, in part: "One of Phi Gamma's most devoted and loyal sons, Ed Place, has pursued a very successful and interesting career in public relations since his Phi Beta Kappa graduation from Brown in 1924. He has served as information officer of the St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation, the Western Wood Products Association, and as director of the National Folk Festival, to name a few. At Brown he was a member of the University quartette, a talent which he has parlayed into many years of active 'barbershopping' in the Washington area, having made over 1,000 singing performances with some of the outstanding quartettes on the Eastern seaboard. Founder and charter president of the Sertoma Club of Washington, Ed has devoted hundreds of hours to service to his fellow citizens." Fully recovered from a recent operation, Ed is back at work. Rumor has it that he and Carleton Scott are already working on some new barbershop arrangements for our 45th Reunion. His new address in Washington, D. C., is: 3900 16th St., N.W.

Your Secretary is pleased to report that the class is nobly represented on the West

Coast of Florida, for within easy borrowing distance of his new home are Phil Saunders (Sarasota), Bob Sturtevant (Clearwater), Carl Lalumia and George Foley (with their own benches) in St. Petersburg, and Ed Cornell and Eddie O'Brien in Largo. Within pelican-flying range eastward are George Newton (Lake Wales) and Wyndham Hayward and George Saute (Winter Park).

Dr. Brae Rafferty has closed his office in Willimantic, Conn., where he had practiced for 37 years. He plans to continue to confer with former patients at their request and will also continue to serve as medical examiner for the towns of Windham, Chaplin, Hebron, Hampton, and Scotland, a position to which he was appointed in 1934.

1925

Fredson Bowers has been honored by the Bibliographical Society, receiving its gold medal "for services to bibliography." He will fly to London for the presentation on May 7 at the British Academy. Our classmate is the fifth American to be so honored in the 40-year history of this medal. Former John Carter Brown librarian Lawrence Wroth was the third.

Three Eagles from the same aerie sat next to each other at a recent dinner of the Narragansett Council, Boy Scouts of America. They were grandfather, father, and son Eagle Scouts, the only such combination in the history of the Narragansett Council. The senior member of the group was Arthur M. Sharp, our classmate who now lives in Berkley, Mass. The former North Providence man was an oil dealer in Taunton before retiring.

Paul V. Hayden recently resigned as chairman and president of the executive committee of the Connecticut Public Expenditure Council. He is representing the 83rd Assembly District in the Connecticut General Assembly this year and felt he would be too busy to handle the CPEC job. He retired a year ago as president of Connecticut Light and Power Co.

1926

Dr. Walter S. Jones has been elected president of the New England Obstetrical and Gynecological Society.

1928

Dr. Paul B. Bien has joined the faculty of Furman University this year as associate professor of chemistry. He came to the position from a post as research associate at Oak Ridge National Laboratories.

Arthur B. Leonard, now retired from John W. Green & Sons of Danbury, Conn., sends along a Florida address: 1108 Vista Del Mar, Delray Beach.

George W. Cummings reports in. "Am retired and living in Milan, Tenn.," he says, "Married but no children. I travel a great deal, especially to Florida in the winter. Main hobby is golf with a sideline of politics." George is Republican town chairman in Milan and a member of the county executive committee.

Scouting honors Gus Anthony's 54 years' service

"Someone once said a Boy Scout executive is 'part teacher, part preacher, and part little boy playing Indian.' I like the part about Indian best."

The speaker was H. Cushman Anthony '26, deputy scout executive of Narragansett Council, Boy Scouts of America, who retired March 1 after a 54-year association with scouting. Since joining the Third Providence Troop in 1915, he has been waist-deep in boys and neck-deep in the problems of Rhode Island scouting.

H. Cushman Anthony has been known as "Gus" since 1914 when boyhood friends misinterpreted his mother's call for "Cush." He was a graduate student at Brown, headed for a career in biology when his former scoutmaster, J. Harold Williams '18, asked him in 1927 to come into Scouting professionally.

"I didn't think twice," Gus admits. "I guess I've always been a Scout at heart. A good part of my pay has come in satisfaction, and I've had a lot of fun."

He sees himself as the executive officer of a ship. "The captain runs things," he says. "It's up to the executive officer to carry out the orders and see to all the thousands of details."

As executive officer of Narragansett Council, Gus has earned the reputation throughout the country as one of the real experts in the field of scout camping. Meticulous to a point and the master of routine details, he also provided imagination and the grand plan. Gus was the real estate specialist, developer, health engineer, naturalist, public relations man, moocher of material, counselor, and nationally respected administrator.

As his professional reputation grew, other Councils sought his service. Gus



GUS ANTHONY
Please don't send flowers

resisted all such overtures. Still, National Council called him as adviser to its Engineering Service, used him as toastmaster, program officer, or quartermaster at the big jamborees, and made him responsible for Executives' Conferences.

However, it was at Camp Yawgoog where Gus made his greatest impact. In more than 50 years there, the last 18 as director, he saw this summer camp in Rockville grow from a handful of tents and a few patrols of boys to become New England's largest camp. He not only saw Yawgoog grow, he was the prime factor in that development.

For many years, Gus was a familiar

sight at Yawgoog, making the rounds with his resplendent 1921 Model T, on (not "in") which so many famous passengers professed to enjoy a ride. He also will be remembered by his colleagues in scouting for the ingenious charts he frequently used to illustrate a particular point.

In 1962, he said: "I go to the office each day with every bit as much enthusiasm and pride in my work as when I started." This may help to explain why with Gus Anthony there never was a generation gap. This same enthusiasm and pride has shown through in his other services to the community—Central Congregational Church, Brown, United Fund, Gordon School, Lincoln School, the Providence Art Club, the R. I. Historical Society, and other agencies.

When Brown conferred one of its 19 Bicentennial Alumni Citations on him, it read, in part: "The ingredients of a successful executive are a driving urge to succeed, an ability to develop and implement constructive programs, a capacity to produce and to lead and inspire others to do likewise, a gift for versatile resourcefulness in anticipating and meeting challenges, and high personal integrity. Generously endowed with all of these, you have selflessly used them as chief of staff of one of our outstanding welfare organizations, Narragansett Council, Boy Scouts of America."

Actually, Gus isn't much for citations—or for retirement dinners either, such as the one held in his honor March 1 at Rhodes-on-the-Pawtuxet.

"It's all pretty silly," he says, with a smile. "It's like a funeral. I feel like putting up a sign, 'Please omit flowers.'"

1929

James Cantor has been named to the President's Club by the Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Co. Associated with the Fidelity Mutual Life agency at 126 State St., Boston, Jim and 67 other Club members will attend a four-day President's Club meeting in Bermuda in May.

1930

Ray B. Owen, president of Old Colony Cooperative Bank, is serving on the legislative committee of the United States Savings and Loan Association for 1969.

1931

Aaron L. Bilgore is president of Davis Bilgore & Co., Clearwater, Fla. The firm cans citrus.

1932

James H. Birnie (GS) has been appointed assistant director of scientific liaison for Smith Kline & French Laboratories

of Philadelphia. In this position, he is responsible for academic and scientific liaison with predominantly Negro colleges and universities in the United States and with Negro high school students in the Philadelphia area. Dr. Birnie will inform students and faculty of career opportunities in the health field and stimulate their interest in the pharmaceutical industry and SK&F.

Charles C. Tillinghast, Jr., president and chief executive officer of Trans World Airlines and chancellor of the University, has been named the 1969 International Boss of the Year by the National Secretaries Association on behalf of its 26,000 members.

Sidney Goldstein is working in Lynn, Mass., as executive vice-president of Lynn Vinyl Plastics Corp.

Samuel D. Mott has been named chairman of the New Shoreham (R. I.) Democratic Committee.

George W. Eldridge has been promoted to vice-president in charge of international

operations by Manton-Gaulin Manufacturing Co., Everett, Mass. He will be responsible for business conducted by the firm's two overseas organizations.

1933

Earle R. Straight is serving as assistant secretary of Title Guarantee Company of Rhode Island.

1934

Dr. Edward Tracy, former Easton (Pa.) area superintendent of schools, was honored earlier this year when the new \$1.8 million elementary school in Palmer Township was named in his honor. A plaque was presented, commemorating Dr. Tracy's role in planning and building the school. Our classmate left last year to accept a professorship at Kutztown State College.

William L. Thrall is in Lyme, Conn., where he is president of W. L. Thrall & Son, Inc.

Max Flaxman is serving as principal of Hope High School, Providence.

1935

Dr. Howard D. Segool's daughter, Leslie, has been married to Lawrence Spees. They are both University of Massachusetts graduates. Leslie teaches in Pawcatuck, Conn. Howard's son, Richard, was graduated Phi Beta Kappa from Grinnell College and is a first-year medical student at McGill University in Montreal. Howard's wife is Dorothy Abeshaus Segool P'35.

William H. McLaughlin, Jr., says that he plans to live at 215 Nausauket Rd., Warwick, from June 1 through Oct. 31, plus or minus a few days either way, and in Bonita Springs, Fla., the rest of the year.

E. Gilbert Bayek, an architectural estimator, is owner of Architects, Contractors Estimating Service in Wethersfield, Conn.

1936

Paul Holt is division vice-president of contract administration at Sikorsky Aircraft, Stratford, Conn. He is president of the American Helicopter Society and has been national director-at-large of the AHS.

Clarence H. Gifford, president of the Rhode Island Hospital Trust Co., announced this winter that the company plans to construct a new office building towering 17 to 25 stories above the streets in downtown Providence. The building will provide 170,000 to 250,000 square feet in new rental office space for the downtown area.

Robert W. Kenyon has been elected a director of the Title Guarantee Company of Rhode Island. He fills the unexpired term of another Brunonian, William H. Edwards '19, who has retired from the board. Bob is an officer and trustee of the Howard Foundation, a trustee of the Greenfield Real Estate Investment Trust of Philadelphia, a director of the Roger Williams Savings and Loan Association, and a member of the Brown Development Council.

1937

Philip M. Shires, vice-president of Old Colony Co-operative Bank, Providence, has been elected unanimously to a two-year term on the board of directors of the Savings Institutions Marketing Society of America. He'll represent the society's District 1, which takes in all of New England.

