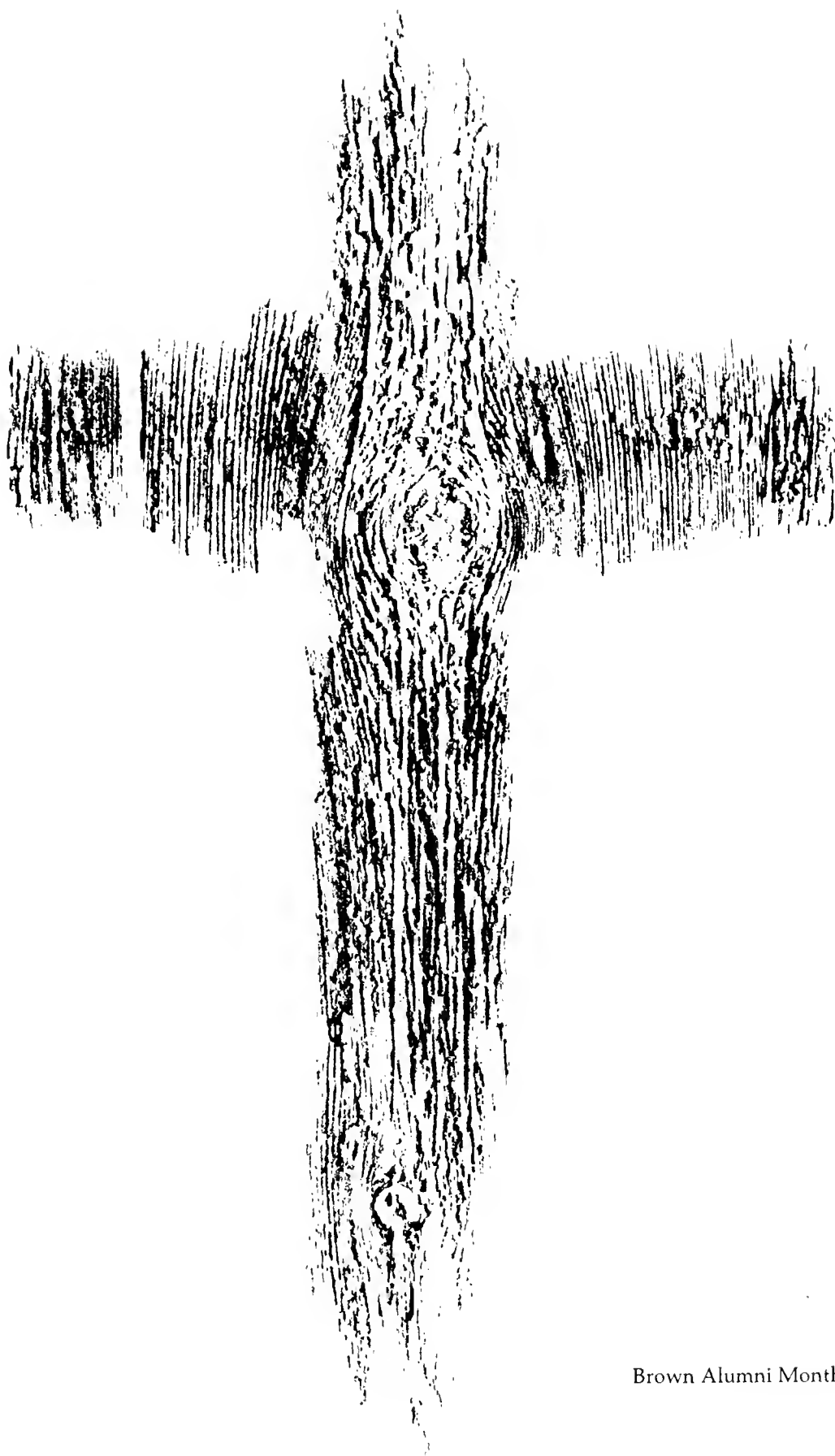




Brown

Brown Alumni Monthly February 1970, Vol. 70, No. 5

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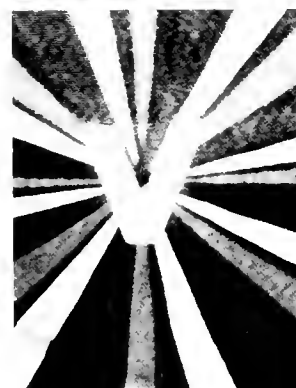
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Under the Elms

By the Editors

Ph.D.'s on the bread line

Get good grades in high school so that you can get a scholarship to a good college so that you can get a fellowship to a prestigious graduate school. Then sit back and take your choice among the many good, well-paying job offers that will be your eventual reward.

That's the way the scenario is supposed to run, but for the last year the happy ending has been less and less frequent. An increasing number of Ph.D. candidates across the country, after nearly 20 years of education, are finding themselves in danger of swelling the unemployment statistics.

The national trend toward a tight employment market for new faculty jobs has been noted by the *New York Times* and *The Chronicle of Higher Education*. According to Mrs. Leonard Slavitt, graduate placement officer, the picture at Brown is hardly less bleak.

"I'm normally an optimistic person," says Mrs. Slavitt, "but there's not much to be optimistic about these days. Every year we send out letters to chairmen of departments at colleges across the country asking for job notices. Last year we got 1,300 responses; this year only 601. The result is that people's sights have to be lowered. Students are applying for jobs that they wouldn't have considered a few years ago."

The shortage of jobs, Mrs. Slavitt says, is not confined to the traditionally scarce humanities fields. "The sciences have been unexpectedly hard hit. In English they're always worried, but most of the science Ph.D. candidates started their graduate work at a time when universities, the government and industry were all crying for more scientists."

The hiring slowdown has spread to industrial employers as well. "Last week Los Alamos laboratory called up and said that they are going to miss us after all these years, but they don't see any point in scheduling interviews," Mrs. Slavitt says. "I asked one industrial recruiter, whose company only had a few openings, what Ph.D.s in physics were going to do. 'Probably some of them will be working in the Post Office,' he said."

Professor Robert Beyer, chairman of the physics department at Brown, says that part of the problem for his discipline is the

phase out of NASA electronics. "It's the equivalent of a large stockholder dumping ten million shares of AT&T on the market in one day. The job market just can't absorb that many physicists."

Ed Benson, a Ph.D. candidate in French who found a job for next year, agrees that the picture is grim but feels that applicants with energy will find work.

"I was very aggressive. I spent three months looking at least half-time. Of the 100 letters I wrote, I got 20 interviews and one solid job offer, which I am happy with. A few years ago, people would expect to get about one offer for every 20 letters they wrote; now it's more like one for every 100 or 150." Benson further qualifies his already-qualified optimism by saying that his area is 16th century and candidates who specialized in contemporary literature would probably have a tougher time.

The other side of the employment market is that department chairmen have been swamped with applications to choose from. Professor Mark Spilka, chairman of the English department, has 700 letters for what will probably turn out to be one opening. Prof. Spilka also has 25 Ph.D. candidates, about half of whom already have been placed. "I feel like a father with 25 marriageable daughters and no dowry," he says.

And the reasons for this glut on the Ph.D. market? The same reasons that seem to be advanced for nearly everything: government cutbacks, war babies and a tight economy.

Two Rhodes Scholars named

Richard T. Trainor '70 and Richard R. Crocker '69 are among the 32 United States college students who have been named Rhodes Scholars for 1970.

Selected by committees in eight regions of the country, the students will spend two to three years studying at Oxford University in England.

The award, which carries a stipend of \$2,844 a year, was founded by British statesman and diplomat Cecil Rhodes and has been awarded to Americans since 1903. The 32 scholars from this country comprise slightly less than half the scholarships awarded to students from throughout the world.

Brown also had two Rhodes Scholars a year ago, Tom Bose '69 and Ira Magaziner '69. Both are now studying at Oxford.

Trainor is the son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Richard Trainor of Haddonfield, N.J. His father, a University of Pennsylvania graduate, is president of Trainor Sales, Inc.

While attending Calvert Hall High in Towson, Md., Trainor won the Valedictorian Award, served as president of the National Honor Society, and was declared best speaker in the annual Baltimore Catholic Debate.

At Brown, he has majored in American Civilization and is in a program leading to both bachelor's and master's degrees in June. He expects to study modern history at Oxford.

Trainor is president of the Brown

Debating Union and has expressed an interest in a law degree. The two-man team he was on last year placed ninth in the national debating tournament. He was named second top speaker at a national tournament at MIT in October and third best speaker at a similar tournament that same month at Brandeis University.

He is a member of Phi Beta Kappa, a proctor at Everett House, a freshman academic counselor, and he collects classical records as a hobby. Last summer, he worked in an intern program for the Office of Economic Opportunity in Camden, N.J.

In his first 3½ years at Brown, Trainor attained 27 A's and one B and was ranked number one in his class.

Crocker is the son of Mr. and Mrs. James Rexford Crocker, owner of the Dogwood Hill Farm, Thomaston, Ala. He was graduated magna cum laude from Brown last June with a bachelor's degree in honors in English and a master's degree in English. He is currently a divinity student at Vanderbilt University and will study theology at Oxford.

While in high school, Crocker was president of his freshman and sophomore classes and served as president of the debating team.

He remained active at Brown, serving as president of Alpha Pi Lambda fraternity. He was also a member of Phi Beta Kappa and was founder of the University Christian Movement at Brown in 1967.

Putting out brushfires

Since Brown's committee on community relations held the first of its weekly meetings in September, there has been no lack of items to fill the agenda. Nearly every sector of the community has surfaced a pet issue that it wishes the committee to consider and act upon.

Because of its urgency, the housing problem in the adjacent Fox Point community has received most of the committee's attention. Two surveys designed to investigate the housing squeeze caused by students moving into the area are underway and the committee has formulated tentative plans to provide for construction of low income housing on a plot of University-owned land in the middle of Fox Point.

In other areas, the committee worked long and hard to develop recommendations for Brown's equal employment policies (BAM, Jan., 1969) and a subcommittee on education has been formed to consider how Brown might apply its resources to improve the Providence school system.

So far, the list of concrete results that the committee has produced is short, but its true effectiveness, according to Community Relations Coordinator Eric Godfrey, is as a forum where opinion from various facets

of the community can be aired. Godfrey hopes that as the specific issues become less pressing, the committee will consider the larger problems of community relations.

"If we can catch our breath," Godfrey says, "I hope we will be able to look at the long-range question of what the role of the University in the community should be. Otherwise it's just dealing with brushfires all the time."

Just plain Jane

If you listened to the comments of the judges, you got the idea they were giving away the year's dubious distinction award for architecture. Or maybe someone grabbed the design off the bottom of the pile and it wound up on top by mistake.

Anyway, when *Progressive Architecture* last month announced it had selected the plans for a new Pembroke dormitory for the magazine's "outstanding design award," it unleashed the greatest collection of adjectives that say "ordinary" since Alf Landon ran for President.

Try a few of these the next time your wife comes home with a new dress:

"(It) is using conventional, non-heroic elements in a somewhat unconventional way. It is, on one hand, dumb and ordinary, and on the other hand, very sophisticated."

"This design has an unsophisticated aboriginal quality."

"This is doing all it can to be commonplace and undecorative and can thus take the decoration."

"It becomes very introspective . . . and is meaningless . . . and is very quiet and respectful."

Actually, the judges were quite serious. So much so that when a dinner was held

on campus last month to formally announce the award, some of those associated with it were clearly irked. The wrong impression had been given on the rationale for the selection, and words like "ordinary," "dumb," and "commonplace" appearing in newspaper stories were simply architectural "shop talk." Obviously, the unwashed wouldn't understand.

For while the jury comments were using words like "neutral and recessive," what the judges meant to say was that the design for the dormitory, while flexible enough to meet the changing life styles of today's students, would blend well into an area occupied by small stores and large 19th Century homes. And one judge, Bruce Graham, general partner of the Chicago firm of Skidmore, Owings & Merrill, did manage to say it rather well:

"One of the things that seems good to me about the winner is that for some time we've been searching for ways to build cities in which we have a degree of individuality in the buildings and at the same time a sort of mutual respect between them—buildings that talk to each other in a quiet way so that the chaos and disorder of the cities—the visual and acoustic pollution—can at least be quieted down."

Added Chicago architect William Brubaker: "I think the students will enjoy living here. These are very agreeable

buildings. They are not institutional . . . This kind of environment will appeal to young people and is quite consistent with their thought that they do not want to live in the highly restricted environment of an institutional dormitory."

The new Pembroke dormitory, which is awaiting funds for construction, was designed by the firm of MLTW/Moore, Lyndon, Turnbull of Boston and New Haven. The plans call for the structure to be built on a site adjacent to other Pembroke dormitories and is to be bounded on one side by Thayer Street and on the other by Bowen Street.

The architects' winning plans organize the building around seven pairs of scissor stairs, each serving three floors with rooms for three to six students per floor per entry. Corridors have been virtually eliminated by the vertical organization, providing a town house effect.

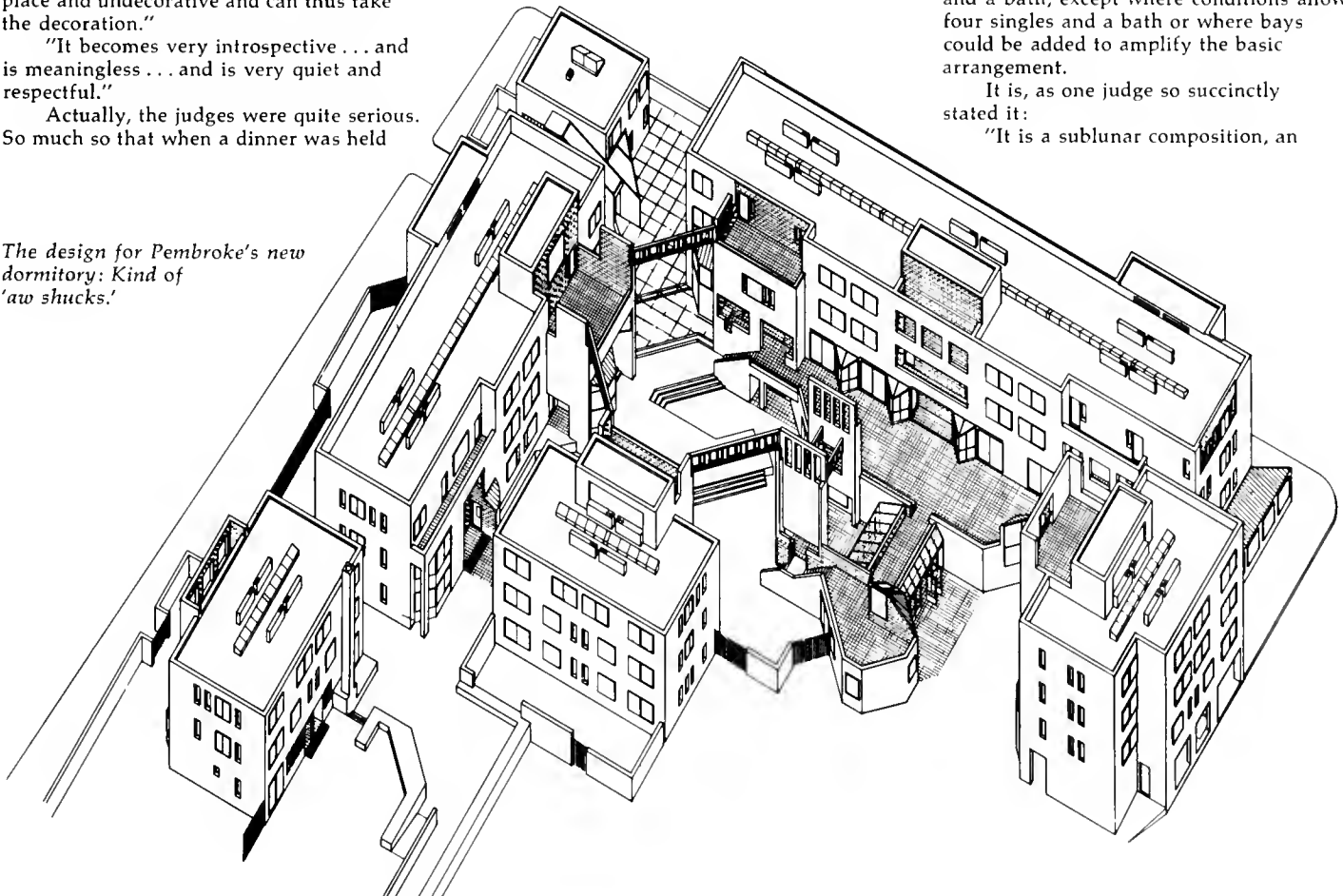
Influenced by the changing policies on dormitory living, the plans were designed to provide for a number of innovations including co-ed housing and apartment living. The entry scheme, with only a small number of rooms directly linked to each other, will allow for policy changes on housing.

The architects say that each suite has one room "plumbed" for possible conversion to apartment kitchenettes. There are accommodations for 200 to 250 students. Each floor has two double rooms, a single and a bath, except where conditions allow four singles and a bath or where bays could be added to amplify the basic arrangement.

It is, as one judge so succinctly stated it:

"It is a sublunar composition, an

The design for Pembroke's new dormitory: Kind of 'aw shucks.'



anthropocentric design. Human need seems to be the principal form-generator (not an unusual site, not systems, not a desire for drama or innovation). When completed, this cluster will remain incomplete, permitting further growth and change. Contrast the many formal, axial, and even double-axial over-organized and finished buildings we experience every day. This design has an unsophisticated aboriginal quality. Therefore, the forms probably will not be readily copied (as silos, diagonals, and Palladian arches are copied)."

Remember that.

C'est la vie

The Board of Fellows has approved a recommendation by the faculty that the foreign language requirement for a Brown degree be abolished.

The faculty also placed A.B. and Sc.B. degree requirements on the same footing and eliminated departmental designations from the diploma. The latter action affected the Sc.B. program and eliminated such designations as "Engineering" and "Applied Math" from the degree. The graduate's concentration, however, will continue to be listed on his transcript.

In eliminating the foreign language requirement, the faculty debated for more than an hour and finally voted 69 to 50 (there are approximately 500 faculty members eligible to vote) in favor of its abolition.

Previously a student was required to complete a fourth-semester level language course at Brown, or, if he entered Brown with advanced placement in a foreign language, one semester beyond the fourth semester level was required—generally in language literature. The University's entrance requirement in foreign languages remains unchanged.

The change in the foreign language requirement generally follows the tone set in the adoption of a new curriculum by the University last spring. A number of universities have dropped foreign languages from their degree requirements or else view existing requirements in an extremely liberal fashion. When the faculty debated the subject here last month, there simply were no compelling arguments to continue foreign languages as a requirement.

One professor said he felt the foreign language requirement did not accomplish what it proposed to do. He said students do not "know" a language by fulfilling the degree requirement and it seemed senseless to continue it when there were other subjects that might just as well be required. "What is so special about a foreign language?" he asked. "Why not physics or chemistry?"

Another professor said there exist "people who just cannot learn a foreign language, no matter what," adding that the

requirement had become an instrument of torture for both the student and the instructor alike.

On the other side of the debate, a number of faculty members lamented the passing of the requirement and one said he felt the action was the pendulum swinging in the other direction.

"At one time it was possible to get a Brown degree without knowing a single word of a foreign language. Then we became concerned because our country was developing into a mono-lingual society and we turned to the universities to correct the situation." He said it was not so much a matter of "knowing" another language as much as it was an introduction to another culture.

The faculty finally resolved the issue after a number of statements by students—who were invited to participate in the discussion—and several professors who said that the abolition of the requirement would not ignore the value of studying a foreign language. Students, they agreed, will still find ways to continue language studies in their field without making it a mandatory requirement for everyone.

And, said David Bearman '71, starting a foreign language at Brown costs \$1,100. For that amount, he said, a student could better learn the language and culture of a foreign country by going there.

And to think, we worried

Not long ago, large numbers of Brown students gathered around television sets to watch a program which probably had the largest, if not the most enthusiastic, viewing audience of young men ever. The day after the first draft lottery, the most frequent greeting between friends was, "what's your number?" No one had to ask which number.

A lot of worry. By the provisions set down in the Brown's Charter, first granted by George III in 1764 and ratified into Rhode Island law in 1942, no Brown men need have bothered. At the end of a sentence that gets under way by freeing everyone connected with the University from paying taxes and serving on juries, the Charter provides that all students "shall be exempted from bearing arms, impresses and military services, except in case of an invasion."

That's what the law says.

But, unfortunately for any low-numbered Brown men who might be tempted to run to their local draft board brandishing a copy of the Brown Charter open to page 17, there's a catch. Under the principles of Constitutional law, Federal law supercedes state law, so the exemption would never cut any ice in the courts.

According to Providence draft lawyer Ted Miller, the provision is not completely useless. In the improbable event that Rhode Island were invaded and the governor couldn't marshal enough forces by calling up the National Guard, he is empowered by an old militia statute, unused since colonial times, to draft anyone from 18 to 45. Except Brown men. And that's on the

authority of a document "signed and sealed at Newport, in the fifth year of His Majesty's reign, George the Third, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, and so forth, King."

Fiori: Going international

It is generally agreed that, with the possible exception of University Hall, the main crossroads of the campus meet at the candy counter in the Faunce House Lounge.

This is the place students, faculty, administration, and even some local alumni turn to for their morning paper, monthly magazine, candy bar, pipe tobacco, or the latest bit of campus news. It's also the place where, for close to 25 years, a pleasant, enthusiastic manager named Fiorino DiSano has hung his hat.

Only you don't call him Fiorino. He prefers "Fiori" (Little Flower), and that's the name by which he's known to thousands of alumni, as well as to the people who work at Brown.

Fiori's reputation received a shot-in-the-arm in 1955. That was the year President Henry M. Wriston retired after a highly successful 18 years on the Hill. Everyone wondered who his replacement would be. Everyone but Fiori. He knew.

"Some of the faculty members and a lot of alumni would casually drop by to ask me who I thought would get the job," Fiori recalls. "I told them Dr. Barnaby Keeney was my man. I'd see him every day and he just seemed to stand out. He had certain qualities; put it that way."

One of the things that Fiori comments on is the change in the reading and eating habits of the students. Where once they were content to have the six or seven leading magazines available at the candy counter, today their demands mean that more than 100 different magazines have to be stocked.

"*Playboy* has been our best seller since it came off the restricted list here in 1966," Fiori admits. "We sell about 250-300 copies a month. No one at Brown is too old for *Playboy*. Graduate students and faculty are among my best customers."

"Some of my older customers feel that they have to give me a reason for buying *Playboy*. They make it clear they aren't buying the magazine for the sex angle. They say they are buying it because there is an article in the issue by a prominent writer. And then they tell me about the writer. They really don't have to explain."

The variety of candy bars also has grown over the years. The students are no longer satisfied with a Hershey Bar, a Baby Ruth, or a Forever Yours. Today they ask Fiori to stock such things as Cadbury Milk Chocolate from England, Panda Cherry from Finland, and Ice Cube Bars from West Germany.

"Put it this way. I've gone international," Fiori says.

There has been one other major change, just in the last year or two. Without

question, Brown students are buying fewer cigarettes. At the same time, the sale of candy bars has jumped.

"The way I put it is that the kids are smoking less and chewing more," the manager observes.

Fiori feels that we are living in the age of the browser. For example, a student with an interest in science may subscribe to *Galaxy*. But to fill out his science reading he'll come regularly to the candy counter and browse through such magazines as *Fantasy and Science Fiction*, *Astounding Science Fiction* and *Scientific American*.

The choice of magazines carried at the candy counter also is influenced greatly by the Pembroke and secretaries working in University Hall. *Vogue*, *Modern Bride*, *Mademoiselle*, *Harper's Bazaar*, and *Redbook* are popular with the ladies.

"The secretaries in U.H. are really big on *Modern Bride*," Fiori admits, with a chuckle.

Fiori first came to work at Brown on Nov. 25, 1945. Before that he had been with H. P. Hood & Company for five years (the youngest store manager in the firm's history) and had run his own retail business in Providence from 1932 to 1943.

Then came two years in the Army before he was hired by Nelson B. Jones '28, former director of Faunce House.

William A. Surprenant '51, who has been Fiori's boss for the past 17 years, just shakes his head when discussing the work habits of his energetic store manager.

"He was hired to work an 8 to 5 day, with an hour off for lunch. Instead, he works a 12-hour day, coming in at 5 a.m. and bolting down a sandwich and a bottle of milk for lunch while waiting on customers. If he took all the time that's coming to him, the candy counter would be closed for six months. He never calls in sick and only once did he ask me for a half a day off—and that was to attend the funeral of a close relative.

"I'm constantly amazed by the number of alumni who stop at the candy counter, especially the night of the Campus Dance. 'Hello, Fiori,' they'll say, and he'll answer them by name. He's also a great public relations man for the University. So many people will stop by and ask where such and such an office is. Fiori will know, and he's so gracious in his dealings with the general public."

Surprenant likes to tell about the time

he was working late at his office and ran out of pipe tobacco. He slipped into the candy counter and took a pack of his favorite brand, intending to make payment the next morning. When he arrived at his office the next day there was a note on his desk. It read: "You owe me 35 cents. Fiori."

"This is typical of Fiori," Surprenant adds. "He knows what everyone on the campus smokes, which is very helpful if you happen to want to buy a Christmas present for someone at Brown. It's also typical in that Fiori watches every penny as if it were his own. If a dealer goes up in price, Fiori finds another outlet. He's saved the University a lot of money over the years."

As for Fiori, he has no regrets about spending a good portion of life serving the college community. He plans to continue working just as long as possible.

"The atmosphere and surroundings at Brown are worth dollars and cents," he says. "I've worked hard and I've put in many extra hours. But this wasn't because I had to. It was—well, put it this way—it was just because I love my job. I'm lucky."

Black Arts Festival planned

If things turn out the way Chairman Monte Bailey intends them to, this year's Black Arts Festival will be the largest one in the country. The third annual festival, sponsored by Brown's Afro-American Society, is budgeted at \$30,000. Bailey hopes to sell enough tickets to cover expenses and make a small profit for the AAS.

At \$12 for a single ticket and \$20 for a date ticket, the four-day festival (March 19–22) will have to draw upwards of 2,500 to 3,000 people to have some money left over for the AAS treasury. How does Bailey expect to accomplish this feat? With big names and widespread advertising.

People like musician Cannonball Adderley, comedian Dick Gregory and writer LeRoi Jones will give the festival a broader base of appeal, especially with white students, than it had in the past, Bailey believes. And spreading the word to colleges in New England and beyond should, Bailey expects, draw at least two-thirds of the audience from outside of Brown. Already \$5 deposits are in from as far away as Morgan State College in Baltimore and Kalamazoo College in Michigan.

"One of the good things about it," Bailey says, "is that the white students here will see more black people at one time than they ever have before. The purpose of the festival is to present an alternative to the traditional white cultural view that, for example, Robert Frost is the greatest American poet. And it will also provide a social event for the Brown community."

The scheduled alternatives run the gamut from serious lectures, art exhibits and

Fiorino DiSano: The Playboy sales are going up and the cigarette sales are down.



Michael Boyer

concerts to parties, soul food banquets and dances. Several local boutiques are sponsoring a fashion show. The Afro Arts Center of Providence will conduct a workshop on the visual arts. Cannonball Adderly is scheduled to lecture on black music on one of the afternoons and demonstrate what he means at a jazz concert that evening. The final event will be a sermon by Robert F. Williams followed by a concert of black spirituals in Manning Chapel.

FOBUT? Are you kidding?

One of the newest organizations on campus is FOBUT, or Friends of Brown University Theater. Incorporated last summer, the group has an 18-member board of directors and a membership that currently numbers 400 and is still growing.

FOBUT is an effort to channel into one organization the imagination, energy, and enthusiasm of the alumni and alumnae who have participated over the years in such undergraduate theater groups as Sock and Buskin, Brownbrokers, Komians, and Production Workshop.

"What we want to do is avoid splinter groups," says James O. Barnhill, associate professor of English and a member of FOBUT's board of directors. "As we move toward the time when we will have a new center for the performing arts, it's important to have all the friends of Brown theater working together."

The idea to combine forces among Brown's theater buffs came from within Sock and Buskin, Inc., a group founded in 1901 and until now Brown's only active alumni theater group. Dr. Bertram H. Buxton, Jr., '40 and his wife, Lois P'43, (they met while playing the leads in Irwin Shaw's *Bury the Dead* in 1940) first discussed the proposal with President Joseph Riker, Jr., '47, who then took it before a meeting of the board. Approval was unanimous, even though the members of Sock and Buskin, Inc., were fully aware that their organization would lose its identity with the formation of FOBUT.

Many of the members of the old Sock and Buskin, Inc., are on the board of directors of Friends of Brown University Theater and Riker is its president. He sheds no tears over the passing of Sock & Buskin, Inc.

"Friends of Brown University Theater will be doing many of the same things Sock and Buskin, Inc., has done," he says. "Where FOBUT differs is that there is greater diversification on our new board of directors, and we are attempting to build a large and active membership by going through old *Libers* and playbills for names of everyone who has ever participated in theater at Brown. With these people behind us, along with other alumni and non-alumni who have an interest in theater, our board of directors eventually will be able to move in areas that were not open to Sock and Buskin, Inc."

Prof. Barnhill looks upon FOBUT as theater's answer to the Brown Football Association, Friends of Brown Hockey, or the Brown Engineering Society. He feels

that Friends of Brown University Theater has the potential to be an effective pressure group when things come along that call for pressure.

One of the "things" right now that calls for pressure, according to Prof. Barnhill, is the proposed center for the performing arts. Along with the athletic complex and the geo-math building, the arts center is on the priority list of Brown's \$92 million dollar capital gifts campaign.

"The question of which building ground is broken for first will be determined by the earmarked money that is received," Barnhill says. "Members of FOBUT already are at work trying to line up key individual contributions and checking on the possibility of government assistance for this center."