1938

Charles C. Cain, who cut his journalistic eyeteeth pounding a typewriter in Attleboro, is today among the top automotive writers, keeping the world informed about the American auto industry and its products. He's assigned to the Detroit Bureau of the Associated Press. He's among a select group of people who get a peek six months in advance of the next year's car models.

Wesley C. Sholes is vice-president and secretary with the Norwich Savings Society, Norwich, Conn.

1939

Col. Alan P. Thayer, who recently retired from the U. S. Army, has joined the faculty of the College of Business Administration and the Graduate School of

Business Administration at Boston College. He is teaching classes in management. Colonel Thayer transferred to West Point after two semesters at Brown and received his degrees there.

William L. Chipman will be a candidate this spring for the post of selectman in Acton, Mass. He has been a member of the town's finance committee for the last five years.

Earle H. Berry, Jr., is quality control representative in the New England area for General Electric Co.

Victor Bernstein has been elected a corporate vice-president of Bo Bernstein & Co., Providence advertising, marketing, and public relations agency. He had been production manager since he joined the firm in 1957.

John M. Volkhardt, a food manufacturer, is vice-president of marketing and sales with Corn Products Co., International Plaza, Englewood Cliffs, N. J.

Plans for our 30th Reunion have been completed, according to Chairman Stan Mathes. Olney House in the Wriston Quadrangle will be the headquarters during the four-day week end. Events on the Friday agenda include the traditional Class reception prior to the Alumni Dinner, with the Campus Dance listed as optional. A program of activities is being planned for Saturday afternoon, followed by a clam bake at the Squantum Club. This event is being planned in such a way that those wishing to attend the Pops Concert may do so. On Sunday, there will be an outing consisting of luncheon, tennis, golf, and plenty of gab. A complete reunion program will be mailed shortly to all men of '39.

1940

John McLaughry's 14-year-old son, David, a freshman at Classical High School, won the junior championship in the Turners' New England gymnasium meet this winter.

John H. McCabe, professor of management at Bryant College, is conducting the Monday evening management workshops there.

Dr. Roy S. Hunt is with Booze, Allen & Hamilton of New York City as a managing associate.

1941

Dr. John C. Mithoefer last fall became professor of medicine and chief of the cardiopulmonary division at the Dartmouth Medical School. He had been director of the cardiopulmonary laboratory at the Mary Imogene Bassett Hospital in Cooperstown, N. Y.

Joseph W. McCormick is senior attorney in the law department with Hoffman-LaRoche, Inc., Nutley, N. J.

Leon L. Tracy is vice-president of All-American Life and Casualty Co., Chicago.

1942

Dr. George P. Conrad, 2nd, who has been cited for distinguished service as both teacher and metallurgist during 17 years at Lehigh, has been promoted to chairman of the university's department of metal-

lurgy and materials science. Dr. Conrad also is director of the magnetic materials laboratory and a member of the staff of the Materials Research Center. His field of specialization is physical metallurgy. He received the Bradley Stoughton Award as "outstanding metallurgist of the year" from the local chapter of the American Society for Metals in 1965, the Lehigh Students' Outstanding Teacher Award in 1967, and the university's Lindback Foundation Award for distinguished teaching by a senior member of the faculty in 1968.

John R. Coakley, CPCU, has been appointed superintendent of agencies in the employee financial services department at Travelers Insurance Companies, Hartford. He has been with the companies 23 years. He is a former member of the Northwest Ohio and South Jersey Chartered Property and Casualty Underwriters chapters and former president of the Connecticut CPCU chapter. John is a director of the Greater Hartford People-to-People Council.

Charles M. Echeverria has been named S-65 program engineering manager at Sikorsky Aircraft, Bridgeport. He had been senior project engineer.

John N. Ashworth has been promoted to vice-president of manufacturing for the Hyland Division of Baxter Laboratories, Inc., Providence. He has been with the company two years, previously serving as director of quality assurance and director of manufacturing. His Ph.D. is from the University of Wisconsin.

Dr. William W. Lambert is professor of psychology, sociology, and anthropology at Cornell University.

1943

Walter A. Mengel continues as executive vice-president with the TEK Bearing Co., Inc., at its main office in Stratford, Conn. Last June Walter closed out two years as president of the Brown Engineering Association. He and Gladys have moved from Rumford, R. I. to 21 Round Hill Dr., Fairfield, Conn.

The Rev. Edward Price, rector of Calvary Church, Conshohocken, Pa., is a member of Valley Forge Council, Boy Scouts of America. He's also a member of the Rotary Club and continues to serve as chairman of the Conshohocken Citizens Advisory Committee. In June Ed will begin his 13th year as the 13th rector of Calvary Church.

Jesse H. Sanford is president of Republic Foods, Inc., Salisbury, Conn. He served as general chairman of the 1969 Heart Fund appeal in his area.

1944

Ernest A. Trahan is a gasoline service station owner and operator. He runs Trahan's Atlantic at 973 Willett Ave., Riverside, R. I.

Edward M. Dolbashian is serving as town solicitor in Portsmouth, R. I. He is a director of the Brown Club of Rhode Island.

1947

Harry B. French is president of the corporation of the Philadelphia brokerage, Woodcock, Moyer, Frickle, and French.

For this firm, the road to growth has been paved with good inventions—specifically the NCR 315 computer. Back in 1959 Harry had the idea of splicing computer tape with ticker tape. Harry has an unusual background for a brokerage president—engineering. He spent three years in this field after graduating from Brown, but because he had a continuing interest in finance, he decided to take an M.B.A. at Harvard. Three years later he began his brokerage career, moving to Woodcock in 1959. Realizing that a small brokerage, in order to survive, had to offer services that the giants couldn't, Harry pushed the idea of the computer. Although he gives credit to a "team effort," he admits he was the maverick who initiated the concept. It paid off. Thanks in good part to the NCR 315, the firm has expanded to eight branches from Baltimore to Portland, Me.

The computer, which Harry calls the "paramount factor in our growth," is all things to all men. For the customer, it issues a daily service report, showing his status to date, plus inventory and money balance. For Woodcock salesmen, it transcribes progress reports and customer activity. For management, it provides a comprehensive cross-indexed survey of the entire operation. But Harry, the epitome of the personable executive on-the-go, is never satisfied with success, not if more is around the corner. An optical scanner is in the works for Woodcock. It should cut down input, the slowest part of the system's operation, close to 75 percent. As Harry says, anything that is worth doing well is worth doing better.

John F. Mackey, Jr., is working in Hawthorne, Calif., as vice-president of Laven Insurance, Inc.

Irving Morris is the owner and president of Everybody's Markets in Waterbury, Conn.

Albert R. Dow has been elected a vice-president of Cameron and Colby Co., underwriting managers and insurance consultants of Boston. He has been associated with the firm since 1967, serving as assistant vice-president in reinsurance underwriting and risk management counseling.

Thomas J. O'Neill is a member of the Newark law firm of Crummy, Gibbons, and O'Neill. He recently was elected to the advisory board of Carteret Savings and Loan Association.

Dr. Charles H. Watts, president of Bucknell University, has been named to the Pennsylvania state planning board. He is currently a member of the advisory board of the Washington Internship in Education Program, Washington, D. C.

Robert B. Anderson has been named general manager of the Good Humor Division of Thomas J. Lipton, Inc.

1948

Samuel W. Leonard has been elected president of Continental Oil Company of Libya, with which he has been employed since graduating from Brown. He has worked six years in the United States, six years in Egypt, five-and-one-half years in Argentina, and close to three years in

Libya. Sam was graduated from the 54th session of the Advanced Management Program at the Harvard Business School.

Dana G. Leavitt has been elected a vice-president of Transamerica Corporation, San Francisco. He is president and chief executive officer of Transamerica Title Insurance Co., a subsidiary of Transamerica Corp. The main company is a diversified service organization with assets of \$3.2 billion and consolidated net earnings in 1968 of \$90.2 million. Transamerica Title Insurance Company, with headquarters in Oakland, Calif., is the third largest title company in the country. Dana did graduate work in business administration at Harvard.

Lawrence S. O'Rourke (GS) has been appointed general manager of the components department of Union Carbide Corporation, with headquarters at Greenville, S. C. He had been associated with Union Carbide since 1943 when he joined the Manhattan Project.

Richard F. Martin, a member of Gilbane Building Co., Providence, is project manager in charge of construction for John Hancock Tower. Among his past building assignments, he has served as project manager for the State Street Bank Building in Boston, IBM Electric Typewriter Plant in Lexington, Ky., and Penn Towers Apartment Building in Philadelphia.

Prof. Colin E. MacKay of Colby College is presenting a 15-week television course on the survey of English literature. He gave a course on the history of the English language over the same TV networks in the fall of 1964. He has been a member of the Colby faculty since 1956.

Shayle Robinson is serving a term as president of the Kiwanis Club in Cranston, R. I.

Robert S. Chase is with Babcock & Wilcox Company as area manager of the Western Hemisphere. He joined the firm shortly after graduation, starting out as a student engineer.

Charles F. Wochomurka is working in New York City as regional sales manager with U. S. Plastic and Chemical Corp., button division.

Richard S. Slawson, vice-president and general manager of the G. W. Dahl Co., Inc., of Bristol, R. I., has been elected president.

1949

Robert W. Bell is superintendent of oil products with Shell Oil Co., Sewaren, N. J. Chaplain William G. Devanny, USA, has been promoted to colonel.

Dr. James B. Dorsey has his private practice at 16 North Van Rensselaer St., Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

Wendell G. Harris is involved in direct mail advertising and sales promotion as account executive with American Mail Associates, Inc., Waltham, Mass.

Donald M. Nolan is president of the Stick Screen Manufacturing Co., Columbia, Conn. He lives at 5B Rockridge Apts., Anton Rd., Storrs, Conn.

Thomas H. O'Brien continues as president and treasurer of Carpenter & Wood Co., Inc., Providence.

Richard A. Shaheen, a business broker, is vice-president of Hamilton-Landis & Associates, Inc., 1507 Tribune Tower, Chicago, Ill.

Richard L. Briggs, an authority on outdoor advertising programming and techniques, has been named general manager of World Network, Inc., outdoor advertising affiliate of Schenley Industries, Inc. Dick came to Schenley from McCann-Erickson, Inc., where he served as manager of outdoor media and a consultant on all out-of-home media advertising to other Interpublic affiliated agencies. In his new position, Dick will oversee the creation of outdoor advertising for all Schenley brands and the purchasing of outdoor space for them throughout the country.

A. Russell Tomkinson, senior vice-president of Hutchins Advertising Company, has resigned to form his own firm, which will engage in public communications consultant work. His new business address: Tomkinson Communications Consultants, One Pittsford Manor, Pittsford, N. Y.

Gordon H. Price has been appointed executive art director and vice-president of Dancer-Fitzgerald-Sample, Inc., the nation's 10th largest advertising agency. He and Joan reside in Chappaqua, N. Y., with their three children, Eric 8, Scott 13, and Donald 12.

Allan W. Sydney, president of Sydney Supply Co., has announced the change of his office to 176 Union Ave., Providence. The new warehouse has 35,000 square feet of storage space, with offices completely air conditioned. The new showroom has 3,000 square feet of floor space and has on display all the latest and unusual items in plumbing fixtures. The firm also promotes a complete line of heating material for the new housing, residential, and commercial market. This year, Sydney Supply was appointed wholesale distributor of several major new lines, including U. S. Steel Pipe, Bethlehem Steel Pipe, and A. O. Smith Water Heaters.

J. William Flynn has been named vice-president in charge of marketing and sales for the machinery and co-packaging division by AEI Corp., Bethlehem, Pa. A member of the firm since 1967, he had been serving as director of marketing for machinery and contract packaging.

Don Alden has returned to Rhode Island after spending 14 years in Chicago advertising. He joined the *Providence Journal* art department two years ago, where his primary responsibility has been design and art direction of the Sunday supplement, *The Rhode Islander*. Last fall, he was appointed head of the art department.

Dr. Franklin J. Watson, associate professor of sociology at Central Connecticut State College, has been appointed chairman of the department of sociology and anthropology. His Ph.D. in sociology is from the University of Connecticut.

1950

Lou Mignacca has formed a manufac-

Nixon names Thomas Paine '42 head of U.S. space program

Returning a graduate record form to Alumni House in 1942, Thomas O. Paine '42 filled in Name of Firm as "U.S. Navy" and completed the blank on Nature of Firm's Business as "varied." On March 5, President Nixon named Paine to head the nation's space program as it moves toward putting a man on the moon.

The Brown alumnus moved up from the post of acting administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, a post he had held since the retirement last October of James E. Webb, long-time NASA chief. President Nixon made his March announcement at a White House press ceremony while the Apollo-9 spaceship orbited the earth.

Paine said that he looked forward to this new role with a great deal of enthusiasm. "I think that this nation should be the pre-eminent nation in space faring," he told the President. "With your help, Mr. President, I hope to see that the NASA program in the second decade of space exploration will really outperform the accomplishments of the first decade."

The son of retired Navy Commodore George T. Paine '15 and Mrs. Paine, the new space chief prepared at Maury High in Virginia before entering Brown the week of the great hurricane in 1938. While on College Hill, he was a member of the Yacht Club, served a year on the Staff of the *Brown Daily Herald*, and became a Deke. His degree was in engineering.

Paine earned his commission at Annapolis and served in the Navy during World War II, rising to the rank of lieutenant commander. He completed seven consecutive patrols in the Pacific as officer of the USS Pompton, following which he was cited by Admiral Nimitz. Paine's father was Brown's ranking alumnus in the Navy during World War II, with Commodore Paine serving as head of the Naval Shipyard at Terminal Island, Calif.

Paine took master's and doctor's degrees in physical metallurgy at Stanford and, as a research associate there from 1947 to 1949, conducted basic studies in high-temperature-alloy liquid metals in support of Navy nuclear reactor programs.

Joining General Electric in 1949, he worked on numerous scientific projects, including the development of a fine-particle magnet that won the laboratory he headed the annual Achievement Award of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.



PRESIDENT NIXON AND TOM PAINE
A victory for the crew cut delegation

He was with GE for 19 years, the last five as head of the company's Center for Advanced Studies. This 400-man TEMPO "think tank," a long-range planning and study group, worked on such projects as computerized management information systems, urban transportation, medical electronics, model cities, and the economic development of Africa.

When President Johnson selected him as deputy administrator of NASA in February of 1968, Paine was something of a surprise choice for the post since he came neither from the space agency itself nor from the inner confines of the aerospace industry. However, Senator Thomas Kuchel (R-Calif.) lauded the appointment, saying: "Thomas Paine has spent close to five years proving he can make a going business out of thinking about the future. His inspiring leadership qualities auger well for NASA and for the nation."

Arriving in Washington to assume his new position, Paine was met by reporters at the White House who asked how much the position would pay. "That's the first question my wife asked, too," Paine said with a grin. The salary was \$29,500.

Paine met Barbara Helen Taunton Pease of Perth, Australia, during the war. She had been a pilot in the Royal Australian Air Force. There are four children: Marguerite 18, George 15, Judith 14, and Frank 11.

In the relatively short time he has been at NASA, Paine has impressed his colleagues with his administrative ability and the breadth of his scholarship.

One official recalled a recent discourse on the relationship between exploration and cultural expansion.

"Paine was quite scholarly and showed a tremendous grasp of history," the official said. "He took me all the way back to the Renaissance and then traced the rise of the great trading centers of Genoa and Lisbon and related them to the growth of European culture."

When Paine joined NASA as deputy administrator, he kept librarians busy locating vast amounts of old reports, studies, and surveys. He took this material home with him and read it, hundreds of pages a night.

"The hell of it was," said a colleague, "he remembered everything he read from those old reports, and within a few months he knew more about NASA than many people who had been working there for years."

Paine is credited with an even-tempered manner and an ability to listen to others before getting to the point in direct, forceful language. He's known as a "hard-nose" when he has to be and a man who never flinches from making decisions when he has his facts.

Never one to steal the limelight, Paine and his wife sat in rear seats of the grandstand during the post-Apollo-8-launching news conference. Hardly anyone noticed them until they were introduced.

One close associate said that Paine viewed the Apollo achievement as a "triumph of the squares—meaning the guys with crew-cuts and slide rules who read the Bible and get things done."

turers' representative firm using the corporate title: Lou Mignacca Co., Inc., 1699 67th Ave. South, St. Petersburg, Fla. Lou has been associated with the many segments of the food processing industries while serving as a special and technical

representative for companies marketing ingredients, commodities and chemical specialties. The greatest portion of his experience was gained in the large northeast markets, where for 15 years he represented such companies as Dodge & Olcott, Inc.,

Fries & Fries, Inc., and the Griffith Laboratories. He is already well known in the southern states as a result of being associated with Anheuser-Busch, Inc., for three years as its representative.

Stanley B. Thomas, secretary-treasurer

of the Rhode Island Textile Association, is credited with getting the ball rolling for a unique television program in the state. For the first time, Rhode Island industry has the opportunity to use television for the training of its factory section leaders and foremen in modern supervisory techniques without taking them out of the plant. The opportunity is available through the combined efforts of WSBE-TV, Channel 36, the state's educational station, the Rhode Island Textile Association, the Greater Providence Chamber of Commerce, and the Rhode Island Department of Education. The medium for training will be a televised course that will enable hundreds of supervisory-level people in the Channel 36 viewing area to be trained in the latest management techniques for a nominal cost in plant classrooms near the production line. Stan began in the summer of 1967 by enlisting the support of the Greater Providence Chamber of Commerce. Another alumnus, David L. Stackhouse '26, WSBE-TV community relations director, helped line up industry support.

Joseph W. Adams is vice-president and a member of the board of directors with the Bettcher Manufacturing Corp., Brook Park, O. "The last 10 years spent here in the Cleveland area have been most interesting," he says. "Although small, our company has been the pioneer in gas-fired industrial and commercial infra-red heating. In fact, our Panelbloc originated the entire business. The past few years I've had the honor of speaking before engineers and utility people throughout this country and Canada. In March I spoke at the National Plant Engineers and Maintenance Conference. In spite of my extreme old age, my wife and I still ski, golf, and howl a great deal. That is, when I'm not being operated on for hernias. I'm living proof that humans should not stand erect."

Howard M. Farrow has announced the formation of the Excalibur Corporation, Waltham, Mass., an organization established to design, develop, and manufacture vacuum process and research equipment and specialized apparatus for advanced materials in engineering. For over 10 years, Howard has been active in the vacuum equipment field, having served in all phases of management, engineering, and sales. He had been associated with two prominent vacuum equipment manufacturers—National Research Corporation and Vacuum Industries, Inc. Howard is serving as president of the new firm.

George Chizinsky has been named production manager for KEV Electronics Corp., Wilmington, Mass. During the past eight years he had served as staff engineer for the Solid State Products, Inc., of Salem, Mass., where he had developed new techniques in the production of semiconductors.

Gordon Maver, an accountant, is assistant general auditor of Bethlehem Steel Corp., Bethlehem, Pa.

LeRoy Anderson is the new assistant vice-president at the First National Bank of New Bedford. He comes to the position from the Attleboro Trust Co., where he served as assistant vice-president.

Vincent A. Langelo is staff engineer to the section manager with Raytheon Co., Wayland, Mass.

John J. O'Connor, Jr., the former chairman of the Cranston (R. I.) School Committee, has been elected a vice-president of St. Elizabeth Home.

Richard W. Clark is an investment officer with the New York State Teachers Retirement System, working out of Albany.

1951

Andrew E. Gibson, who has been associated with the maritime industry for many years, has been named by President Nixon to be maritime administrator in the Department of Commerce. After graduating from Brown, our classmate served as a lieutenant in the U. S. Navy. From 1953 to 1967 he was with the Grace Line, rising to the position of senior vice-president for operations. In 1959 he received a Master's degree in business administration from New York University. The last two years he has been vice-president of the Diebold Group, an international management consultant firm in New York City.

Warren B. Coburn has been appointed general auditor of Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc. He had been with General Electric for 15 years, most recently as manager-auditing for the company's Aircraft Engine Group, with headquarters in Lynn, Mass. Warren is responsible for complete management, business, operational and financial auditing at Con Edison.

Robert H. Warren has been appointed corporate relations manager of Transamerica Corp., San Francisco. Prior to joining this diversified service organization he was an account supervisor with Public Relations Pacific, a division of Lennen & Newell, Inc., San Francisco.