Prof. Barnhill sees other long-range purposes for FOBUT. He thinks that this group can bring the word to alumni on what theater at Brown is like today. A newsletter is planned to help meet this objective.

Eventually, he would like to see members of FOBUT throughout the country working with the guidance directors of their local high schools in an effort to have Brown brought to the attention of the good students who have a leaning toward theater.

Prof. Barnhill believes that FOBUT is in a position to stimulate more alumni involvement in undergraduate theater. He has been pleased with the move in this direction taken in recent years by the Brown Club of Rhode Island, which entertains the entire cast at a social hour and dinner after its annual Day at the Theater party.

In addition to President Riker and Prof. Barnhill, the other members of the FOBUT board of directors include Daniel G. Donovan, Jr., '51, vice-president; the Hon. Joseph R. Weisberger '42, secretary; Mrs. Thomas H. Donahue, 3rd, P'46, treasurer; Harold Arcaro '56, Jay Barry '50, Vincent J. Buonanno '66, Dr. Buxton '40, Theodore R. Jeffers '23, Mrs. Robert M. Kaplan P'58, Philip Lapides '46, Miss Marjorie L. Mahoney P'51, Arthur M. Markoff '44, Mrs. Bernard R. Pollock P'51, L. Ralston Thomas, Prof. Don B. Wilmeth, and David J. Zucconi '55.

Tuition up \$300

Tuition at Brown will be \$300 higher next year, while room and board fees (BAM, Jan. 1970) will increase by \$90 for 1970-71. Starting June 15, tuition will climb to \$2,600 a year and room and board fees will reach \$1,200 annually.

Dr. Merton P. Stoltz, acting president, cited rising costs and the current reduction of federal funds for higher education as two major factors necessitating the increases. Dr. Stoltz said that inflation during the last two years has forced the University to level off operating expenses in order to avert a larger gap between available revenue and expenses.

"Brown faces spiraling costs in all areas and must keep faculty salaries

competitive with those of other major universities so Brown can continue attracting and holding top scholars," Dr. Stoltz said. "The tuition increases are absolutely essential if Brown is to stay financially healthy."

Grants for cancer study

The American Cancer Society has awarded Brown researchers four grants totaling \$216,407 for investigations into the causes and cures of cancer. A fifth grant was awarded to Roger Williams General Hospital where a Brown professor is conducting a research project on drug resistance. The grants are:

A \$15,000 Institutional Research Grant was awarded to Brown to be applied under the direction of Dr. Julien L. Van Lancker, professor of biomedical sciences. The purpose of the grant is to encourage new minds and new ideas to enter cancer research.

Dr. Van Lancker also received a \$57,514 grant to support his study of "Restoration of X-Irradiated Damage in Regenerating Liver." The purpose of this two-year grant is to provide a better understanding of the mechanism by which X-radiation interferes with the growth of cells and causes their death.

Dr. Robert E. Parks, professor of biomedical sciences, will continue his study of "Macro-determination of Purine Nucleotides" under a \$37,499 one-year grant. Dr. Parks is studying possible points of attack in the cancer cell with the hope of developing new anti-cancer drugs.

Dr. Arthur Landy, assistant professor of biomedical sciences has been awarded a \$67,664 two-year grant to be used for a study of "Control at the Gene Level of the Synthesis of Stable RNA's." This is an investigation of the balance of Ribonucleic Acid (RNA) within the cell.

A fifth grant, in the amount of \$38,730, went to Roger Williams General Hospital in Providence to support the work of Dr. Glenn A. Fischer, a Brown professor of biomedical sciences and a staff member at Roger Williams.

Dr. Fischer is studying the problems of drug resistance to anti-cancer compounds. He hopes to develop a deeper understanding of the intricate biochemical changes in cells which might lead to a better selection of anti-cancer agents. Dr. Fischer is also researching the effects of cancer-causing viruses on cells he is growing in culture. His grant is financed in part by the Anthony de la Vasselais estate and is known as the Anthony de la Vasselais Memorial Grant for Cancer Research from the American Cancer Society.

Melville: 78 years later

Herman Melville, now considered one of the most esteemed writers America has produced, died a virtual unknown in New York City in 1891. At that time, his greatest fear was that he would be remembered only as "a man who lived among cannibals."

The Melville revival in the 1920's brought to the author of *Moby Dick* belated recognition and a fame he never knew in his lifetime. And for the past several months—78 years after his death—the works of Melville were the subject of a sesquicentennial at the John Hay and John D. Rockefeller Libraries.

Entitled "Herman Melville: Mystic Mariner," the exhibit featured first and early editions of Melville's writings, a number of whaling materials used by the author, and a display of editions of *Moby Dick* in 10 languages.

All of the Melville memorabilia on display was drawn from the personal collection of Stuart C. Sherman '39, John Hay librarian and associate professor of bibliography; from the Carlton D. Morse Whaling Collection at Brown, and from the University Libraries.

Among the items in the collection was a book from Melville's personal library entitled *German Popular Stories*, published in London in 1868 with an introduction by John Ruskin and an inscription by the author to his daughter "Miss Fanny Melville. Xmas. 1874. N.Y." A granddaughter, Mrs. Frances T. Osborne of Edgartown, Mass., and Hackettstown, N.J., recently donated the book to the University.

Other features of the exhibit included Mrs. Herman Melville's copy of the first American edition of *The Piazza Tales* with four text corrections believed made by the author, and a copy of *John Marr*, a book of Melville's verse that was privately printed in only 25 copies. The work also contains author's corrections, and it was a gift to the library from another Melville granddaughter, Mrs. Henry K. Metcalf of Cambridge, Mass.

Dr. Thomas L. Philbrick '50, professor of American Literature at the University of Pittsburgh, lectured on "Melville and the Sea" at a meeting of the Friends of the Brown Library. At that same session Sherman presented a tape recording by Mrs. Osborne on her reminiscences of her grandfather to David A. Jonah, director of libraries at Brown.

When the band stops playing

It used to be little old ladies in tennis shoes who went around chasing after the problems of pollution. Now, the adversaries of those who would defile the environment still are wearing tennis shoes, but the shoes are fashionably dirty and those in them are a good deal younger than the vigilantes of old.

Massive efforts are being mounted to assault, in one way or another, anyone who pollutes anything. It is not exactly a new issue, and it must be frustrating to the gallant band of ecology-minded citizens who

have been fighting the good fight in virtual anonymity for a long time.

For now a curious cult has developed that adopts the attitude that if our environmental problems are going to be solved, it is going to be this generation of students that will do it. However true that may be, it must go a little rough for those who found themselves "in" on an "out" subject for so many years only to find themselves now very much "out" of an "in" subject.

During much of the fall and early winter months, the campus-watchers—and that includes just about everyone—have been taking the position that the colleges and universities have been relatively "quiet" mostly because the active students have been engaged in protesting the war through the two moratoriums. Now, they say, students are going to devote their attention to the problems of environment, beginning soon. And the spring months are the best time for protest anyway.

If the problem of pollution were not so grave, some of the early hoopla might be amusing. The networks are now doing regular television roundups of pollution protests around the country. Here are kids, many of high school age, holding parades, carrying signs, and breaking up junk automobiles. To the rare televiewer who has not yet caught up with the fact that this country has a critical problem on its hands, it might seem that the students are out raising money to buy new uniforms for the high school band.

At the moment, the reaction to all this is good. Pollution clearly is a problem to be dealt with, and now. The young won't take no for an answer. Even an older generation turned off by the attitude of the young on the Vietnam War and other problems seems to be saying that improving the environment is a good "constructive" thing for the college kids to do. But it's early in the game and it will be interesting to see what happens if—rhetoric aside—some visible steps are not taken to clearly begin the long fight against fouling the environment.

It will be remembered that not many years ago, the college protest movement on the Vietnam War and civil rights was pretty much a sign-carrying effort. The war isn't over and race relations hang in the balance. A good deal of the campus and other violence in the last year has to do with those two facts. Pollution is now everybody's bandwagon, but where the fight will go when the bands stop playing becomes an intriguing question.

Without raising the red flag, there are a number of innuendoes that are slowly rising to the surface on the pollution question. The first, and in some ways, most

important observation is that the students now organizing the ecological campaign are acutely aware that they have found themselves some strange bedfellows. The politicians and industrialists they have fought on other questions now are sharing the same platforms. It is an uneasy coalition that will become uneasier if clear gains are not made.

Students—and particularly black students—are also aware that, to offer a bad pun, the pollution question can be simply a smoke screen to divert attention of the young away from its favorite subjects of the war and race relations. Monte Bailey '71, a member of the Afro-American Society at Brown, said during a panel discussion at last month's Alumni Council weekend: "We're now hot on the environment problems, which can be a good diversion at a time when we haven't solved some of the other problems—like the war and the matter of black people in America. Those problems are not gone, they have just been swept under the rug."

Whatever may be the eventual direction of the environmental campaign, it has begun at Brown and will pick up steam in the next few months. At the moment, most of what is happening is rhetoric, though students are organizing for an active effort that is certain to go beyond words spoken at rallies. Says Terry Hauck, a graduate student who is co-chairman of a forthcoming conference on the environment on April 20-22:

"For the first time in the six years I've been around the Brown campus, I see sensible people heading the effort to effectively lobby for some solutions. The other thing that will make our efforts go is that we have some top-flight professional people who can guide our efforts."

Hauck's group is one of two organizations actively working on the environmental problem and seeking student help to do it. He says that the April conference, which is part of a nation-wide teach-in, will be the rhetoric part, but Ecology Action for Rhode Island—an independent organization—will actively solicit student workers to do more than listen to speeches. Tables for the ecology action program will be set up to register interested people during the conference.

While plans are still being worked out for the April 20-22 conference, Hauck's group has entitled the on-campus discussions "Crisis—Environmental Quality." The panel discussions on Monday, April 20, are devoted to air and water pollution, and Tuesday's session will deal with population control and what the committee calls "the political realities." Wednesday's sessions will sum up the problems with a main speaker.

Hauck and his student workers now are optimistic, but no one is mistaking the April conference for more than the first round. Who attends it and what they say may be an indication of what the future rounds may be like.

Carrying the mail

Hopeful . . . or sure?

Sir: In President Stoltz's statement regarding changes in the employment policies of Brown University, he said he was confident that the alumni and alumnae will support his actions. From the fact that he considered it necessary or desirable to issue such an extraordinary explanatory statement, it seems logical to deduce that he is really more hopeful than sure. In my 70 years as a graduate, so far as I know, the authorities at Brown have never before felt the need to explain its employment policies and practices.

With a confidence equal to or greater than his, I will say that I believe a very large number of alumni will not support certain ones of your actions. I am one of those shocked by the manner in which you have attempted to solve your black problem.

As an alumnus I am embarrassed and humiliated by this partial sacrifice of principle for expediency. As a seriously concerned observer of the current scene, I am keenly disappointed and, to put it plainly, disgusted.

In these days when great and vitally important efforts are being made to eliminate inter-racial prejudices and hate, you are *de facto* maintaining racial distinctions. You are, in some cases, making skin color a prerequisite or at least a guiding factor in employment practices. For many years now it has been illegal, and properly so, to include questions about race or religion in employment application forms. You are violating the spirit and nullifying the purpose of this law.

The faculty, you tell us, is to be urged "to appoint 12 to 15 black faculty for the academic year 1970-71." Why 12 to 15? Why not some other number? Have we here the intent to attain one of the "percentage goals" to which you declined to commit the University? If not, how were the figures derived?

Are these 12 to 15 prospective members of the faculty to be hired because of some special quality of scholastic excellence to be found only under a black skin? I think not.

JULIAN CHASE '99
Woodbury, Conn.

SIR: As a former editor of the *Brown Daily Herald* who was dragged into the dean's office in 1958 for refusing to print before Rush Week the box score of fraternity racial and religious clauses, I must agree with the present students if they feel that social change at Brown is too little, too late and not seriously supported by the Brown Corporation.

The generation that was at Brown in the late 1950s was, as the man said, "silent," but it did speak up enough to encourage the dissenters of the 1960s and to expose for them the plodding nature of the Corporation and, to a lesser extent, the Administration.

I shall not forget the struggle to abolish compulsory religious services, the truly Victorian parietal rules, the University's silent condolence of the Vigilance Committee, nor its hypocrisy in requiring in all University publications that booze be referred to in such euphemisms as *comotations*, *spiritus fermente*, and "a six-pack of bubbly."

I do not fault for a minute the instruction at Brown which was, for the most part, excellent, but I do believe the Brown administration has traditionally been parental and patronizing toward the views of its students and has instituted change only after a defense of the conservative views of the Corporation proved ludicrous and untenable. I still wonder about this, and I can think of nothing more patronizing than referring, as the Administration did in a recent letter to alumni, to "our black students" as though they were some curious form of cute subculture that exists on sufferance and which I have heard a number of small town mayors address as "you folks." Would you say "our white students," or "our Jews?"

I also wonder why the University is so hesitant to commit itself to percentage goals when this has been done cooperatively by industry and government with remarkable success. It makes sense to set a goal for the Alumni Fund. You may not get there, but you have, at least committed yourself to try.

With these exceptions, I found your [approach] reasonable and encouraging, particularly in the obvious regard for the peaceful and legal methods of dissent. You did not ask for alumni support for your position, but if you're taking a body count, this one generally approves.

W. L. SMITH '60
Westport, Conn.

SIR: Congratulations on the manner in which the University's affirmative action program was handled. I have felt that in the last few years more or less total capitulation to such demands would prove damaging to the progress of our society and the concerned minority groups in the long run. Brown's action will prove more beneficial to all concerned.

JAMES K. DIXON '61
Riverside, Conn.

Sir: It is truly disheartening and lamentable to see what a spineless policy of appeasement can do to transform a portion of Brown into an amorphous blob of mediocrity . . . It is also most disconcerting that the University even entertains ideas concerning the selection of new faculty members on any criteria other than academic qualifications and teaching ability.

It is high time the administration and the student body immerse themselves in the cold bath of reality and awaken to halt the gradual downhill quality of a Brown education and lackluster academic performances.

RODNEY H. FICKER '68
Bethesda, Md.

SIR: I am concerned about the issues and I applaud your handling of this difficult problem. I am specifically impressed by the rational and compassionate approach used throughout the trying discussions.

The University's affirmative action program, which appears to be a concrete commitment that is both ambitious and realistic, deserves enthusiastic endorsement of everyone who is concerned about the University's ability to meet the challenges of the next decade.

I was particularly pleased to see that you demonstrated the courage to resist erosion of some fundamental academic principles in not acquiescing to a type of reverse racism. The principle of selection of new faculty by faculty—based upon merit—is too important to abandon for the unrealistic doctrines of percentage quotas and the ultimate authority of the undergraduate.

ROGER C. KOSTMAYER '60
Falls Church, Va.

SIR: As a life-time Rhode Island resident, but not a Brown alumnus, I have always held the University in high regard. Having just had the experience of reading (about the affirmative action program) my opinion is stronger still. I have chosen the word "experience" rather than "pleasure," because, as I read, I was able to suffer some of the anguish which this episode must have caused all of you, and it was only after I finished reading and had done some sober reflecting that I could unequivocally accept your agonizingly patient approach and the ultimate conclusions.