David L. Thurrott is the new vice-president for sales with Eastern Supply Co., Inc., Pawtucket. This winter that firm absorbed D. L. Thurrott Co., Inc., a former East Providence distributor of pumping equipment.

Dr. Bruce R. Joyce, associate professor at Teachers College, Columbia University, was among the contributors in a recent issue of *The Instructor*. The eight-page feature is on social sciencing, a new concept in social studies.

Dr. Edwin S. Mills is head of the economics department at Johns Hopkins University. He was appointed this winter by Governor Marvin Mandel to a three-member Council of Economic Advisors. Believed by the governor to be the first of its kind in the nation, the three-man group will advise on immediate as well as long-range budget and revenue problems plaguing the state.

Joel N. Tobey continues with Automobile Mutual Insurance Co., Providence, where he serves as secretary.

Rhode Island Atty. Gen. Herbert F. DeSimone met with President Nixon and the U. S. Attorney General at the White House recently. Herb is the Eastern regional chairman of the National Association of Attorney Generals.

Antonio Fernandes is senior buyer with

Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., 1200 Firestone Parkway, Akron, O. He has had 10 years in Latin America, the last nine and one half in Brazil.

John J. Russell completed the 54th session of the advanced management program at the Harvard University Graduate School of Business Administration this winter.

Robert D. Hewins is vice-president of the Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York City. His current assignment has him in Antwerp, Belgium.

1952

Edward J. Barry, Jr., has been appointed district commercial manager of the Bridgeport area for the Southern New England Telephone Co. He is a resident of Fairfield, Conn. where he handles a Little League team in the spring and summer.

Dr. Hershel W. Gordon has been named director of anatomical pathology at the City of Hope's Pilot Medical Center, Duarte, Calif.

Thomas P. Dimeo is chairman of the Rhode Island Philharmonic Orchestra's Sustaining Fund Campaign. The orchestra must raise \$63,000 a year for five years to continue eligibility for its recent Ford Foundation grant. Tom is treasurer of Dimeo Construction Co.

Will Stanton, a member of the history department at the University of Pittsburgh, had a story in the October issue of *Reader's Digest*. The title of the piece was "Goblins, Go Home!"

Robinson C. Trowbridge, president of Creamer, Trowbridge, Case & Basford, Inc., has been elected to a two-year term on the executive committee of the Advertising and Marketing International Network. AMIN is a voluntary organization of advertising firms throughout the United States, Canada, and Mexico, with affiliations throughout Europe and the Far East.

1953

Francis J. Lutz is a member of the newly formed law firm of Lynch, Manion & Lutz, with offices in New Brunswick. A graduate of Georgetown University School of Law, Fran was admitted to practice in New Jersey in 1956 and before the U. S. Supreme Court in 1965. He is president of the Trial Lawyers Association of the New Jersey and Middlesex bar associations.

William H. Gindin has been elected chairman of the Human Rights Commission in Plainfield, N. J. The Yale Law School graduate is associated with the law firm of Gindin and Gindin, 109 Park Ave.

Edward B. Hallett, an insurance agent, is assistant treasurer with Wheeler & Taylor, Inc., Great Barrington, Mass.

Lloyd Provost is working in New York City as assistant secretary of Surety Association of America.

Joseph C. Dorgan is assistant to the dean in the School of Business Administration at Rider College. He's also director of the summer session there.

Major Alfred O. Hemming is with the Strategic Air Command at Plattsburgh

AFB, New York. He is a B-52 Stratofortress pilot and has served in Viet Nam.

Dr. Raymond Goloskie, a physicist, is associate professor at Worcester Polytechnic Institute.

1954

Reunion time is fast approaching and we want all classmates to know that your Reunion Committee has been hard at work. The mailing pieces that have gone out and are about to go out will provide definite details. So far, the returns have been exceptionally heavy, indicating that the classmates and their wives approve of our plans. Those who haven't applied as yet should do so as soon as possible so that we may make proper plans to service you when you arrive on College Hill. And remember the dates—it's Memorial Day week-end this year.

Christian G. Dietz has been named vice-president-administration of General Alloys Co., Boston, and clerk of the corporation. He has been employed by the firm for 17 years, serving in their engineering and manufacturing divisions.

Joseph Salvatore is chairman of the department of technology at Rhode Island Junior College.

Alfred J. Petteruti is president, chairman of the board, and major stockholder of Ocean Data Equipment Corp., a new firm engaged in oceanographic electronics systems and services in East Providence. He had been product development manager at the ocean systems center of the Raytheon Co., Portsmouth, R. I.

Russell Shaffer has been named vice-president and director of account services with Richard K. Manoff, Inc., New York City. He had been a vice-president and management supervisor at the Manoff agency.

Howard A. Vaughan is workmen's compensation supervisor with All State Insurance in Miami, Fla. His home address: 2134 Garfield St., Hollywood.

Louis H. Pastore, Jr., is serving as executive vice-president of the Connecticut Retail Merchants Association.

Dr. Donald A. Romano is working in Minneapolis as assistant regional attorney with the National Labor Relations Board.

1955

W. Kent Montgomery is working in Worcester, Mass., where he is director of employee relations with the Memorial Hospital.

Anthony N. Nunes served as the 1969 March of Dimes Chairman in Warren, R. I. He is a member of the School Committee there, having won a four-year term last November.

Michael J. Drabb has been promoted by Mutual of New York to assistant vice-president for securities investments and named an administrative officer of the company. He has been with MONY for eight years, most recently as director of investments.

1956

Dr. Paul Slepian (GS), professor of mathematics at R.P.I. for the past six

years, will become professor and chairman of the department of mathematics at Bucknell July 1. His most recent book, *Mathematical Foundations of Network Analysis*, was published in December.

Bruce C. Keating is a department chief with Western Electric Co., Woodlawn, Cincinnati, O. He had been at the firm's Baltimore office.

Richard A. Perry, a representative of Connecticut General Life Insurance Company's Providence branch, has qualified for the 1969 Connecticut General President's Club.

Dr. Andrew A. Wojcicki is associate professor of chemistry at Ohio University. He holds his doctorate from Northwestern and has done postdoctoral work at Nottingham University in England.

Alfred J. Gemma, a Rhode Island attorney, has been appointed probate judge in Johnston.

Carl F. Ehmman, Jr., is working in San Francisco as regional administrator for the western region with Vista.

1957

Donald L. Saunders was in Washington this winter and noticed a 1957 London cab parked outside a hotel. He contacted the owner, bought the car, and drove it back to Boston. What the previous owner neglected to tell Don was that the car was unable to go more than 40 miles an hour.

Peter Sweetland is serving as secretary of commercial lines with Travelers Insurance Co. He has been with the firm for nine years.

Dr. George M. Glassman completed his military requirement last summer. He had been a lieutenant commander and chief of dermatology at the U. S. Naval Hospital, St. Albans, N. Y. He's now in the private practice of dermatology, associated with Dr. Walter Gasser in White Plains.

Robert J. Giordano is assistant personnel manager with Lehn & Fink Products Co., a division of Sterling Drugs, Inc., with headquarters in Montvale, N. J.

David P. Rein (GS) is in his first year as professor of English at Bloomsburg State College.

Karl P. Banach (GS) has been promoted to marketing supervisor-research and results in the marketing department of the Southern New England Telephone Co.

Paul P. Brown is working in East Hartford, Conn., as project operations engineer with UAC Research Labs.

John Esterline, 3rd, vice-president of Eagle Creek Nursery Co., Indianapolis, served as landscape architect for the 1969 Indianapolis Home Show. He earned his bachelor of landscape architecture at the University of Michigan.

Bradford Jameson, assistant administrator of Bryn Mawr Hospital, has been appointed administrator of Doylestown Hospital. He earned his master's in hospital administration at the University of Michigan.

Michael Morse is with the American Standard Corp., San Mateo, Calif., as an architect-engineer.

1958

Jordan E. Ringel has become a member of the firm of Fink & Pavia, 63 Wall St., New York City.

Lawrence F. Kalesnik is with Uniroyal, Ltd., in Edinburgh, Scotland, as materials flows manager in the Cross Pollination Program. He handles controls and systems for raw materials and supplies for all plants in the United Kingdom.

Robert B. Stevenson has been appointed manager of international construction machinery sales with REX International, Inc., the overseas manufacturing and marketing subsidiary of REX Chainbelt, Inc. He has been with the firm a decade, most recently as assistant to the factory manager in the heavy machinery division in Milwaukee. Bob currently is vice-chairman of the East District, Milwaukee County Council, Boy Scouts of America.

Dean N. Velentgas has been promoted to assistant manager of the health underwriting department at Union Mutual Life Insurance Co.

1959

The Reunion Committee has been hard at work making final arrangements for the 10th. Committee members Andy Davis, Dick Horton, Dave Merchant, and Bob Pyper have been out to inspect Dan Kiley's "The Edge," where the class will have its psychedelic buffet Saturday evening. For those who might be interested, Dick Horton is attempting to arrange for use of the yacht club's dinghies Sunday afternoon. Many reservations were already on hand as we entered the month of March and indications are that this will be one of the finest 10th Reunions held at Brown in some time.

A late flash as we were going to press indicates that football coach Len Jardine has accepted our invitation to be our guest speaker at the Saturday night Commencement dinner.

Robert F. Pyper, an advertising sales representative, has become retail advertising sales manager of the Providence *Journal-Bulletin*.

Edward J. Hannafin served as heart chairman in New Fairfield, Conn., this winter. He is a partner in the law firm of Cutsump, Collins, and Hannafin in Danbury, Conn.

Back in March of 1967, Lawrence S. Groff's sister, Pat, was murdered by a 20-year-old Indonesian. She had been in Indonesia only 60 days, and thus served the shortest term of any missionary in the history of the Christian and Missionary Alliance. Pat had many friends among the Brown and Pembroke undergraduates, and Larry would like them to know that the library in Bandung has been dedicated in her honor.

Eugene A. Nojek last June began a three-year assignment in Taipei, Taiwan with the U. S. Information Agency. He joined USIA in June, 1967, and spent the following 11 months in a Washington-based training program. His training includes eight months of Chinese Mandarin

language.

Dr. Douglas K. Sanderson has opened a private practice of orthopedic surgery in Harrisburg, Pa. He is a 1963 graduate of Johns Hopkins Medical School. He and Betty Lou have two children, Shean and Bryan.

William A. Sitnik is operating superintendent at Monsanto Company's Indian Orchard facility.

Philip B. Reed is serving as product manager of industrial nonwovens with the Kendall Co. He is responsible for the sale of roll goods, including Webril, Lexon, Weblene, and Leno-Web nonwoven fabrics for industrial applications.

Thomas F. Kelley (GS) is research and development manager of methods biochemistry of Instrumentation Laboratory, Inc., Watertown, Mass.

1960

Dr. Robert R. Kuhn has joined Rohm & Haas Company of Philadelphia as a senior research chemist and group leader in the research division. The firm manufactures plastics, chemicals, and fibers. He has been assigned to a laboratory which is engaged in research on chemical additives for petroleum oils. His doctorate in organic chemistry was from M.I.T. in 1964.

George M. Dix is an instructor in French at Lycoming College. He received his Master's from Middlebury College, taught at a number of prep schools in New Jersey, and last year was a teaching associate at the University of Indiana.

George L. Ball has been elected a vice-president of E. F. Hutton & Co., Inc., a member firm of the New York Stock Exchange. He had been an assistant vice-president since last July.

Edwin F. Nicholson has been named supervisor of data processing at the Rumford, Me., mill of Oxford Paper Co. He is a 1965 graduate of the Harvard Business School.

Dirk Held has been promoted to assistant professor at Emory University. He is working for his Ph.D. at Brown.

James D. De Merlier is advertising and sales promotion manager with Argus, Inc., Platts Spring Rd., Columbia, S. C.

1961

James V. Shircliff says that his family business, Pepsi-Cola Allied Bottlers, with headquarters in Jacksonville, Fla., has merged with General Cinema Corporation of Boston. "I am now vice-president and director of personnel," he says. "My office is in Lynchburg, Va."

Ronald C. Agel, CLU, has won the highest awards for sales achievements for the John Hancock Insurance Company over the past two years. These have included trips to New Orleans and Hawaii, with the latter extended into a round-the-world trip. He is a member of the Million Dollar Round Table, a Chartered Life Underwriter, and has been Man of the Year for his agent during 1967 and 1968.

Samuel H. Okoshken has joined the law firm of Delson & Gordon, 230 Park Ave., New York City, as a tax associate. He re-

ceived his LL.M. in taxation from N.Y.U. Law School in 1967.

Marc S. Tucker is with the Education Development Center in Newton, Mass., as assistant to the president and assistant director of the Pilot Communities Program.

Albert L. Frechette, Jr., is town solicitor in Coventry, R. I. A graduate of Georgetown Law, the youthful politician was credited by the *Providence Journal* as being a "key man" in the successful campaign that put the Democrats back in power in his community last November.

Arnaldo C. Sierra (GS), assistant professor of Spanish at Central Connecticut State College, has been elected chairman of the Spanish Speaking Center Action Board of the City of New Britain. The group organizes and directs social service programs under the supervision of the Community Development Commission.

Stephen L. Gallagher has been admitted to the bar in the State of Oregon. He is a graduate of the Oregon School of Law.

1962

John J. Lavino, Jr., is assistant advertising manager with Kemper Insurance Co., Chicago. He's just drawn an enjoyable assignment, as tournament coordinator for the 1969 Kemper Open Golf Tournament to be held June 16-22 at the Quail Hollow Country Club in Charlotte, N. C.

John J. Lenahan is at the University of Wisconsin, where he is project director in the R&D laboratory. He's concerned with interactive human-machine systems for instruction and problem solving.

Brent D. Moore is executive vice-president with Hillsdale Co., Inc., Indianapolis, Ind. He's a landscape nurseryman.

Patrick S. Jones is assistant director of development at Phillips Exeter Academy. He was discharged from the Army in 1967 as a captain.

Robert W. LoPresti has received a Ph.D. in psychobiology from West Virginia University. He's employed at Brain Research Institute of U.C.L.A.

John R. South has been named international projects administrator for Smith, Kline & French Overseas Company of Philadelphia. He will return from his assignment as assistant to the manager of the company's Spanish subsidiary in early May. John has been with the firm since the summer of 1965.

Robert J. Lodewick, a trial attorney, is with the organized crime and racketeering section of the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

Stephen Robert is executive vice-president and senior portfolio manager of the Oppenheimer Management Corp., New York City.

Edward N. Lippincott, Jr., a graduate of Rutgers Law School, is with the Newark, N. J., law firm of Stryker, Tams & Dill.

1963

Nelson O. Clayton has returned to the United States after spending five months in the Dominican Republic as the island planning officer for three branches of the First National City Bank of New York

City. He has been reassigned to the bank's subsidiary, First National City Overseas Investment Corp.

Jeffrey King is at McDonnell Douglas Corporation in Long Beach, Calif., as a scientific computer programmer. He went with the Peace Corps after graduation, serving as education officer in the Nigerian secondary school system. From the fall of 1965 to the summer of 1967 he operated the Baker-Nunn satellite tracking camera with the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory, serving at field stations in Iran and Ethiopia. Jeff has earned his Master of Science degree in mathematics from the University of Illinois.

Robert Tortolani is a recent arrival as a medical officer in Viet Nam. He expects to be there through next September.

Dr. Richard M. Bernstein defended his Ph.D. dissertation at Princeton Feb. 3 and received his doctorate in history. He's assistant professor of history at the University of Massachusetts.

James M. Seed is serving as assistant cashier of First National City Bank, New York City. He has been with the bank since 1966, when he started as a trainee.

Douglass M. Barnes has joined Lehman Brothers, investment brokers of New York City.

1964

Wilson S. Goodwin has been named to the newly established position of personnel programs coordinator of Celanese Fibers International Co., a division of Celanese Corporation of New York City. He joins the firm from J. C. Penney Co., where his last position was employment manager in the New York corporate headquarters.

Michael E. Abramowitz has been named a special assistant to the assistant secretary in the Department of Housing and Urban Development. He had been legal assistant to Commissioner Samuel C. Jackson of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. Mike was graduated from the Howard University School of Law in 1967 with an LL.B., cum laude.

Jeffrey H. Dennis has been appointed manager of research analysis with Venture Securities Fund, Inc., Philadelphia. He holds a Master's degree in international business and finance from the American University in Washington, D. C.

James R. Shortell, clinical psychologist, has joined the staff of the Mid-Fairfield Child Guidance Center. He holds an M.A. in clinical psychology from the University of Massachusetts.

Bernard J. Kant has been appointed public relations director of Amsco Industries, Inc., New York City. Duke comes to the toy industry with a varied background in retailing, TV program development, and commercial film production.

Dr. Terence T. Yeh (GS) is a member of the technical staff at Bellcomm, Inc., Washington, D. C.

1965

Christopher J. Imhoff says that he is living on the banks of the Sassafras River, eastern shore, Chesapeake Bay, Md. "Am sculpturing in stone and wood and am beginning to exhibit in the Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland area," he says.

Carlos' record of Bach hits 150,000

The fastest selling Bach record of all time has been produced by an alumnus, Walter Carlos '62. *Switched on Bach* (Columbia MS 7194) has sold over 150,000 copies, become No. 1 on Billboard's classical chart, and even made an appearance on the pop parade.

The album is produced on an electronic instrument called the Moog Synthesizer. The result is not conventional Bach. In fact, something like shell shock is likely to result from the first hearing. And yet, distinguished Bach interpreter Glenn Gould calls *Switched on Bach* "the record of the year—no, the decade."

The music is a potpourri of Bach, including three *Two-Part Inventions*, two longer *Preludes and Fugues*, and the *Brandenburg Concerto No. 3*. Music usually played on a solo keyboard is parcelled out among many voices, each with its own timbre or sonority. To some, it may sound as if a group of Eskimo icebreakers, Ozark kazooists, and Egyptian bandmen had recorded on a windy day in the Congo.

"It seems like a mismatch between musician and instrument," said *Time*. "Twenty-nine-year-old Carlos, slender and delicate, with long brown hair, looks like a Bellini portrait of a Renaissance prince. His instrument, the Moog Synthesizer, a 5x5 homunculus with dials for noses, tiers of blinking eyes, and small gaping mouths fed with a cross patch of wires looks like the pop portrait of a zany telephone switchboard."

Carlos and Benjamin Folkman (it takes at least two pair of hands and feet to control the monster) are rarely trying to imitate conventional sounds. Instead, Carlos taps the synthesizer's capacity to cough up any kind of sound, in ways which, however odd to the ear, will be faithful to the spirit of Bach.

"There's nothing automatic about the synthesizer," says Carlos. "It's an instrument. The important thing is that a human being is in control. It should sound terribly expressive and human with all kinds of shadings and nuance."

A synthesizer is just another device for producing sounds, just like tape re-



WALTER CARLOS
Bach makes the pop chart

orders or anything that is plugged into an electrical source and uses loudspeakers. In 1955, RCA built its first synthesizer, essentially a compact electronic studio, capable of transforming and combining sound waves through complicated controls, such as filters, mixers, patch chords, and gated amplifiers.

The Moog costs anywhere between \$3,000 and \$10,000. According to Carlos, it is the only instrument in the world on which *Switched on Bach* could have been produced. It has a chord generator that is basically 48 separate little synthesizers. And its keyboard has a touch that's not only sensitive to speed but also to how deeply a key is pressed.

A native of Pawtucket, Carlos began to study piano at six, studied both physics and music at Brown, where he was a student of Professor Ron J. Nelson. Carlos received his master's in music at Columbia. For the last three years, he has worked as an engineer in a New York recording studio.

"From time to time am shipping out on the tug Rodney, the last of the East Coast tugboats made of wood. Working the Atlantic Coast from Maine to Puerto Rico, as the sea and control of the water relate most favorably to my sculpture."

Terry Chapman, one of the finest scorers in Brown hockey history, stayed close to the ice game this winter. He served as the color man once again on the WBRU-FM broadcasts of the hockey games and started to do some officiating. Handling a game between the Boston College and Providence College freshmen,

Terry was forced to put an end to the proceedings 45 seconds before the final buzzer when a free-for-all broke out between the players.

Robert C. Bliss of North Attleboro, Mass., has been selected to intern in the office of the attorney general. Bob ranks at the top of his class academically at Portia Law School, where he is editor of the law magazine.