You have done a fine job in accepting and respecting the highly emotional rationale of the black students and in establishing an atmosphere in which reason was able to prevail.

F. STEELE BLACKALL, III
Woonsocket, R.I.

Ward 35

SIR: Speaking for myself, and I would hope for thousands of other alumni as well, let me extend my sincere thanks for "Ward 35," a truly moving and memorable moment in the January issue.

Those of us who have been called to active military duty in the several wars which have occurred during Brown's history, and those of us who have been wounded, must, at some point, have been confronted with the same issues as those which the subjects of your story faced. That Al Vaskas and Tom Coakley have fought and mastered the physical and mental problems which the Vietnam conflict has inflicted upon them is a credit to them and to their tremendous desire to live.

I feel both pride and humility in the knowledge that they, as well as I, are alumni of Brown. Their story is, I take it, an indication that the University continues to produce "... a succession of men duly qualified to execute the offices of life with usefulness and reputation." Would that we might all possess the qualification and display the reputation of Alan Vaskas and Thomas Coakley.

ARNOLD C. MATTESON '64
Providence

Why not buy the time?

Sir: I read with great interest your piece in the November issue about WBRU. Not only was I twice president of WBRU at a time of considerable innovation, but it was my most significant educational experience at Brown and led directly to more than 10 years in professional broadcasting.

In this, as in so many other things, my sympathies are with the kids. It simply would not be as useful for them to work on a station completely subsidized by the University. Nor am I distressed by "the current rock format, (which) is perhaps not as strong an arguing point as it might otherwise be" in establishing WBRU as a public relations asset to Brown.

Good rock is very good music indeed and as popular music (music of the people) at least rivals jazz as a legitimate art form. Playing such music is a genuine cultural contribution and if the music played on other radio stations is of the calibre it was when I was a Providence disc jockey years ago, such music will do a great deal to raise the standards of taste of young people who otherwise would never be reached by Brown or any other university. And this is not a bad thing for a university to do.

Yet without diminishing my enthusiasm for rock (and I listen to it almost every day), I think WBRU could do other things as well. Radio drama, for instance, has possibilities that no other form of drama has, for imagination is the theater. Here, for instance, there might be some cooperation with Sock & Buskin and/or the English department. And there are many other perfectly obvious areas where the resources of Brown could be used to the benefit of the entire community. True, this might well mean some loss of audience but there is

more to broadcasting, as we all to our horror know, than attracting large audiences.

But it seems to me there is a basis for a happy compromise here. Why could not the University each spring negotiate with WBRU as to how much time it would buy—like any other commercial purchaser—in the coming academic year? This time it could use for whatever purposes it chose: lectures, seminars, debates, dramas, concerts, etc. This would enable the WBRU staff to operate with the knowledge that at least a basic income would be assured and the University time periods could be scheduled to mutual benefit. With sufficient time for publicity and with worthwhile University programs, a substantial (although perhaps somewhat different) audience could be attracted. This would be a significant contribution for both station and University and would appeal as well to the FCC.

RICHARD J. WALTON '51
West Redding, Conn.

Informative to parents

Sir: I have just finished reading the article "Box seats at the drama" by Dr. Roswell D. Johnson in the December 1969 issue. I found it informative, particularly for those of us with youngsters in their early teens, and found guidance in the closing paragraphs of the article which I hopefully will be able to apply.

I would like to ask the source of Dr. Johnson's statements that "... 50 per cent of drivers who are killed in traffic accidents have blood alcohol concentrations above the legal limit," and "Fifty per cent of our prison inmates today committed their crime under the influence of alcohol." PETER BUTTERFIELD '50
Kettering, Ohio

(Dr. Johnson's source for these two statements came from the book *Alcohol Education for Classroom and Community* by Ray McCarthy and from the article "Studies of Drugs and Drinking," in the May, 1968 issue of the quarterly journal *Studies In Alcohol* published by the Rutgers Center for Alcohol Studies, New Brunswick, N.J. Ed.)

Sir: As my husband (Frank O. Green) is a graduate of the class of 1922 from Brown University, I very much enjoy receiving the *Brown Alumni Monthly*.

I have read the December issue and found Dr. Johnson's article very excellent and useful in my work as I work with young people.

MRS. FRANK O. GREEN
Providence, R.I.

Spreading Chinese art

Sir: In addition to his cooperation with the *BAM* in preparing the cover article on his collection of Chinese art (Dec. 1969), John M. Crawford, Jr. '37 generously spoke about his collection to a group of students and friends of the University. His talk marked the first such effort to spread learning on Chinese art at Brown, and it is worth noting that this alumnus made that first successful step.

David Lattimore, who provided the scholarly notes and excellent translations that accompanied the *BAM* article, also provided valuable commentary to the slides Mr. Crawford showed during his talk.

Students, alumni, faculty and friends united for a colloquy of mutual interest and they were well rewarded.

DOUGLAS H. PAAL '70
Brown University

Sir: I am overjoyed to read in the December issue of *BAM* that a Department of Asian History has been created recently. This is one field where increased understanding is of primary importance as future events become more Asian oriented.

I am appalled at the lack of insight shown here by most Americans in the Eastern value system and culture. Hopefully, future graduates of the new department will remedy this situation and bring to Americans a little enlightenment on the heritage of the East.

1st Lt. RAY D. RISNER, USA '67
Saigon, Vietnam

There are two Millers

SIR: We have been delighted to read the *Brown Alumni Monthly* and enjoy very much its content, style, and design. We have become much more aware of the things Brown is undertaking and accomplishing.

But we are disappointed that, for two years in the "Sports Scene," you have combined into one man, swimmers Cy Miller '71, butterfly from Cincinnati now of Chapel Hill, N.C., and Ken Miller '70, a free-styler from Rahway, N.J. We hope that further swim team successes can be accurately reported so that the proper Brown Club can enjoy the credit.

C. T. MILLER
Chapel Hill, N.C.

The Chaplains

No more pouring the
holy oils over
the status quo

"It used to be that the campus ministry, in the eyes of many students, consisted of ping-pong, personal morals, prayer, marshmallows and cocoa, blended together until a light foam of piety appeared. Hopefully, the church has left behind the image of the campus ministry as various religious houses where the ping-pong tables could be set up and where Jesus could safely be allowed to win mock battles against science and philosophy."

The days that Richard A. Dannenfelser, Brown's young assistant chaplain, is talking about—the days of a student USO, tea-and-sympathy concept of the campus ministry—are clearly over, gone the way of compulsory chapel and morally instructive Burma Shave signs. There is still plenty of sympathy over plenty of tea, beer and coffee, but now the battles waged are real enough. Keeping ink in the mimeograph machine has taken precedence over stocking a good supply of ping-pong balls.

The emergence of the activist student generation which has dominated the campuses of the 60's demands a new and, as one chaplain put it, "more sweaty" style of ministry. Sweaty. Visible. Involved. No more pouring the holy oils over the status quo. If you believe in peace, equality and justice, then make it make a difference.

Brown has two University-appointed chaplains and nine full and part-time campus ministers. At speak-outs, at radical caucuses, at mass meetings, there is nearly always one of them there—sometimes observing or mediating, sometimes actively participating. One way or another, the chaplains office on the second floor of Faunce House is a clearing house for nearly every campus activity that isn't written up in someone's job description.

The degree of chaplain involvement in campus issues runs all the way from allowing access to the mimeograph machine (open to everyone from the Women's Liberation to the Young Republicans) to active corporate endorsement and financial support (the New Mobilization to End the War in Vietnam). The distinctions between officially sponsoring an activist group and joining its meetings, when requested, to discuss the morality of proposed tactics are ambiguous. So are the distinctions between mediating as opposed to participating in a dispute.

A good many of the student calls to action which keep Brown administrators awake nights were first formulated in the chaplains' Faunce Memorial Room. Does this mean that the chaplains' office, by providing the ashtrays and the place to sit, endorses the causes under discussion? Not always. The chaplains don't all agree that every shot should be called the same way. Does the access vs. support distinction matter? Not really, according to Chaplain Charles Baldwin.

"My own feeling is that it doesn't make any difference whether we endorse these groups or not. Someone in the University needs to stay in touch with the diversity of groups, whatever they are. And when they give you



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the opportunity to discuss with them what they are doing and help them raise questions concerning how they are going about it, I think it is important for us, whenever we can, to be a party to that kind of conversation. It's my belief that the more we can stay in touch with various groups, whether we agree with them or not, the more likely we are to resolve our problems without bloody conflict."

When Baldwin talks about the need for clergy to speak out on issues of moral concern, none of his colleagues would disagree. But what the chaplains do argue about during their Wednesday morning staff meetings is the degree of specific involvement appropriate for a minister. Should the chaplains make financial contributions to *Extra*, a local underground newspaper? Should their support of the grape boycott extend to pressuring the manager of a recalcitrant supermarket chain? If religious concerns are defined in the broadest sense—the sense of making a difference—it's a fine line. The question is how fine and where to draw it.

Clearly, there are those on and around the Brown campus who feel that the line should be drawn far short of where the chaplains are inclined to place it. "Where is God in all this?" is the question that several groups, including some alumni, have asked. Faced with applied and not theoretical religion, the chaplains' answer is not convincing to everyone. And yet one alumnus, who has changed his mind about issue-oriented ministry has this to say:

"My initial impression was that the chaplains' office was the cause of campus dissent, that Dannenfelser thought up new ways to freak out the campus from his vantage point in Faunce House. But it is now my belief that if you took away the chaplains and a few other sympathetic people around campus, this place would be another Berkeley. There would be empty holes where the buildings were. One of the reasons that Brown has been able to move through this very difficult time in education, not unchanged, but still standing, is because of people like the chaplains."

Not all the doubts about the ministers' political involvement come from outside the University. Within the chaplains' staff, the loyal opposition is voiced by the Rev. Howard V. O'Shea, the Catholic chaplain:

"I think the office is too political. It's important for clergy to annunciate moral principles; that's their function. But when you apply moral principles to a specific situation, the person who is in that situation—who is right there—is the one who has to make the decisions. It's impossible to prescribe, in an abstract way, how these moral principles are to be applied.

"It is very important, I believe, for the clergyman to remain in an advisory capacity. After all, we have lay people and we think that they have a certain amount of brains and a certain amount of expertise in applying

their faith to their lives. The clergy's job should be to keep pumping the ideals, the good goal of what is proper and right and just into the public discussion.

"But if you specifically make a political application of what you believe, then you alienate all kinds of people who take a different political view from yours. They don't see the situation in the same light, and who is to say that they are wrong?"

Since most of the causes supported by the chaplains' office are also generally espoused by students, the political stance of the chaplains does not offend droves of undergraduates. But it does, as Father O'Shea says, alienate some. Are the chaplains too political? To an extent, the answer depends on whether you happen to agree with their politics. William J. Olson '71, president of Young Republicans, does not. The chaplains' office, he feels, has become a center of left-wing activities.

"These people are always using their mimeograph machine, although I must add that we have used it too. But every time you go in there all you find is stuff from the Women's Liberation groups and the grape boycott. The chaplains seem to have a dying need to make themselves relevant, but the prayers for those who were engaged in anti-war work were personally repugnant to me and made me stop going to services.

"Do they have to be popular with everyone on campus? Can't they just stay there and be helpful?"

In fact, the chaplains do spend a lot of time just being helpful, though usually less by staying there and more by being there. Being where there is someone who needs to talk. Leaving a party at 2 a.m. on a Sunday morning to make a pastoral call in the West Quad, where a freshman is stricken with a massive case of anomie and finds it impossible to leave his room. Nursing someone through a bad drug trip. Talking to frantic parents whose son has declared that he no longer wants to come home. Ethically reflecting with students on everything from marriage to the nature of conscientious objection.

Sometimes they talk about the weather for half-an-hour while a student gathers the courage to say that she is pregnant and doesn't know what to do. There are no easy or obvious answers for her, and it is frequently the chaplains who must help her reason through the most common choices: getting married, having the baby and giving it up for adoption, or terminating the pregnancy. The latter alternative, abortion, is a tough ethical question in theory. It is even tougher when the theory has materialized into the reality of a pregnant girl who feels that her world has been shattered.

Whatever decision she makes among the hard choices available to her, the chaplains are ready to offer support. And it is in such situations that the chaplains face their greatest opposition from those who feel that an appropriate solution is more and better moral instruction.



Most of the campus ministers guess that they spend at least half their time in pastoral situations—long hours of listening and talking, but often tempered with the frustrating sense of so many more lonely and troubled people who, for one reason or another, don't come. One of the biggest problems, according to Sheldon Flory, Episcopal campus minister, is how to reach the people who are most in need of help.

"Often," he says, "they are the ones who can make only the most minimal overtures. You can't sit behind your desk all day, yet I don't think this is solved by going into the dormitories and gung-hoing it up either. When I was in college, my opinion of the chaplains who did that was awful. I wouldn't have gone to them on a bet."

Father O'Shea is also convinced that many students who would like to talk are afraid to say so. "That's why it's crazy to sit in your office. Students are shy of talking about their deepest feelings. They may know that you are perfectly willing to discuss their problems with them, but even that is too much of an effort. If you can manage to just sort of bump into them somewhere, they may feel freer to talk about their concerns. Of course, you obviously don't want to be chasing people around saying, 'Do you want to talk about your soul?'"

When students do come to talk, many of them are concerned with the familiar problems of getting along with parents or the relationship between religious values and sexuality. But the complexity of the times has made vocational decisions more and more a matter for pastoral discussion. "How can I keep from selling my soul to the company store?" and "What should I do about the draft?" are questions that the chaplains hear every week.

In an effort to answer the second question, several of the campus ministers have developed expertise on the vagaries of the draft law. "Everytime there is the slightest change in the law," says Richard Dannenfelter, "my phone rings late into the night for weeks." All of the chaplains agree that questions about the draft and especially questions about conscientious objection can open a Pandora's Box of larger social and moral issues. Says Sheldon Flory:

"When a young man is digging inside himself to test whether he really is conscientious in his objection and, if so, what form it has to take, he discovers a lot about himself. It is a crucial event in someone's life."

Helping students negotiate such crucial events is an important part of how the chaplains see their function. In fact, several of the campus ministers have no offices and conduct no services, but spend all their time operating a floating, hip-pocket, "being there" ministry. Yet even those most heavily involved in the pastoral role have doubts about the extent of its validity. Student objections to the University acting *in loco parentis*, some of them feel, do not extend to the chaplains' office.

"We're very protective of the kids, and they expect

that," says Dannenfelter. "Some of us have spent time down at the police station—Brown University using its good offices and its connections getting kids out of jail without any marks on their record. They don't want *in loco parentis* in terms of parietal rules, but they do want it in terms of protecting them from the police or from other parts of society. And if we are functioning in the role of surrogate parents as counselors, perhaps we are doing students a disservice by giving them an outlet instead of forcing them back into the situation so that they have to work it out for themselves and learn to talk to their parents."