Lee A. Kearse, Jr., is special assistant for student affairs in the office of the chancellor at New York University. "Am a liaison between the black militants,

white radicals and the university administration," he says.

Joseph I. Macy has been admitted to the Massachusetts bar. He took his basic training with the U. S. Army at Fort Dix this winter.

Charles A. Ansbacher is serving as assistant professor of music at Ball State University. Last summer he received a master of music degree in orchestral conducting from the University of Cincinnati College Conservatory.

Richard A. Williamson has returned from a four-month tour of duty with the U.S. Army Reserve and is working for the International Division of Mobil Oil Corporation in the areas of planning and financial analysis.

1966

Paul Eisenhardt, a second-year student working for an M.B.A. degree at the Harvard Business School, has been named a George F. Baker Scholar. The designation Baker Scholar is bestowed each year on the top five per cent of the second-year students at the school. Named after the first great benefactor of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, the late George F. Baker, former president of the First National Bank of New York, the award represents the highest scholastic honor given a student before his graduation. In his first year at the Business School, Paul held the Max Ratner Fellowship. During the 1968-69 academic year he holds the Frederick Roe Fund Fellowship.

Ethan J. Cantor is completing his senior year at the University of Denver College of Law. "I have been active in the Legal Aid Society and the East Side Action Club," he says. The latter is a poverty program. Our classmate worked for CBS News at the two political conventions last summer. "These conventions provided an experience I never will forget," he says. "There is no question but what both conventions played a major role in the subsequent elections, more so than is normally the case. This was especially true of the Chicago convention."

Lt. Phillip Koutsogiane is serving in Vietnam, but hopes to get to Hong Kong this spring for his period of rest.

Jeffrey W. Alcorn is completing his degree requirements for an M.A. in history at Tufts University. He planned to enter the Army's OCC training program in early March. His wife Nancy P'68 is a circulation assistant at the Tufts University Library.

John A. McDonnell is at Indiana University, where he is assistant to the director of the Russian and East European Institute.

John R. Pate, Jr., has been elected secretary of the Association of Class Secretaries. As your secretary, John is most anxious to hear from his classmates regarding their current or future status. His address: 4 University Rd., Apt. 1A, Cambridge, Mass. John expects to receive his LL.B. from Boston University this June.

Louis H. Strong has been awarded a United States National Health grant by

the University of Michigan. He's presently there working on his doctorate in biophysics.

Paul Eisenhardt has been selected as the 1968-69 Frederick Roe Fellow at the Harvard Business School.

1967

2nd Lt. Ray D. Risner received a direct commission from the Army last fall and went into the Signal Corps. His first assignment was to attend Basic Signal School at Fort Gordon, Ga. Last summer, Ray lived in San Francisco, where he worked as a financial security analyst specializing in the communications industry and other related fields.

Mike Wilkinson set forth new and original ideas toward solving the nation's air traffic congestion problems in an interview appearing in the latest issue of the *PATCO Journal*. The *Journal* is published by the Professional Air Traffic Controller's Organization, the group of controllers organized by Boston lawyer, F. Lee Bailey, last year and primarily responsible for the "Operation Safety" slowdown of air traffic last summer. In the interview, Mike asserted that general aviation aircraft and airline traffic can use common airports more efficiently by breaking each hour of use into time segments, some reserved for general aviation aircraft and the rest reserved for airline traffic. Mike was graduated from Harvard Business School in January and has been appointed assistant to the president at the New York advertising and marketing consulting firm of Davis, Parsons, and Strohmeier, Inc.

Carlyle A. Thayer has been transferred to the department of development studies at Swaneng Hill School, Serowe, Republic of Botswana. "My job also includes directing an educational survey in Serowe (34,000 population)," he says. "This aspect of development studies is as interesting as it is useful." His recent vacation took him through Rhodesia, Mozambique, Switzerland, Zambia, and the Congo.

David E. Chadsey has been commissioned a second lieutenant in the U. S. Air Force upon graduation from Officer Training School at Lackland AFB, Tex. He's a student pilot this spring at Craig AFB, Ala.

Dennis E. Murphy (GS) has been promoted to assistant professor of English in the College of Liberal Arts at Drake University.

Bruce A. McIntosh is in his last semester of the MFA program in graphic design at Yale University School of Art and Architecture. He's received a teaching appointment at Finch College, New York City, to teach a foundation course in graphic design.

Dr. Bruce D. Campbell (GS) is a staff physicist with IBM at Essex Junction, Vt.

1968

Airman Donald R. Erler has been graduated with honors at Keesler AFB, Miss., from the training course for U. S. Air Force administrative specialists.

Arthur M. Bylin is serving as vice-president of marketing for Club Aluminum Products Co., Cleveland.

Bureau of Vital Statistics

Marriages

1949—Albert F. Wisner and Mrs. Nell Pinner Sannella, daughter of Mrs. Henry M. Pinner of Suffolk, Va., Feb. 15. At home: 3 Twin Oak Dr., Warwick, R. I.

1951—John J. Dee and Mary P. Culligan, daughter of Mrs. Emmett W. Culligan of Walnut Creek, Calif., Jan. 25.

1951—Francis X. McDonald and Margaret M. Curtin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James V. Curtin of Weston, Mass., Dec. 14.

1961—Bruce A. Rae and Zoe A. Hellekson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Spencer H. Hellekson of Greenville, Del., Jan. 18.

1963—Peter G. McDonald and Jill R. Brough of Nairobi, Kenya, Dec. 28. At home: P.O. Box 8, Thomson's Falls, Kenya.

1963—James M. Seed and Eva C. Wahlstrom in Gothenburg, Sweden, Nov. 23.

1964—Michael E. Abramowitz and Elizabeth A. Higgs of Berkeley, Calif., June 17. At home: 800-4th St., S.W., Apt. S-407, Washington, D. C.

1964—Capt. Davis E. Burbank, III, USAF, and Jane E. Wellen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert G. Wellen of Washington, D. C., Sept. 21.

1964—Mitchell A. Himmell and Vivian L. Turner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Eric D. Turner of Bel Air, Calif., Feb. 23. At home: 1717 Manhattan Ave., Hermosa Beach, Calif.

1965—Andrew J. Joslin and Margaret E. McMahon, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Robert E. McMahon of La Crosse, Wis., Feb. 22. The groom's father is Supreme Court Justice Alfred H. Joslin '35.

1965—John B. Nolan and Marguerite R. Hartley P'68, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Philip A. Hartley of West Barrington, R. I., March 1. David S. Nolan '71 was best man, and James C. Deveney '64, John M. Dunham '64, M. Anthony Gould '64, Thomas Lebach '65, Terry W. Chapman '65, and Richard M. Rieser '65 were ushers. The bride's father is '39 and the groom's father is Dr. John O. Nolan '36.

1966 GS—Martin P. Crowley, Jr., and Geraldine A. Garrahan, daughter of Mrs. William F. Garrahan of Woonsocket, R. I., and the late Mr. Garrahan, Feb. 15. At home: 38 Highland St., Woonsocket.

1966—Robert A. Davidson, Jr., and Donna R. Gwinn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Gwinn of Columbia, S. C., Dec. 28.

1966—Michael J. Michno and Joyce Agne of Belleville, Ill., Jan. 19.

1967—William N. Bancroft, Jr., and Mary A. King, daughter of Mr. Harold V. King, Sr., of Scarsdale, N. Y., Feb. 1. Edward S. Bancroft '67 was an usher. The groom's father is '34.

1967—Thomas S. Ferguson, Jr., and Karen L. Mollineaux P'69, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George A. Mollineaux of

Williston Park, N. Y., Feb. 1. John Ferguson '71 was best man. At home: 164-20 Highland Ave., Apt. 70, Jamaica, N. Y.

1967—Richard L. Foley and Joanne F. Avon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Proctor H. Avon of La Jolla, Calif., June 1.

1967—Lt. Mitchell H. Vigeveno, USAF, and Mrs. Shirley A. McMillan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Shoemaker of Wichita, Kan., Jan. 4.

Births

1950—To Mr. and Mrs. Robert F. McCulloch of Washington, D. C., a son, Robert Fraser, Jr., Dec. 13.

1953—To Mr. and Mrs. Alonzo F. Tredwell of Marblehead, Mass., a son, Alonzo Slot, Jan. 22.

1954—To Mr. and Mrs. Walter M. Cook of Vernon, Conn., their fifth child and third daughter, Melanie Joyce, April 24, 1968.

1955—To Mr. and Mrs. Robert N. Forrest of Pawtucket, R. I., a son, James William, Jan. 25.

1957—To Mr. and Mrs. Richard E. Cota of Attleboro, Mass., a son, Richard Edward, Jr., Jan. 10.

1960—To Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Bleecker of Providence, a daughter, Meredith Hope, Feb. 6.

1961—To Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Schmid of Belle Mead, N. J., their second child and second son, Jeremy Mark, Feb. 22.

1962—To Mr. and Mrs. Alfred M. Benson of Farmingdale, L. I., N. Y., a daughter, Jennifer, Feb. 14.

1962—To Mr. and Mrs. Laurence B. Chase of Princeton, N. J., their second child and first son, Thomas Everett, Jan. 13. Mrs. Chase is the former Susan Fairchild P'63.

1962—To Mr. and Mrs. John R. South of Madrid, Spain, their first child, a daughter, Laura Delaney, Jan. 26. Mrs. South is the former Martha C. Hill P'62.

1962—To Mr. and Mrs. David H. Walker of La Grange Park, Ill., a daughter, Marian Niles, Feb. 23.

1963—To Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Clayton of Danvers, Mass., their second child, a daughter, Constance Merrill, Oct. 9.

1963—To Mr. and Mrs. Jeffrey King of Long Beach, Calif., their first child, a daughter, Leslie Marie, Aug. 8.

1965—To Mr. and Mrs. John A. Kuchta of Succasunna, N. J., a daughter, Tamara Jean, Feb. 8. Mrs. Kuchta is the former Irene Levins P'65. Maternal grandfather is Leo Levins '32.

1966—To Mr. and Mrs. Paul F. Clements of New Hope, Minn., their first children, twin sons, Derek Russell and Matthew Jerome, Aug. 9.

1966—To Mr. and Mrs. Robert P. Waxler of Hyde Park, Mass., their first child, a son, Jonathan Blake, Feb. 9.