Another doubt that several of the campus ministers express about their pastoral emphasis is that they are being paid to do something which they feel that any compassionate person should be willing to do for another human being. "The professional lover of people," "the institutional hand-holder," and "the ministerial gigolo" are terms that the chaplains use to express their dissatisfaction with the idea that they should have a monopoly on compassion and ethical reflection.

"Hopefully," says Dannenfelter, "we'll get to the point where other people, not just instituted chaplains, will be doing some of the things that the chaplains are doing now."

Yet the chaplains have specific priestly and religious responsibilities that cannot be filled by "any compassionate person," and one of the more frequently voiced criticisms of the office is that these are being shortchanged in favor of more worldly and activist concerns. In other words, not enough old-time religion. There is a danger, says Sheldon Flory, of "absolutizing activism; forgetting that the ultimate values lie beyond that too, just as they lie beyond stained glass windows and piety."

A paradox of the chaplaincy at Brown is that, while the chaplains' office has never before been so involved in so many ways with so many people, attendance at worship services, except for Catholic mass, is far lower than it was 10 years ago. The churches are relatively empty and the chaplain's office is bustling. Partly, the chaplains feel, this is because of a change in student religious attitudes. If it's not hard to find a seat, or a hundred seats, in Manning Chapel on Sunday morning, it's not because students are any less religious. They are less interested in the framework of the institutional church. They are more interested in personal values, peace and the welfare of fellow men—all commitments which religion has long stressed.

If the worth of affirming those commitments during an hour at Manning Chapel on Sunday morning is not self-evident to many students, perhaps it is because the chaplains have not always been as ready to experiment with non-traditional forms of worship as they have been to involve themselves in contemporary social issues.

"Right now," says Dannenfelser, "what Manning Chapel should be is up for grabs. Some students say that they don't want to be preached at; they want to participate more in services. They don't like our robes and they would much prefer to do their worship in a very different kind of context. The whole theme of celebration needs to be re-examined in Protestantism. The Roman Catholics do a much better job in this area, especially in terms of the Eucharist."

Several religious groups on campus are making an effort to devise worship services which emphasize community and celebration, and these attract many students who find little to interest them in services of the "Established Church." The Catholics hold a midnight mass every Saturday, which many Catholics and non-Catholics attend. The mass is traditional in format but the music is contemporary and discussions on social issues are often held during the service. The Episcopal College Church has formed a student liturgical study committee to examine which words and rituals can best express their faith. The Workshop in Creative Jewish Prayer from Hillel House is experimenting with a variety of forms, emphasizing participation in the services.

These experiments in creative worship all have an established religious tradition as their point of departure. But the group that has ventured the farthest from the boundaries of conventional worship is an ecumenical one—the worship committee of the University Christian Movement. The services that UCM sponsors are celebrations of specific events, often using outdoor settings and multi-media techniques as one way to re-interpret the purpose of worship. The Advent service for example, wandered all over campus with different parts of the service happening in different places. One stop was in the computer lab where the Bruin console had been programmed to play the part of the wise men. Another stop was the West Quad, where Gabriel blew his trumpet from a second story dormitory window.

Glen Orton, a senior in physics responsible for many of the special effects of UCM services, emphasizes that the purpose of experimental worship goes beyond a desire to jazz up the services by some McLuhanistic transformation.

"We want to go back to the foundation of what worship consists of and try and understand why we are doing what we are doing. Although some of the things we do in services may not look planned, about three hours of theological debate goes into every element. We put so much emphasis on participation by the congregation because we are trying to define the relationship between the Word, as it is formally written, and the word as it is commonly used. And this does not exclude everyone but priests.

"The purpose of liturgical renewal is to bridge the gap between one's religion and the real world. If you go into the mainline church, it's like an excursion into the

The Innkeeper:

*I'm not really a bad guy;
Just tryin' to get by, doin' the best I can.
What with a wife and six hungry kids.
It ain't always easy.*

*So when the young fella and his wife come along
I tried to do what I could for them
Naturally, I didn't have no room,
What with the traffic and weather and all.
But I seen she was fit to bust
Wit the young'n she was carryin'
'You can use the shed,' I told 'em.*

*Course I didn't charge them the goin' rate.
(I told you I wasn't a hard-fisted man.)
The shed was better'n nothin'
So I let 'em have it cheap.
And that's where the baby come.*

*No, I ain't a tight man.
But I don't give nothin' away neither;
What with a wife and six kids I can't hardly afford to.
Charity starts at home—that's what folks say.
So I just did as good by 'em as I could.
Doin' my best.*

(Part of the impact of liturgical renewal consists of demythologizing the language of worship. "The Innkeeper" is an excerpt from the University Christian Movement's Advent Service.)

last century and I think it's almost blasphemous that churches have not made use of the technological advances of the 20th century."

Although Orton's particular contribution and interest is in bringing the world into the church, he believes just as strongly in the need to bring the church into the world.

"The activist sort of ministry that the chaplains here engage in is important because a renewal of worship can only come out of a renewal of life. If it doesn't, you end up celebrating the celebration. It is necessary first, or at least at the same time, to concentrate on getting things done that are worth celebrating."

Most of the campus ministers agree, in theory at least, with the need to shake the cobwebs out of worship services, but the prevailing winds tend more toward accomplishing something worth celebrating—bringing the church into the world. And the world, the chaplains assume, does not stop at the gates of the University.

They view the university as an institution and part of their ministry as much as the people in it. If the universities are observing "almost a conspiracy of silence on the question of value," then someone should say so, should try to humanize the institution. Says Dannenfelser:

"The university culture has tended to set narrow limits on what may be known and to describe those limits in terms of what is neat and clear and totally manageable. You cannot feed data into a computer unless those data can be mathematically expressed. You cannot speak to someone of those matters most precious to most of us—hope, promise, forgiveness, despair—unless he is one to whom these words mean something of what they mean to you. But they are imprecise, not neat and manageable, and the university has tended to forget them. Rather like the king's fool at the medieval court, Christians need lovingly to point out that the university is not omniscient, but fallible, mortal and ambiguous."

No more pouring the holy oils over the status quo. If you believe in peace, equality and justice, then make it make a difference. Richard Dannenfelser expresses his commitment to a "making a difference" ministry with a favorite quote from Camus:

"What the world expects of Christians is that Christians should speak out, loud and clear, and that they should voice their condemnation in such a way that never a doubt, never the slightest doubt, could rise in the heart of the simplest man. That they should get away from abstraction and confront the blood-stained face history has taken on today. The grouping we need is a grouping of men resolved to speak out clearly and to pay up personally." A. B.



The chaplains: 'Words are supposed to be

"The campus ministry has the task and opportunity (if his bishop will permit it) to marry the Buddhist and Hindu more happily than a court; to bury the disenfranchised Jew's wife graciously; to offer the cup without question to the bearded, unkempt and bare-foot youth, and to accept a good morning without comment on the sacramental nature of the universe.

"Words are supposed to be our stock-in-trade. But in the university, words (and/or symbols of one sort or another) are everyone's stock in trade. So ours have to be especially good and sharp and awakening. I mean this seriously, even in things like public invocations—those nice, nonsectarian statements at the opening of ceremonies around a hole in the ground, a new rowing tank or a freshly painted john; it is amazing how many people listen."

The Rev. Charles A. Baldwin



"College students, well-known for their impatience with current politics and education, are asserting their will in religious practices as well. While church leaders issue caveats against over-hasty ecumenism, students, innocently ignorant of official policy, put into practice an instant ecumenism which includes common worship and intercommunion.

"Religious leaders, in turn, are ignorant of these wide-spread activities, but if they were to take official notice, they could expect to find students no more amenable to their wishes than have opposite numbers in government and the university. Rather, students apparently apply to religion the same principles they use in other situations they find frustrating: they cop-out of the establishment and do their own thing."

The Rev. Howard V. O'Shea, O.F.M.



our stock-in-trade'

"Only a small minority of these protesting students feel comfortable with the word religion, and those who do are most skeptical of the church. For the most part to work in the campus ministry today is to accept these attitudes of skepticism and protest as givens. Chaplains and ministers who are open and who have an affinity for the student mind, and are capable of presenting good theology have a fighting chance. Students will evidence a respect for those who back up words with actions, who are in the forefront of race relations and social action movements, who are involved and grappling with the relation of the Christian faith to the issues of sex, politics, economics, war, and peace. But, in the face of the pervasive secularism of the world and the suffering in the world, neither church, chaplain nor minister will get the time of day from students who see only blandness and status quo ante in a faith."

The Rev. Richard Dannenfelser



"Some people are not equipped for change and one of the things that religion ought to enable us to do is to be better prepared for change and to recognize that all of life is change. If the great future that religion talks about, the great paradise that is going to come when all men shall beat their swords into ploughshares, if that is a future thing, this means that men will have to change in order to bring it about."

The Rev. Herbert O. Edwards



Everyone in America with access to a rostrum, an editor or a computer has something to say about television. The pungency of the statements vary. Their corrosiveness doesn't.

Stewart Alsop has blamed television for the demise of the *Saturday Evening Post*. Miss Julie Wilson, a singer, lays the passing of the Copacabana chorus line at its door. As an FCC commissioner, Lee Loevenger called it "the literature of the illiterate, the culture of the lowbrow, the exclusive club of the masses." Elliot Nailles, the protagonist of John Cheever's latest novel, *Bullet Park*, states his case by throwing the family television set into the street. William Janovich, president of Harcourt Brace, commented "Some things may not be worth communicating, as we know from television."

As of this day and date, no one has established an irrefutable cause and effect case between television and the Asian flu, but don't bet against it.

To countervail these thunders a Roper survey, sponsored by the Television Information Office, contends: "If they could only keep one medium, more Americans would choose television than all the other media combined." Piling it on, the survey adds "upper economic and educational levels show growing support for television just as the nation as a whole does."

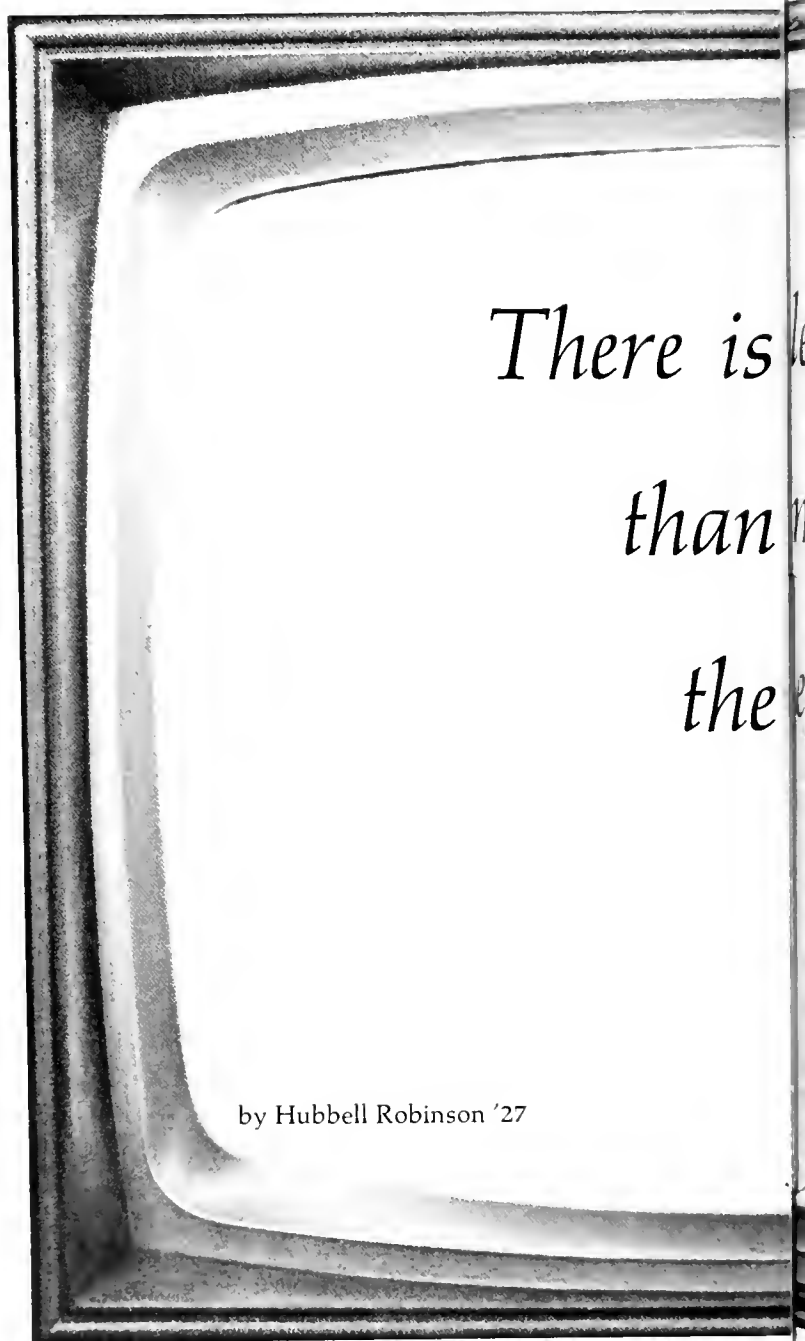
The report offers no clue to what statistical hugger mugger reconciles that last conclusion with the report's additional finding that "among higher income groups dissatisfaction with TV entertainment programming has grown almost 50 percent."

Whether you line up with those who peg commercial network television as creatively and culturally subfusc, or the pragmatists who view it with resignation is, I'm afraid, a matter of small importance.

There is no visible reason to think it is likely to undergo any massive change in the foreseeable future. It is trussed up in the golden knot of its profits and mass

appeal. Since this either pleases or deprives most of us there would seem to be some point in examining why this is, in looking at what the future holds.

Networks are owned by their stockholders. Stockholders expect profits. Profits occur when networks sell their time. The more time sold at the highest possible rate, the greater the profit. Programs which attract mass audiences, day in, day out, night in, night out, week in, week out, make the time saleable and keep it that way. Any programming which diminishes the size of the audience diminishes the saleability of the time, the



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by Hubbell Robinson '27

Hubbell Robinson '27 has served in a number of executive positions with the major networks and has written widely about television. He was vice-president of the Blue network (now ABC) and in 1955 rose to executive vice-president in charge of network programs for CBS. In 1966 he joined ABC as executive producer of "Stage 67." He is currently preparing a new series for ABC entitled "The Fifth Estate." Mr. Robinson won an Emmy award in 1956 and was nominated again in 1960 for the documentary "Time for Americans." He has won a number of other television honors, including the Peabody Award for "Playhouse 90."

opportunity for profit.

The culture lovers, the performing arts buffs pummel network management for not taking less profit, for not providing more fare that nourishes the inner man. They are castigating the wrong victim. I have no hesitation in risking the heady prediction that if the public ownership, the stockholders, were willing to accept lower profits, network management would embrace that opportunity.

While we await that millenium, the cruel, granite-like fact is mass audiences, with rare exceptions, give short shrift to "think" shows and to programming which

seeks to do anything but entertain them in the most obvious terms.

That noted sociologist, Jack L. Warner, once told a mission minded script writer, "If I want a message I'll call Western Union." That's what mass audiences keep telling the programmers again and again. Any studious examination of television's mis-en-scene confirms and reconfirms it.

One confirmation is Truman Capote's barren flirtation with the box. The American Broadcasting Company has presented two of Mr. Capote's gifted sentimentalities, "A Christmas Memory" and "Thanksgiving Visitor." Although it must be ungrudgingly admitted that as a narrator Mr. Capote will never be mistaken for Gregory Peck, both shows were done with taste and skill. Both received almost frenetic critical applause, both were given Emmy Awards by the Television Academy, and both ran a dismal third in audience ratings to the shows competing with them on CBS and NBC at the same time.

ABC produced two other Capote scripts. One was a ghost story; the other a documentary concerned with capital punishment. The ghost story proved unsaleable. The documentary, for reasons known only to God and Elton Rule, president of ABC Television, was never offered for sale. To absolutely no one's surprise the romance between Mr. Capote and ABC is just a memory. And no other suitor has come forward to pick up the pieces.

This sad saga indicates why the adventurer, the innovator, the quality cultist in television's commercial network jungle walks warily.

During the 1968-1969 season the TV barons offered a wide and populous variety of specials calculated to leaven the humdrum of their regular output. Among them, "CBS Reports: Hunger In America," "Of Black America," "Justice Black and The Bill of Rights," "Barbra Streisand, A Happening In Central Park," "Hemingway's

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Spain, A Love Affair," "The Great American Novel," "Heidi," "The Road to Gettysburg," "A Conversation With Eric Hoffer," "The Undersea World of Jacques Costeau," "Margaret Mead's New Guinea Journal," "Duke Ellington's Concert of Sacred Music," "John Steinbeck's Travels With Charlie," the National Geographic specials, "The NBC Experiment In Television," "A Midsummer Night's Dream," "Vladimir Horowitz: A Television Concert at Carnegie Hall," and the four ambitious dramas produced by the CBS Playhouse.

These 22 diversions are, of course, only a fragment of the total "special" effort. But it does indicate the range of choice available to a viewer gagging on the creative treacle of the "series." Over a hundred other "specials" further enlarged the viewer's options.

Obviously all these attempts at excellence and uniqueness were not equal in accomplishment. Obviously some of them offered a change from regular programming without improving it.

David Susskind delivered a bumbling production of a bumbling script by Albert Ruben with the beguiling title "The Skirts of Happy Chance." The quote from Tennyson was the beginning and end of the beguilement. ABC offered an outstanding candidate for oblivion with "The Swinging Bachelor," a musical variety exercise in vulgarity, coarseness and general ineptitude that had even its M.C., Joey Bishop, cringing—a not inconsiderable feat. Not to be outdone the National Educational Television Network bilked us with a four-part something called "Talking To A Stranger." It attempted to explore a British family's search for identity and communication one by one and with each other. It was stupefyingly "talky" with talk that wasn't good enough by half.

If you missed any or all of these concoctions, consider yourself lucky.

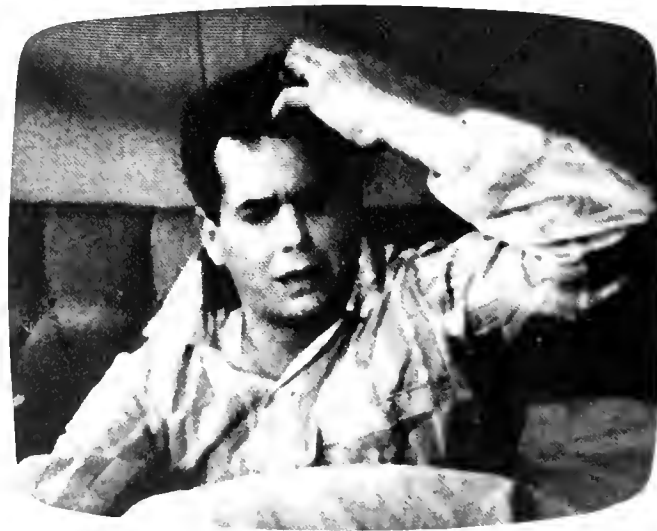
As is always the case when so many try so often, the results range from good to bad to indifferent. Good, bad, or indifferent, the "special" is having its troubles continuing to break into the television week's established series programming. ABC has reiterated its reluctance to toy with established listening habits. The reason has a familiar ring. Too few shows of this kind get enough audience to justify the cost. Too many of them deal with subjects and themes allergic to mass audiences. When they do that, they fail to lure advertisers.

There will, of course, continue to be special programming that lights up the home screen with inventiveness and skill, that demonstrates television's out-size ability to communicate tellingly and lastingly when it is in the hands of gifted, dedicated creators. In the main, however, it seems likely the bulk of its prime time content will continue to edge it closer to becoming an electronic *New York Daily News*; that means comedies notable for their buffoonery rather than their wit, a seemingly unending flow of stories of intrigue, police dramas, doctor and lawyer yarns with ramshackle plots and, of course, movies. It adds up to a massive outpouring of totally forgettable entertainment.

The offerings of the new television season can, in my opinion, be summed up in a one-line criticism, "There is considerably less here than meets the eye." Particularly in the field of comedy, the wit and laughter coming to us from the West Coast factories seems a thin trickle indeed.

Almost 10 years ago Newton Minnow the 1961 chairman of the Federal Communications Commission

"I Love Lucy"—It goes on, and on, and on



termed television "A vast wasteland." At the time many of us thought Mr. Minnow was going to create some light at the end of the tunnel.

Mr. Minnow has left the ranks of the damners to join the pious.

And in the opinion of most critics the wasteland is as barren of consistent, enduring merit as it was when he delivered his phillipic.

There is a very good reason.

The great audience which makes television the most powerful medium the world has ever known wants it that way. This is the audience that has elevated Jackie Suzanne, Harold Robbins, Grace Metalious to gold if not to glory, that flocks to "Hair" and "Oh! Calcutta", that eagerly awaits Myra Breckenridge and flocks to see "Midnight Cowboy", "I Am Curious Yellow" and similar cloaca.

It is the woman who wrote indignantly to CBS because the moonshot reportage prevented her from seeing Liberace; it is the multimillions who watch "Bonanza" but ignore Rubinstein.

It is the audience that prompted Jack Schneider, executive vice-president of CBS, to say of the CBS Playhouse, "Every time we put it on we lose money."

It is the audience that wildly applauds every mention of Brooklyn.

It is the audience which supports the bland boobery of Merv Griffin and turns its back on Dick Cavett.

It is "THE" television audience mass-cult, mid-cult, and cultless.

Take an hour or two. Watch them as they struggle through any airport or bus station, from Boston to Seattle, Omaha, Dallas or Miami. You don't have to be a

social scientist or an anthropologist to conclude this unending mass has, does and will give short shrift to the kind of programming Mr. Minnow used to think they should have and Nick Johnson, Tom Hoving, Robert Montgomery, and a lot of lesser lights think they should embrace now.

They won't.

They think the wasteland is wonderful.

Contemplating this bleak landscape, it seems revelant to observe that television has no monopoly on mediocrity. Assessing the current movie scene *Newsweek* remarked, June 30, 1969 . . . "to succeed a studio need only make good movies. That, however, is just what the studios can't do with any consistency." The Broadway theatre has come up with only two full-blown hits this past season, "1776" and "The Great White Hope." Off Broadway is largely concerned with celebrating nakedness as a way of life, four-letter words as the creative lingua franca and a dazzling variety of sexual aberrations as the titillants that spell box-office.

John Simon, theatre critic of *New York* magazine said: "There was not one outstanding item in drama, comedy or musical theatre—and the best musical, '1776', was outstanding for its non-musical aspects."

John Chapman, the dean of the New York critics, wrote "This has been the most dismaying season in my long memory, for the decline in taste on Broadway and off has been appalling."

The Best Seller performance of such below the belt work as *Portnoy's Complaint*, and Miss Jackie Suzanne's "novel-type" entertainment, *The Love Machine*, are proof positive that Harold Robbins has



been working the right side of the street. If you need a further demonstration of the mass audience appetite for the unalloyed basics of human existence it's available. *Peyton Place* has outsold every novel published in the United States since 1895.

Eight hundred years ago the revered Jewish philosopher Maimonides wrote, "Hebrew has no special names for the genital organs, male or female, nor does it have any explicit terms for copulation, semen, or ova. The point is clear; we should be chaste and discreet about such matters. And if we must discuss them, then we should do so modestly by using euphemisms and metaphors."

It's pretty clear Roth, Suzanne, Metalious and Co. certainly aren't taking from *him*.

There is, of course, nothing Manichean in providing the mass audience with what it prefers in any commercial medium. Nothing has happened to invalidate Cicero's wry observation, "The world loves success no matter how it is obtained." Even Miss Suzanne has her coterie.

Television's sins, of course, are of another kind. They center largely in mediocrity and repetition. The difficulty is that because of its structure and strictures as an advertising medium, television is permitted only peripheral alternatives. In those program areas which could attract more preferential audiences, its choices are narrow in the extreme.

There seems to be no readily reliable way to measure this audience. On the negative side it is composed of those people responsible for the Television Information Office statistics showing almost 50 percent of the upper income groups dissatisfied with television's entertainment programs. On the positive side it numbers the homes that

watch the usually rewarding CBS Playhouse, Jacques Costeau, the National Geographic shows and others that attempt to give programming emotional depth and intellectual size.

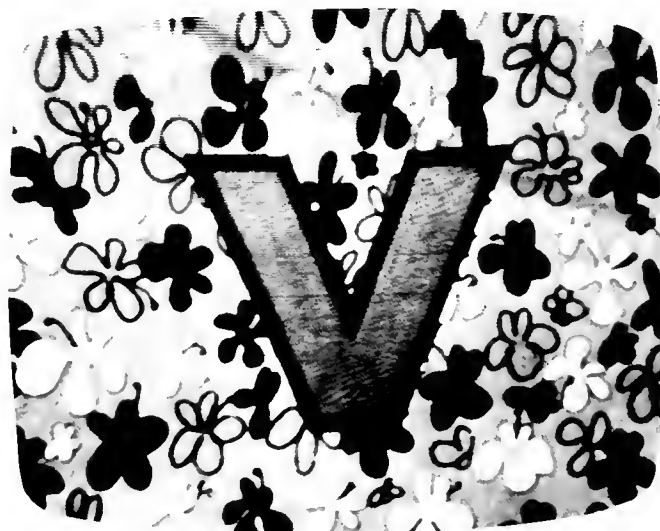
Another TIO-Roper report released in June, 1969, shows 31 percent of those interviewed wanted more "special interest" programming. The report identifies "special interest" as "ballets, classics of literature, serious music and so forth." Thirty-one percent of the nation's 60,000,000 television-owning homes is approximately 18,000,000 homes. If it is 25 percent or 15,000,000 homes, that's a sizeable increment on anybody's computer.

Alexander de Tocqueville, commenting on the young American Republic, said his main doubt about our system was "the possible tyranny of the majority." As far as our television system is concerned, those doubts were well-founded. U. S. television's minority audience suffers from precisely that tyranny.

And we are not the only ones. The pattern repeats itself across the world. In the Sept. 13th *Saturday Review*, John Tebbel, reporting on a summer of discontent in Britain, writes, "... What the British are learning, of course, is that television as a mass medium must reach mass audiences, if it is to pay, and that the taste of these audiences, to whom advertisers are appealing, is not that of the cultured minority. If minority tastes are going to be catered to, someone has to pay for it and in most cases it will not be the advertiser."

The only hope for consistent quality programming lies in some form of public television. It is to that end that such would-be movers and shakers as Thomas Hoving and his National Citizens Committee for Broad-

"Sesame Street"—New, important, and in money trouble



casting should be laboring. Their assaults on the current commercial network schema are unlikely to be fruitful. They are more likely to get mired in the thicket of dollar signs that protect the status quo. The great opportunity lies in creating programming for the sizeable minority who are disaffected. And that demands a totally different facility.

The Corporation for Public Broadcasting does exist. But in what shape or form it will eventuate is a pretty cloudy business. Understandably the National Educational Television Network is plumping hard for a lion's share of the pie if and when it is finally baked. The local ETV stations are aggressively vocal about their own dire needs which they believe only public television funds can answer. Other voices protest such fragmentation of whatever monies are made available.

However it eventuates the first necessity, if public television is to succeed at all, is money. It must have the financial muscle to move with strength and vigor. It must be able to bid for talents and skills of the first order. That is the only way it can take its place as a provider of distinguished and effective programming.

The funds currently available are about \$10,000,000 a year. \$200,000,000 per annum is needed to mount a really first rate operation able to recruit and sustain creative and managerial abilities of the first rank.

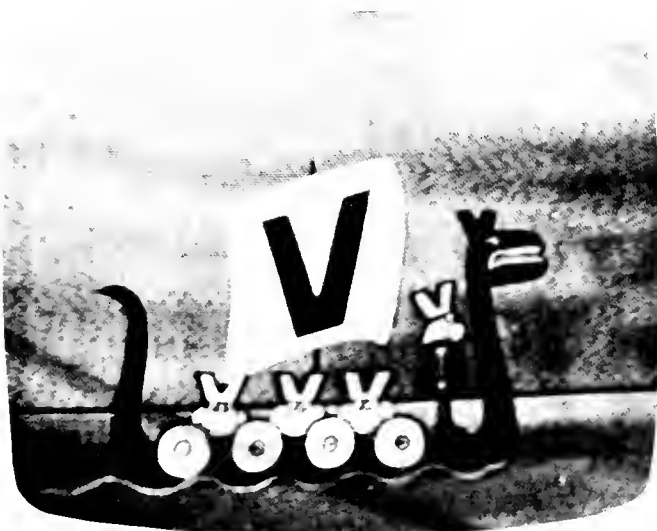
What the current custodians of public television are dreaming about is unclear. At a conference on the future of non-commercial broadcasting sponsored by the Johnson Foundation of Racine, Wis., a barrage of ideas was proposed by a group of spirited young Turks. But nothing can come of that kind of healthy agitation unless the money is available to put the ideas to work. When it is, it is to be hoped that public television's panjandruns

will not so misunderstand, so misuse its potential they give us an unrelieved diet of solemnity, education and capital C culture. The *New York Times*' Jack Gould put it well when he said "Non-commercial TV should woo the multitude with the riches of laughter and the sensitivity of great theatre." So far Mr. Gould's informed advice seems to have fallen on stony soil.

Certainly there can be no doubt or debate that the one great void in all television is a weekly dramatic series that so moves and shakes viewers they remember what they've seen the day after they've seen it. Commercial television doesn't fill that gap. It is unlikely it ever will for all the reasons set forth earlier. Public television can. And it is no Sisyphean task. It is possible and practical. It does, indeed, need to be properly financed. Excellence always has its price. And only talents of that calibre should be assembled for such an undertaking. It seems something short of visionary to suggest such a project might provide viewing calculated to meet the needs of millions who find television arid. And that is certainly one of the things public television should be busy about—providing roughage for those who retch on the bland diet that nourishes the less demanding.