In Memoriam

HENRY FREDERICK AHRENS '04, according to word received from Beta Theta Pi fraternity.

DR. CHARLES BARROWS BENNETT '06, A.M. '10, Sc.M. '10, in Berkeley, Calif., Jan. 7. He was a consultant in orthopedic surgery of the Cowell Memorial Hospital, University of California, and had joined the hospital in 1924. He formerly was associated with a hospital in San Francisco. He received his Ph.D. degree from the University of California in 1912 and his M.D. degree in 1918. Phi Beta Kappa. Sigma Xi. His widow is Lou T. Bennett, 1504 Grove St., Berkeley.

GEORGE BURGESS YERKES '11, in Longboat Key, Fla., Jan. 28. He formerly was associated with the brokerage firm of Orvis Bros. & Co., New York City. During World War I, he served with the U. S. Naval Air Force. Delta Kappa Epsilon. His widow is Grace B. Yerkes, P.O. Box 2, Longboat Key.

FRANK MERRILL CRAM '14, in Concord, N. H., Feb. 5. An organist, he had his own studio in Concord. He completed his education at the London Conservatory and the Palace of Music at Fontainebleau, France. He had been a professor of music at St. Lawrence University in Canton, N. Y., supervisor of music of the public schools in Brattleboro, Vt., and Lawrenceville (N. J.) School, and organist for the First Baptist Church in Concord. He was a fellow of the Royal Academy of Organists in England and America. Sigma Nu. His brother is Carl E. Cram, 218 Pleasant St., Concord.

FREDERICK LUM FERRIS '16, A.M. '17, in Somerville, N. J., Dec. 26. He retired in 1968 as chairman of the department of journalism at Rider College. He established the department as part of the college curriculum in 1928, and he was also a member of the *Evening Times* news staff from 1926 until his retirement as editorial page director in 1959. During World War I, he served as chief petty officer in the intelligence branch of the U. S. Navy. After the war, he joined the faculty at Peddie School in 1919 and served as chairman of the history department, leaving the school in 1926 for the *Times*. He became affiliated with Rider College two years later. He was the author of a number of articles in national magazines including *The Nation*, *Harper's*, *Parents'* and the *American Mercury*. Last May, he was honored by nearly 100 students, alumni and friends at the end of his 40 years of service at Rider College. He

was a member of the National Conference of Editorial Writers, American Press Institute, American Association of Teachers of Journalism, and Sons of the American Revolution. Delta Kappa Epsilon. His son is Frederick L. Ferris, Jr., 6400 N.W. 19th Ave., Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.

HARDING DeCANTILLON WILLIAMS '17, A.M. '17, in Key West, Fla., Nov. 2. He was a retired civil engineer who worked on many important projects in this country and in Latin America. During World War I, he served as a lieutenant in the U. S. Coast Guard. After he received his Sc.B. degree from MIT in 1921, he began his career as a field engineer with the Ward Line Steamship Co. Later he was affiliated with Michael Baker, Jr., Inc., a consulting engineering firm in Guayaquil, Ecuador, and Smith Engineering and Construction Co., also in Ecuador. He had been a structural designer for the Reading Railroad Co., and later was a senior engineer with the Creole Petroleum Corp., and Standard Oil Co. of Venezuela. Phi Delta Theta. Phi Beta Kappa. His widow is Joan R. Williams, P. O. Box 1354, Key West.

JOSEPH ANTHONY KING '18, in West Palm Beach, Fla., Feb. 3. He was a former dye salesman for P. V. Dyeing Co., Harris, R. I., A. Klipstein & Co., New York City, and E. C. Foster Co., Providence. Phi Kappa. His widow is Anna C. King, 169 Washington St., North Attleboro.

JOSEPH FRANCIS SHEA '19, in New York City, Dec. 10. He was national advertising manager for Ahrens Publishing Co., New York City and a veteran of World War I. He also attended Columbia University. During his early journalistic career he was a reporter for the Boston *Herald-American* as well as for a Bridgeport, Conn., daily paper. For 20 years he published *Retail Management* in New York City and was advertising director of *Hotel Bulletin* in the early 1940s. In 1948 he became advertising manager of *Hotel World Review* for Ahrens Publishing Co., and he joined Clissold Publishing Co. in 1965. He also wrote a chatty, witty, monthly column called "Shea's Lounge" in *Hotel-Motel Management* magazine. He was a member of Hotel Executives Club of New York and many food and beverage organizations. Phi Kappa. His widow is Mary C. Shea, 61 E. 86th St., New York City.

WILLIAM BURTON SHAW '20, in Boston, Feb. 10. He was retired as president of the Glasgo (Conn.) Finishing

Company, textile printers. At one time he was also associated with the Greenville (R. I.) Finishing Company. Psi Upsilon. His son is William T. Shaw '52, and his widow is Hope T. Shaw, Box 966, Christiansted, St. Croix, Virgin Islands.

MORRIS LOUIS COWEN '21, in Los Angeles, Calif., Feb. 9. He was the former owner of the Blue Bonnet Millinery in Providence for about 30 years. He later joined the R. I. Department of Social Welfare as an investigator, and was employed there until moving to Los Angeles four years ago. His widow is the former Anna E. Wunsch P'27, P.O. Box 27758, Los Angeles.

FLORIMAN MASON HATHAWAY '21, in Van Nuys, Calif., Feb. 5. He was a staff member of the business office of the First Presbyterian Church of Hollywood, Calif., the largest Protestant church in the West and the largest Presbyterian church in the United States. During World War I, he served as a corporal with the U. S. Army. He also was a former manager of the Better Business Bureau of Providence, Morris Plan Bank of New York, and Libby, Inc., Culver City, Calif. Sigma Nu. His widow is Helen H. Hathaway, 6053 Buffalo Ave., Van Nuys.

JOSEPH GLUBUS '22, in Rehoboth, Mass., Feb. 15. At the time of his death he was a self-employed real estate broker. He was a leader in dairy and poultry breeding in Massachusetts for more than 30 years. A farmer and poultry and dairy geneticist most of his life, he developed the Glo-White breed of chicken and a high egg producing all-purpose hen after extensive research in genetics and breeding on his poultry farm in Attleboro during the late 1930s. In 1949, he sold the poultry farm and moved to Rehoboth where he concentrated his efforts on dairy genetics, building up a herd of 60 registered purebred Holstein-Friesian dairy cattle. He was president of the Massachusetts Selective Breeders and Poultry Associations, and a director of the New England Breeders Association, Bristol County Agricultural School and the University of Massachusetts Agricultural School. His widow is Clara G. Globus, Smith St., Rehoboth.

RICHARD HENRY MORRISSEY '22, in Stockton, Calif., Feb. 5. Following retirement in 1965 as a factory representative of the National Cash Register Co., he joined the administration of the Stockton Unified School District. He also was a salesman for the Victor Adding Machine Co., Dayton, O. Psi Upsilon. His widow is Margaret K. Morrissey, 1254 Calhoun Way, Stockton.

EVERETT ROBERT ALDEN '23, in Stockton, N. Y., Jan. 23. He retired in 1967 as general claims manager of Socony Mobil Oil Co., Inc., New York

Jim Adams: Doughty fighter, classic humanist

When James P. Adams was named chairman of the economics department at Brown in 1928, at the age of 33, he was the youngest man ever to head one of the University's departments.

The early faith shown by President W. H. P. Faunce was justified as Dr. Adams went on to carve a special niche for himself in the affairs of the University and the community. When he died of a heart attack on Feb. 26, at the age of 74, his loss was felt keenly by all those who had come to know him and work with him through the years.

In an editorial, the *Providence Sunday Journal* said: "To the general public, he was Dr. James P. Adams, former chairman of the board of trustees of state colleges, former vice-president of Brown University, a teacher, a scholar, and—particularly in his later years—a doughty fighter in the cause of civil rights. To those fortunate enough to know him well, he was Jim Adams, warm and kind in personal relations, a man of deep convictions and great personal courage, a humanist in the great classical tradition."

James Pickwell Adams was born in Carson City, Mich., on Jan. 27, 1895. He was graduated from Michigan in 1919 and received his master's degree there in 1920. He continued graduate work at Ann Arbor, at the same time serving as an instructor in the economics department. He was named assistant professor of economics at Brown in 1921.

Dr. Adams was promoted to associate professor in 1924 and was advanced to a full professorship in 1927, at that time the youngest man to reach that rank. He was vice-president from 1932 to 1944 and served as acting president during the first term of the 1936-37 academic year.

Dr. Adams became one of the outstanding figures at the University. He was prominent in both administrative and academic councils, and he drew people to him with his warmth and



JAMES ADAMS

sincere affection for his fellow human beings.

But Jim Adams was not a soft man. He fought long against the things he felt were not in the best interests of his University. As a colleague once said, "Working on a committee with Jim Adams was both a pleasure and an education."

Starting in 1930, Dr. Adams was entrusted with the major responsibility for formulating the University's budget, at the same time, participating in almost every line of activity on the campus.

He served as acting comptroller in 1927 and 1932-33. He helped to establish the student loan system and was its first administrator. He was a member of the Athletic Advisory Council, edited the reports of the president, represented Brown at alumni meetings throughout the country, and was president and a member of the board of governors of the Faculty Club.

Despite his preoccupation with University affairs, Dr. Adams was associ-

ated for years with civic, educational, and charitable enterprises in Providence.

Dr. Adams left Brown in 1944 to become provost at the University of Michigan, his alma mater. He remained there until 1951, when he retired to Little Compton, R. I. Thus began what he liked to refer to as "the second phase of my life."

Governor Dennis J. Roberts appointed Dr. Adams to a seven-year term on the board of trustees of state colleges in 1955. He served as chairman until July of 1960, when he resigned because of developing cataracts in both eyes.

In the five years that he served the state, Dr. Adams made the post virtually full time. He worked tirelessly for the benefit of the University of Rhode Island and Rhode Island College. He presided over the board during a period when faculty salaries were raised, the URI budget was nearly doubled and the RIC budget nearly tripled. In addition, 21 new buildings went up on the Kingston campus, the present RIC campus was established, and URI adopted its first doctoral program.

Upon retirement, he said that his most valuable contribution had been keeping the board free of political and official influence. "I hope this situation will always be the case in Rhode Island," he said.