The young voices at the Racine conference were tilting at public television's lack of programming vision, resourcefulness and vitality. As well they might. A series such as suggested here would provide a receptacle for their energies. And it would be a giant step toward making the television medium one for all the people, for writing "Finis" to M. de Tocqueville's qualms about the tyranny of the masses.

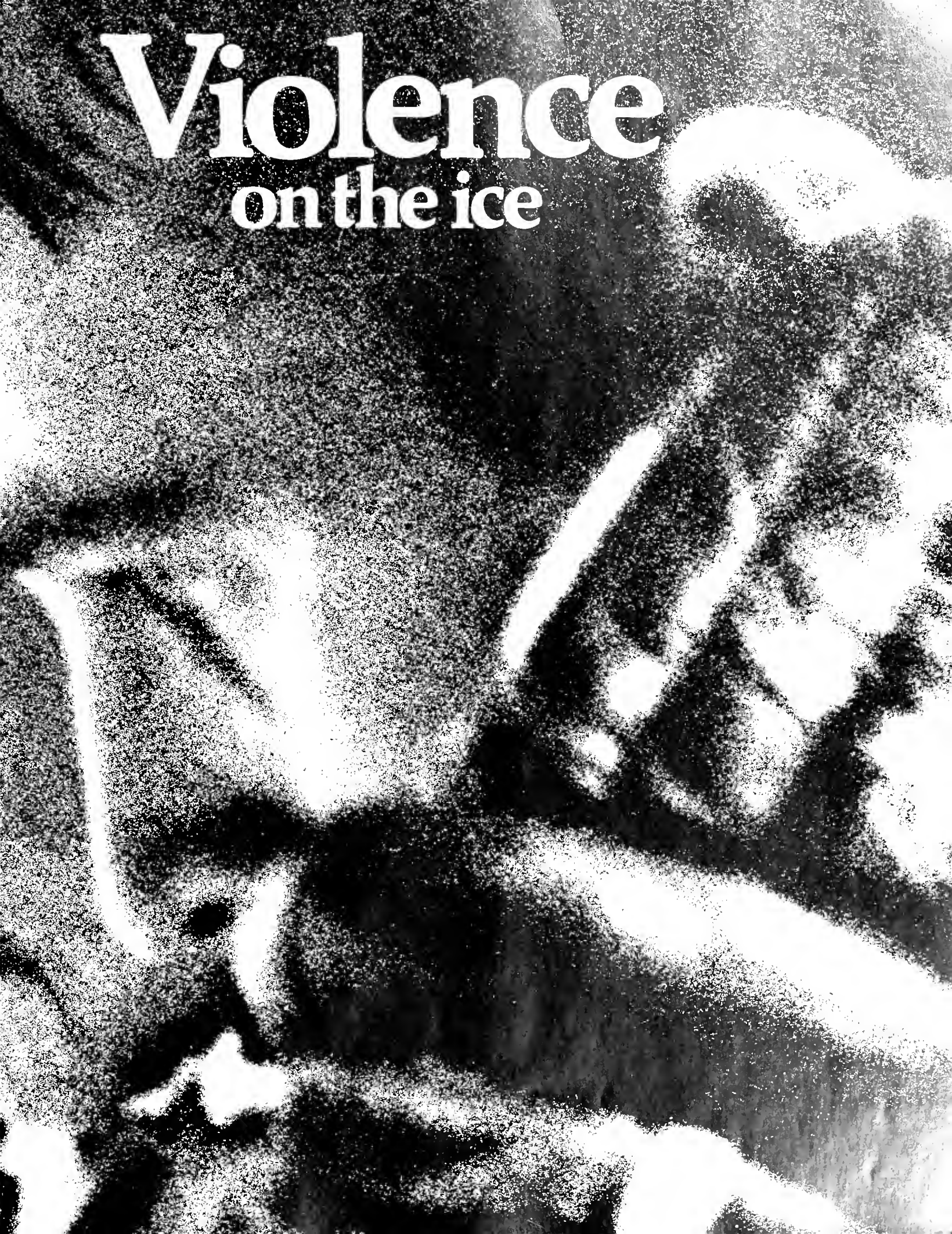
It may be television's last chance to do that.





Violence

on the ice



Hockey is a hitting game, the coaches like to say. And it is. The cage during a pile-up is like the center of an angry storm. To the crowd, which likes the violence, the body contact might even be aesthetic—a human kaleidoscope of arms, legs, skates, and long wooden sticks. Being there is something else. It is a dark tunnel, and the movement is heavy. The sounds are swack, thump—like spending 60 seconds in an electric mixer where the other ingredients are bricks, anvils, ball-peen hammers, and an occasional manhole cover.



Photographs by Michael Boyer



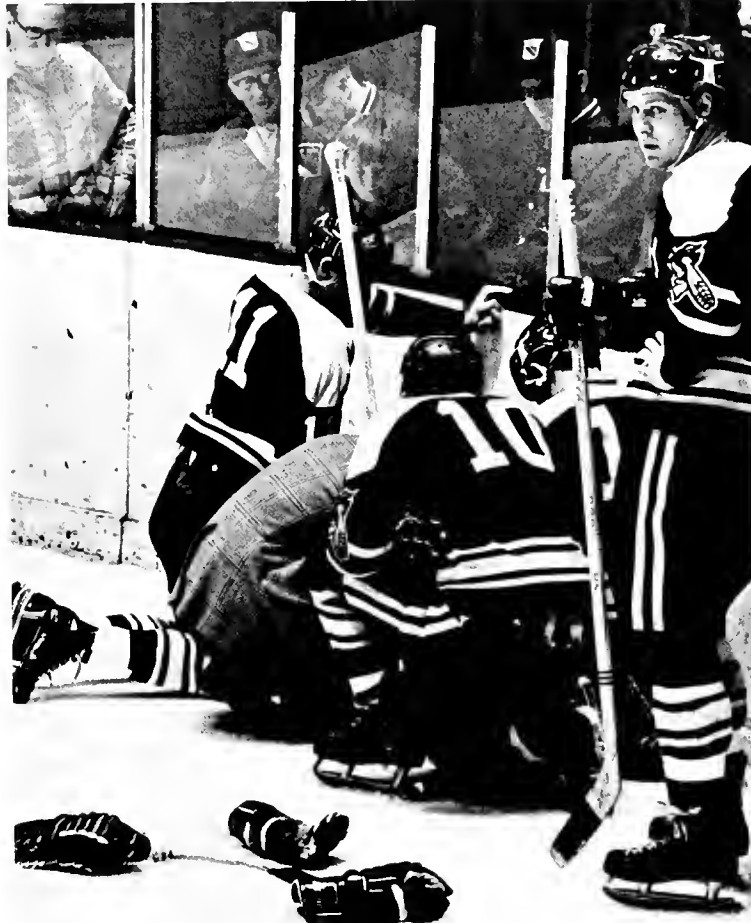
A hockey stick in the face hurts, you know. Players worry about injuries and teams keep seasonal stitch counts. You lie on the ice, your back hurts, and you can't breath very well. Someone with the word "Brown" on his shirt says, "C'mon, get up—forget about it," as though pain were a state of mind. Injuries become a bad dream; there is no way to predict them and no set pattern emotionally to handle them. Hockey players aren't pampered over minor injuries—if the limb is still there, keep playing. And at first, it isn't the physical hurt that's most important. Ten minutes later, when you still can't breath very well, the worry gets worse. It's part of the game when you see little white teeth on the ice and the guys laugh and yell "chicklets."







Most of the time it isn't the big injury—the back, the knee. There are helmets, pads, tooth guards, and ankle guards. But when the doctor comes out and your teammates turn and look away, that's the time to worry. Ever wonder whether a hockey player hears the applause of the crowd as he is being carried off? Sometimes.



Alumni in the 1970s

Or, 'What's a schlump like you doing in a nice place like this?'

Alumni organizations are expected to undergo important changes in next decade. To provide some indication of what those changes may be, six students—whose extra-curricular interests range from the Cammarian Club and the Afro American Society to rugby and the Faunce House Board of Governors—were asked to look ahead to a time when they will be alumni. Those interviewed were: Seniors John Salinger, William Duncan, Michael Tobey, Peter Laarman, and Robert Rosenberger, and junior Gregory Brown.

Question: The six of you represent a generation of students demanding more of a role in decision-making at universities. You will soon become alumni. What then should be your role in the decision-making process at Brown?

John Salinger: Alumni ought not to have any say in what happens at the University because essentially their view of the University is what it was when they were there. Today's universities are moving quickly and student bodies are changing. The University today is much different than it was 10 years ago. It's much different than it was 20 years ago, and it was much different 20 years ago than it was 10 years ago. This will continue to be the case. For someone who's been out of the University and in a completely different environment, it's difficult for him to be educated as to what really is going on. He's not in a position to have very good judgment on what should be happening at the University.

Alumni will have to support the University financially. And they ought to do it just because the University is a valuable institution in society that has to survive and expand; that is reason enough. But for someone who's been away from here for 10 or 20 or 40 years to try and impose his own view on what's happening now is very unfair.

Michael Tobey: If I might inject a metaphor, it's like a child who takes off into the world and then wants to help support his mother afterward. There's nothing wrong with that, but there's also no reason why he should tell his mother how to live her life. That's a very limited metaphor.

William Duncan: I don't think we're questioning that the alumni should not be dictating or should not have the major role. Everyone seems to acknowledge that alumni are necessary from the financial point of view, and I don't see how

you can expect people to give money to a university and yet refuse them the opportunity to participate in what's going on. Students and faculty have different viewpoints which are useful, and it is helpful to give alumni the opportunity to speak their piece.

Gregory Brown: I agree. Alumni are, in a very real sense, the apostles of the University and alumni can play a valuable role by not making decision-making decisions, but rather doing some of the many gut jobs that need to be done—jobs that call for creativity, sympathy, and a certain receptiveness to some of the problems the University is facing.

I don't wish to exclude that role, and the role of alumni should not be strictly and only in carrying the financial burden in helping the University. One of the phrases that Ira Magaziner coined in talking about alumni is a kind of creative fidelity to the University. To accept it in good faith.

In addition to accepting some of the financial responsibilities and supporting the universities, alumni can do a great deal more than have annual reunions. They can also work effectively in trying to promote some of the programs, aims and causes of the University. To do that there's going to have to be a creative fidelity and little, if any, skepticism. Perhaps that's asking too much, I'm not sure.

Salinger: No one could disagree with that. The problem comes when alumni write angry letters and say, "well, if you don't change this policy or do this policy I'm not going to give my million dollars to the institution."

Duncan: Isn't that what students have been doing recently, though? When an alumnus threatens not to give money, isn't that essentially the same position that the students would be in if they walked out and struck?

Salinger: Yes, but students are in

the University now. The university is essentially a community of students and faculty. It's their university for the time they're there. After they go on, then it becomes someone else's university.

The student here definitely should have a say in what's going on and in what the policies are. Once he's gone, he becomes a servant of the University. The University has given him his education and his college years; and after that his role is to serve the University.

Peter Laarman: Why can't the same rule hold for alumni that holds for everybody else? There should be a kind of demonstrated competence rule of thumb. An alumnus can stay informed, can stay close to the institution, can have a sense of what's happening at the institution and be accountable to the institution, not just to his own faction or his own interest within the institution, but the whole life of the institution. Why can't he be allowed not decision-making, perhaps, but allowed to register his viewpoint in some kind of advisory capacity? To ask a guy to just send that check and stand by Brown in her hour of financial need ignores the fact that there are a lot of other things that have to be done. His first duty is to stay informed, to support the University financially. But in return for that he should be allowed—if he can present a well-reasoned and well-informed viewpoint—to advise in some way.

Salinger: I would argue that an alumnus who was not in the immediate area of the institution and was not involved in the institution, on a day-by-day basis, could not really be informed as to what's going on. Some guy who lives out in Los Angeles or Chicago, even if he gets the *Brown Daily Herald* every day and reads the *Alumni Monthly* from cover to cover every month just is not going to be arguing from the same kind of position as somebody who is involved with the daily function.

Duncan: Isn't that the whole point of having alumni involved? Isn't there value in having another viewpoint which is divorced from the intensity of what's going on on the campus?

Tobey: No one's arguing that there

shouldn't be room for inputs. If an alumnus has an idea, there's no reason why the University shouldn't listen and investigate its possibilities. But when an alumnus starts saying he will give a million dollars but only if the University does what he wants, then he's taking upon himself to make some decisions.

Salinger: A great many alumni aren't satisfied with just trying to present a well-reasoned idea or program or concept. They use the leverage that they have, and the leverage is money. I know for a fact that a lot of alumni have called up the President and members of the Corporation in this University who are much more involved and said: "Coed housing is something which just can't be. This leads to immorality of the student and the downfall of the entire society, and I'm going to cut you out of my will." That's what really does happen. The real problem is that most people who are away from the institution get such a distorted view of what's going on, not only at their own school but at universities across the country, because their biggest exposure their biggest information flow comes from the national media. And they distort things.

Robert Rosenberger: One of the things all universities are facing now is that no longer will you have alumni with only one degree. More and more alumni have more than one degree, and mostly from different colleges. So someone has graduated from X and Y. X does something that he doesn't like, and Y does something he does like. It's human nature that he's going to give more to Y.

Michael Robson: I would be in favor of alumni getting out of the university and stop worrying about it for five years. Then come back at the end of five years, find out what's going on, and pick up the threads. People get out of here and they immediately get the sort of pressure to join a Brown Club and the Associated Alumni and then they have the magazine coming. Many of them don't feel they've left. They feel that they still are able to go back and

influence the University to what their senior year was all about.

That's the reason that you get the ones in the 1920s all worried about the football team, because that may have been the big thing that particular year. The ones in the 1950s aren't worried about anything, because that was the attitude then. If they had a five-year break and got away from worrying about the University—God knows people have enough problems at that age to occupy themselves for five years—and then came back, they would see a new university reflected through the alumni magazine. Maybe they could then start to support this new concept of the university that they saw. There should be a clean break so that people know that they're no longer students—they're alumni; they're a different thing.

I don't think they should have any say in what's going on in the university itself because surely one of the requisites of influencing policy of an organization is that it directly affects you. And it doesn't directly affect the alumni.

Laarman: There's a tremendous risk in what you said, Mike, about being away five years. There's a lot that can go down the drain. People who come out of Brown have an enormous potential for shaping opinion in this country. If their education as to what's going on in the University ceases for that length of time, there's an enormous cost to the health of the society. I don't want to exaggerate the possible influence of Brown alumni, but there's something to that. I don't think that that should necessarily be passed by.

Rosenberger: I agree basically that the alumni should be let go from the university for a short period of time, but then you get the problem of apathy. If only 10 percent of the community here elects the Cam Club officers, what happens if you turn loose a graduating class, only a fraction of which voted in its own class elections? Let them go for five years and then hope for them to come back?