In his latter years, Dr. Adams became completely devoted to the civil rights issue. "What I do to help I do in the hope that some day—and I hope not too far away—all of our people may live together in friendship with mutual respect and esteem, each under his own fig tree, so to speak, where there shall be 'none to make him afraid'."

Survivors include his wife, Marjorie Jean (Rowe) Adams, who resides at 29 Ogden St., Providence; a daughter, Mrs. Edward Woodward of Thompson, Conn.; four grandchildren, and a sister, Mrs. Forrest C. Burchfield of Plainwell, Mich.

City, after 41 years of service. He received his LL.B. degree from Fordham University in 1930. After one year with Travelers Insurance Company in New York, he joined Mobil in 1926 as assistant safety supervisor. Since 1934, he had been in the claims department, and he was appointed general manager in 1956. He was a member of the New York and New York State Bar Associations, a former director of the U. S. Mutual Liability Insurance Co., a member of the advisory council of the State of New York, Bureau of Workmen's Compensation, and a vice-chairman and director of the Self-Insurers Association, New York. He was a former treasurer of his class. Sigma Nu. His widow is

Muriel G. Alden, 8086 Bear Lake Rd., Stockton.

RICHARD WARREN PARTRIDGE '24, in Hingham, Mass., Feb. 4. He was a general agent of New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. from 1936 until his retirement in 1966. Upon his retirement he continued as an associate of the Ellison Agency in Boston. He also had been manager of a branch of the A. H. Curtis Agency in Boston. Active in town affairs, he had served a term as a member of the Hingham Advisory Board and was a member of the Boston General Agents and Life Managers Association, the Boston Life Underwriters Association, the Life Insurance and

Trust Council, and the Boston Supervisors Club. He also was a life member of the Million Dollar Round Table and the New England Life Leaders Association and Hall of Fame. Alpha Delta Phi. His widow is Harriet M. Partridge, 111 Summer St., Hingham.

DR. HARRY SYLVESTRE NUTTING GREENE '25, in New Haven, Conn., Feb. 14. He was chairman of the department of pathology at the Yale University School of Medicine. He received his M.D. and C.M. degrees from McGill University in Montreal in 1930, where he remained on the faculty for a year before going to the Rockefeller Institute to begin cancer research. He also re-

ceived an honorary A.M. degree from Yale in 1943. He was the discoverer and developer of a technique of transplanting tumors that was a major contribution to the understanding of diseased tissue and of tissue growth. His studies opened new channels for determining biological properties of tissues and they were successfully adapted to investigations in virology and endocrinology. He joined the faculty at Yale University in 1943 and became the department chairman in 1950. He was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Genetic Association, American Association of Pathologists and Bacteriologists, Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine, and he was a contributor to many publications on cancer research. Sigma Xi. Theta Delta Chi. His widow is Jean B. Greene, Podunk Rd., Guilford, Conn.

JOHN FERDINAND ROCRAY '25, in Weymouth, Mass., Dec. 1. He was the principal mechanical engineer of Jackson & Moreland, Inc., Boston, consulting engineers. He also was a design mechanical engineer with Jenks & Ballou, Providence, and Carbide & Carbon Chemical Corp. of South Charleston, West Va. He was a member of the National and Massachusetts Societies of Professional Engineers, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and a former member of the Brown Engineering Association. His widow is Hattie P. Rocray, 70 Abigail Adams Cir., Weymouth.

WILLIAM PERCY GUNN '27, in New York City, Sept. 30. He was an account executive with George J. Walsh & Co., Inc., New York City. After graduation, he entered the advertising business and was a co-founder of the Gunn-Mears Advertising Agency of New York City. He also had been a teacher at the Providence Country Day School and an account executive with Maley Advertising Agency, Theta Delta Chi. His widow is Emma M. Gunn, 2 Gramercy Pk., New York City.

WILLIAM BROWN BARTLETT, JR., '30 A.M. '32, in Winchester, Mass., Jan. 29. He was a former assistant to the headmaster at Brooks School, North Andover, Mass. He received his A.M. degree from Harvard University in 1933, and served for two years as an instructor at Babson Institute. During World War II, he was a master at the Gunnery School in Washington, Conn. He also was a history instructor at the Providence Country Day School, the Harvey School in Hawthorne, N. Y., and he did administrative work at the Edgewood Park Junior College in Briarcliff Manor, N. Y. Kappa Sigma.

JOHN MISURA, JR., '31, in Torrington, Conn., Jan. 23. Since 1931, he had been employed by Turner & Seymour Mfg. Co., Torrington, and had advanced from foreman to production superin-

tendent, the position he held at the time of his death. He was a member of the American Society of Steel Treaters and the American Electroplaters Society. His widow is Anna W. Misura, 1110 Torrington St., Torrington.

FRANK AVON WILKINSON '32, in Providence, Jan. 13. He was a clerk with the Manufacturers Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of Providence. His sister is Miss Ethel Wilkinson, 100 Broad St., Apt. 317, Providence.

CLARENCE SANFORD SCHNEIDER '33, in Providence, Feb. 23. He formerly had been employed as manager of Philip Glanzman & Co., Inc., until the firm ceased its operations last year. Since that time he had been associated with E. R. Davenport & Co. of Providence, investment brokers. During World War II, he served with the U. S. Army Air Corps. For more than 20 years he was an official of the Rhode Island Track and Field Association, a member of the board of trustees of Temple Emanu-El, and a recipient of its Man of Emanuel Tallis Award. He was also a member of the Miriam Hospital, the Jewish Home for the Aged, Jewish Community Center, and he was treasurer of his class. His brother is Howard E. Schneider, 230 Eighth St., Providence.

JOHN RAMSEY SIMPSON '33, in Waverly, Pa., Dec. 18. He was the retired president of the Third National Bank & Trust Co. of Scranton. He became president in 1949, and retired in 1966 because of ill health. He formerly was president of Cleland-Simpson Co. He entered the business world with the Rochester, N. Y., department store of Sibley, Lindsay & Curr, and later joined the Globe Store, Scranton, in 1934, which was founded by his grandfather. He became president of the Globe Store in 1947. He was a former president of the Commercial Association and Scranton Kiwanis Club, and a member of the Pennsylvania and American Bankers Associations. He also had devoted much of his time to civic, charitable and welfare organizations. Sigma Chi. His son is John R. Simpson, Jr., '62, 2128 Girard Ave. S, Minneapolis, Minn.

EDMUND ALOYSIUS QUINN A.M. '36, in Malden, Mass., Feb. 13. He retired in 1968 as assistant superintendent of the Providence Public Schools. He had spent 40 years in the school system as a teacher, principal and administrator. He received his Sc.B. degree from Providence College in 1924, and he was an assistant principal in two schools before being named principal at George J. West Junior High School in 1945. He took an administrative post in 1949 when he was director of curriculum research. He then moved up to assistant superintendent in 1956 and held that position for 12 years. He was a member of numerous professional organizations.

His son is Dr. James S. Quinn '51, and his widow is Mary D. Quinn, 103 Whitmarsh St., Providence.

FREDERICK (H) HECK '44, in Three Rivers, Mich., Jan. 19. A partner and operator of a transportation company in Three Rivers, he was a former lawyer with General Foods Corp., New York City. During World War II, he served as a sergeant with the U. S. Army. He received his LL.B. degree from the Harvard Law School in 1949, and was a member of the New York State Bar Association. Psi Upsilon. Phi Beta Kappa. His mother is Mrs. Christian G. Heck, 1000 North 8th St., Rochelle, Ill.

JOHN LEONARD SALLADIN '45, in Bellevue, Wash., Dec. 28. He was vice-president of marketing for Tally Corp., Seattle, Wash., and responsible for attaining corporate sales goals and active in creating new products and new markets. He formerly was executive vice-president of Advance Research, Inc., Needham Heights, Mass., and vice-president and general manager of Tracerlab, Waltham, Mass., a division of Laboratory For Electronics, Inc. He joined Tracerlab from the parent firm's major operating division, LFE Electronics, where he had been marketing manager for computer products. During World War II, he served with the U. S. Army Air Corps and was twice recipient of the Distinguished Flying Cross. He also had been sales manager for RCA Industrial Computer Systems. He was a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and the Association of Iron and Steel Engineers. Delta Phi. His widow is Jule R. Salladin, 8467 Midland Rd., Bellevue.

MAJOR HAROLD SHERMAN LONERGAN, USMC, '52, in Viet Nam, while on duty with the 7th Marine Division. He was an executive officer with the Pacific Fleet, engaged in amphibious assaults south of Chu Lau and the Da Nang area. A career officer with the Marine Corps since 1952, he received his commission upon completion of his studies at officer training school. He had served in the Korean conflict and spent three years in Japan as protocol officer for the armed forces. His widow is Van Margaret Lonergan, 1950 Magnolia Ave., Carlsbad, Calif.

LT. (j.g.) FRANCIS EDWARD HORAHAN, USN, '66, Feb. 18, when he crashed in his Navy submarine hunter plane on a mountain of Santa Catalina, Calif. He was one of five Navy fliers to perish in the accident. He received his Navy commission at graduation and took his pilot training at Pensacola, Fla., and Corpus Christi, Tex. He was serving in an airborne early warning squadron aboard the USS Kearsage. Delta Tau Delta. His parents are Mr. and Mrs. Edward P. Horahan, River Rd., Clarksburg, North Adams, Mass.

BROWN-PEMBROKE

COMMENCEMENT POPS CONCERT

Saturday

MAY 31, 1969

The Commencement Pops Concert, sponsored by the Brown Club of Rhode Island and the Pembroke College Club of Providence, has in four years become a Brown tradition. The Pops will feature the Rhode Island Philharmonic Orchestra, Francis Madeira, conductor, and the popular singing team of Earl Wrightson and Lois Hunt.

Refreshments will be available and tables of 10 will be served by Brown and Pembroke undergraduates. Tickets are \$5 per person and \$50 per table, with special Patron subscriptions available for \$100. Checks should be made payable to Brown Club of Rhode Island and mailed to Commencement Pops Concert, Pembroke Alumnae Office, Pembroke College, Providence, R. I. 02912. Individual tickets may be purchased at the Pembroke Alumnae Office, 165 Meeting St. Early reservations are strongly recommended.