Robson: I'm slightly different age group, and I want to get away and do something else. I don't want somebody

'Alumni ought to get out of the University and stop worrying about it for five years.'

on my back asking me for time and money for Brown, right at that moment. A lot of young alumni get hit as soon as they get out of here, and start hearing things demanded of them when they're at a critical stage in shaping their own lives. You should leave them alone. Maybe five years is too long. Wait a couple of years and then go ask them, after they've untangled themselves, to come back and put their time and money into Brown. You might get a better response.

Brown: Many alumni of recent vintage are leaving the University with a healthy social conscience. Recent alumni are thinking in terms of what they can do in the greater society at large, and what many are looking for are vehicles or institutions through which they can affect social change. One of the handicaps of present alumni organizations is that they have never been a vehicle for affecting social change, even in the limited sense of recruiting students from the ghetto. If Brown has done anything of an adequate job, the kind of people who are going to be leaving and perhaps entering an alumni organization are the kind of people who are going to need an agency or an institution through which they can effect social change.

That demands that present alumni associations be revitalized and I don't think they can be revitalized unless those young alumni become involved with them and fracture those organizations so that they become splinters. If that happens, the role of the alumni is going to be a lot less coercive and a lot more constructive.

Question: Aren't you contradicting yourself? To do this you're getting alumni involved again and if you've got them working, then they're obviously going to have some role in the decision-making process.

Brown: It's not a contradiction to say that alumni can be involved and support the programs of a university, if one of those programs, for example, happens to be recruitment efforts in the black community. It's not a contradiction

to say that they're now becoming involved in areas of decision-making. Decisions have to originate largely at the University, but recent alumni are more likely to be receptive and in sympathy with some of the moral decisions being made. In that vein, alumni can be involved and at the same time maintain some distance from the people who are making decisions.

Duncan: Greg has made one of the better points for some sort of limited alumni involvement with the University. If you attempt to separate the alumni entirely from the University, you are effectively alienating them. Assuming that the University is generally the most liberal group, and you can keep the alumni involved with that, then as the University continues to liberalize you should, at least theoretically, continue to liberalize the alumni—in which case you are working for social change. As Greg said, you're buttressing, reinforcing everything that the University stands and is working for.

Salinger: I will feel that it's always going to be my school, just because this is where I went. I will have a debt to the institution because of the education and the educational experience it gave me. But the University is a dynamic place; it keeps moving. Just because Brown will always be my university, my school, doesn't mean that I will have any right after I leave here to tell the people how they ought to run the place.

Laarman: I know myself well enough so that when I get out of here I'm going to tend to romanticize, with a sense of the way it was when I was here—the kind of things I did. I know I'll see students doing different things with different kinds of interests and demands than I made. But if I can try to be clear-headed about it and accept both continuity and change, I won't be a terrible pain in the neck to Brown. This impulse is in me to romanticize the Brown that I knew, and I'll simply have to fight it with a certain amount of discipline.

Brown: In response to an alumnus who feels Brown is *his* university, I

think that it's our university—his just as much as mine. As a future alumnus I can imagine becoming bitchy. The kind of ferment going on now and the ideas and concepts it is producing are good. I'd like to see those concepts institutionalized. They may not be institutionalized during my undergraduate experience, but as an alumnus I can see myself exerting as much pressure to bear as I possibly can to make sure that Brown is a university that is responsive to social need.

Rosenberger: I'm probably in a unique situation here in having a father who went to Brown. I'm here because I decided to come, not because I was pushed. My father has taken the right attitude. He tries to keep up with what's happening, which he can do by phone calls, by reading local papers and the *Alumni Monthly*. And as far as the University being mine, as an alumnus I would feel that it's more the students. But I would still feel an attachment to it.

Duncan: An alumnus' education does not stop when he leaves, and I would hope that mine doesn't stop when I leave. I just can't see where you can separate the University from the rest of the community. If it is just faculty and students, it becomes a community of scholars, which is not what it should be. It should be scholars, true, but the University should also be involved with the rest of the community. One way you're going to do that is by keeping the alumni to a greater or lesser extent tied with the University.

Question: As alumni, what kind of activities are going to keep you interested in the University?

Brown: I had some experience last spring with the Washington Brown Club and I discovered that the most involved, most enlightened—from my point of view, of course—and most receptive to the kinds of things that were going on in at the institution were the alumni of the past five years. They were relatively new vintage and those kinds of alumni can have a responsibility to fracture the old

'One of the handicaps of alumni organizations is they have never affected social change.'

alumni associations as they have existed and to inject new ideas. One of the problems with the alumni organizations is that there's a kind of sluggishness about them. Young graduates aren't willing to be a part of the old routine which, from their point of view, is downright sluggish. There's a role to be played by alumni. Certainly it isn't in the decision-making area and, at the same time, their talent begs for more than just financial support.

Tobey: It's a little useless to predict what you're going to be doing as an alumnus. It may be necessary for you to do some recruiting in your area, it may be necessary for you to do some fund-raising. The best an alumnus can do is to put himself at the disposal of the university, which will be in a better position to judge where it needs help the most.

Laarman: I don't think I'll want to work for the University. I'm not sure what I'll be doing, but there's a good chance that I'll be either writing or teaching. If these are the things that I'm going to be doing then I'll want to stay fairly close to Brown intellectual life, through continuing education programs like returning for a writer's workshop.

Question: Are you interested in the traditional activities—Brown Clubs, reunions, Homecoming?

Laarman: I'm not interested in what I saw going on here last spring—a Dixieland band in the middle of the pavillion, and little tables with a man in a white jacket with his arms loaded.

Brown: I contradict, perhaps, my feeling for creative fidelity. And maybe that's an indication of how much of a pipe dream that it may be. I could place myself at the University's disposal in any efforts that it was willing to undertake, going to undertake, only insofar as I could endorse that program on both a moral and intellectual level. If I couldn't, then I would have one of two choices: first, not participate in Brown—and Brown is worth participating in—and the other alternative would be to introduce as many talented, creative, and argumentative people as I could possibly find who could challenge the notions of the University, who could cause a new kind of ferment. Maybe that sounds as though I'm a professional organizer, some sort of radical. But I certainly wouldn't place myself at the disposal of the University if those university policies were

contradictory to what I think the role of the University should be. So I suppose I'd be like the alumnus with the million dollars.

Rosenberger: Reunions are necessary, but on a secondary level. I would not like to see all the friendships and acquaintances I've made here dissolve just because there's no easy way to get together with people. Homecoming and reunions present an easy way for everyone to get back together and to see what's happening.

Brown: As an alumnus I would be less interested in renewing contacts with the scholarly element of the University society. Rather I'd enjoy meeting, knowing, and coming in contact with the views of the social and intellectual technicians of the University. Those are the people in the Cam Club, the Afro-American Society, SDS, the New Urban Coalition. Those are the people who can be the educators of an alumni movement, of continuing alumni education.

Question: Students are quick to generalize about Brown alumni? What are your impressions of alumni?

Salinger: I don't think we've got a very good view of alumni; we don't see them very much. Perhaps it's unfortunate, but the only circumstances in which students see alumni is when they come back to homecoming and run around acting like complete idiots. It's unfortunate that the general view is of people running around saying, "When I was here back in '05, it was like this." That really doesn't make a very good impression on the student body.

Tobey: I had no attitudes toward the alumni before the student walkout in December of 1968, and then a lot of the problems with the admissions policy in the University were put in alumni laps. Specifically, I can refer to the Memphis Brown Club. They seemed to do a good job and, for the first time as I saw it, alumni were asked to do something that was valuable to the University—namely going out and doing ghetto recruiting, which is something perhaps they should have been doing all along but they just weren't. In some cases alumni responded admirably. Alumni can be very valuable in areas like this and some of them apparently do some very positive things.

Laarman: There's really not enough exposure to form an opinion. I met some alumni when I got in here. At that time they tried to awe me—"Gee,

aren't you glad? A schlump like you getting into a place like Brown." That's what they really enjoyed. But, Mike Robson and I met a group of people at an alumni workshop and that was a good group of people. They were informed, they were working for Brown, and it made me feel much better about alumni.

I tend to think that students were altogether too down on the alumni during the black student walkout. The students felt that they would absolutely blow up and go crazy. As a matter of fact, the attitude taken, at least by some alumni, was a good deal more mature than the attitude taken by students on campus. Some alumni simply were surprised at the fact that Brown did not come across a little earlier on some of these things and get off its tail and do some things. My impressions of the alumni right now are pretty good.

Rosenberger: I know quite a few alumni, but they probably fit into a very general and small group. These are the ones that graduated around '37 and '47, who are, for the most part, from the Providence area and who have remained here. They are questioning. They are sincere people, but they do not understand us.

Tobey: I think you can get that same sort of impression by reading some of the letters in the *Alumni Monthly*. People criticized Ira Magaziner and they criticized the education report. But their criticism was something to the effect that Ira didn't write clearly enough. Then, of course, there were all the irate letters we got about coeducational housing or, specifically, something like ROTC. A lot of alumni generalize about ROTC from the ROTC program they knew back in the '50's or in the late '40's.

Robson: I can't believe alumni are all like that. If you want to get the other point of view across to the students, maybe alumni ought to do some type of publicity job on campus to change their image. I don't want alumni to particularly understand us. All I want them to do is to be receptive to the fact that the student body is different. It will be so in the future. Whether we want to agree with this different study body or not is up to us. What we do not want to become is a coercive alumni coming in and telling the student body to conform to what we believe Brown to be.

Brown Books

Edited by Elmer M. Blistein '42

Ray Stannard Baker. By John E. Semonche, '54. 350 pages. University of North Carolina Press. \$8.95.

Ray Stannard Baker (born 1870) is perhaps chiefly known as the biographer of Woodrow Wilson. His superbly sympathetic and revelatory volumes (eight of them) are recommended most strongly to those who have not already read them—an account of one of the greatest Americans of the last 200 years and a story that ought to neutralize a good deal of the present claptrap about the great war president.

Such comments may seem a bit irrelevant as a preface to Semonche's excellent book, for the author's treatment of Baker only brings us down to 1918 and does not deal with Baker's life when he was writing the Wilson biography. Nevertheless, it is very useful to know what kind of a man Baker was.

Baker was the product of a rigid Michigan environment and of a rigid, idealistic father. It was not a poor family in which he was brought up, but it was a family that believed life was real and earnest and that had no time for worldly things.

The young Baker wished above all things to be a writer. He recorded thus his feelings about literary composition.

"Of all the ways ever I found for squeezing the last savor from an experience the best is to write about it, not for any one else, not even in a letter to a friend, but for oneself alone. An audience is fatal! I succeeded thus in living my experiences, enjoying my enthusiasm, not once but twice; and in all the years of my life, I have found no hours choicer in enjoyment than those I have spent on my notebooks."

After many vicissitudes he obtained work on the *Chicago Record* and while with that newspaper almost invented the position and functions of what later came to be called "staff writer." In later years he paid a tribute to the *Record*:

"I had . . . the feeling and I think every reporter of those days felt as clearly as I did that I had an honest paper behind me: a paper that was playing no 'inside game,' but wanted to tell the truth, whatever it might be."

Later Baker went with McClure's magazine. He became one of that band known as the muckrakers (Ida Tarbell, Lincoln Steffens, and others). They worked for an ideal America, or at least a more ideal one than existed; and certainly the history of McClure and his crusades (as recounted by Semonche) is a stimulating one. It makes the present day and its stuffy magazines seem pretty humdrum, mundane and cowardly.

So we do have in this small volume a highly competent summary of what

Semonche refers to in his subtitle—the quest for democracy in modern America; and for that reason among others, it is strongly recommended.

Baker was not given to Shavian epigrams, but one of his statements in the Bull Moose era about the Republican party (which of course was then a party backing the status quo with livid fervor) is amusing. Had the party, Baker wrote, "been in existence at the time of creation it would have argued for the continuance of chaos."

One critical word—perhaps chiefly directed to the editor or proof-reader—must be added if standards are to be maintained. There are seven misspellings of common words, and the form of them shows pretty clearly they were not mere misprints: unrepentant, perseverance, exuberance, exorbitant, talisman, harnessed, and belligerent are all mishandled. There are, moreover, two or three silly solecisms; and on p. 284 it should, one believes, be Joseph H. Choate, not Rufus. Perhaps these fall within the proverb of "de minimis," but there are a few too many of them for comfort.

WILLIAM H. EDWARDS, '19

John E. Semonche is associate professor of history and law at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. William H. Edwards is a well known Providence lawyer.

Violence and Glory. By James Schevill. 148 pages. The Swallow Press. \$6.50.

Variety, a puzzlingly interesting variety, is the word for the poems in James Schevill's collection. For Schevill seems either not to have worked out a favorite technique—or, more likely, to have fitted technique to mood and subject. The point is that his imagination ranges widely: hence the many techniques. It is that simple. You cannot pin him down.

You think you have his number. There

it is in the very first poem of the collection: *Off the Sea into the Merchant's Life or the Search for Quality*. Here is the almost hopeless state of the isolated Jew—by extension, of any human being cursed with sensitivity and malevolently blessed with existence. The lines are informed with a sophisticated clarity. You have his number. Don't drop it into the computer, though. It is too good for the universal wastepaper basket. Also, it is not his number.

For what to do with *The Poet*, insinuating, beginning with a question and giving an answer that is so disarmingly clear that you grow suspicious and you look again and find it tapping little centers of your brain, starting thoughts, not defining them? Or there is the plain, almost pedestrian style of *The Violence and Glory of the American Spirit*, used reminiscently by a plain old man. Or the sarcastic lyricism of *A Renoir for Ireland*. Away with classification anyway. It is the central lust of the young. Professors and poets should outgrow it.

What is definitely impressive about this collection is fluidity, that quality of mind and imagination which moves and which enquires, whose central hatred is that of stopping and erecting a brightly painted slogan and a barricade.

Schevill is at his best, not in his mildly dangerous forays into experimentation with form, but rather when he speaks directly, with a difference, the difference being his manner of accumulating evidence as his poem rolls along until the reader finally comes to a completion of theme and mood which he has not been clearly conscious of until the last few lines. Then, the whole force of the poem hits hard and successfully.

An excellent example of this is *Bashir Was My Name*: here, an unsophisticated character speaks cunningly beyond his conscious cunning, listing the honors paid him when he was invited by high rank to this country, and then, in a graceful dream-lyric, expresses the irony of his distinction, of the dubiousness of his distinction. Of plain stuff are many poems made; but there also comes the point of transmutation. Here, there are the great gifts given Bashir: "A Transistor radio, a Polaroid camera, / a PT boat pin, the badge of a Texas deputy sheriff, / A medal showing the City Hall in Kansas City, / A doll, half a dozen ball-point pens marked / 'Compliments of the Vice-President of the United States.'"

But the transmutation is that a mark, ambiguously bright for such a conglomeration of objects and of the hurried, confused opportunities of a technological civilization, has been put upon the camel-driver: "Once we were chosen. Chance / Scratched us with claws . . . / Cursed, blessed with that white shoulder, / We dance into the dark; / And you can tell the dancers in the dance / By the gleam of that white mark."

Ray Stannard Baker

A QUEST FOR DEMOCRACY IN MODERN AMERICA 1870-1918

by John E. Semonche

Some of Schevill's longer poems occasionally break the mood which he has set up. He can be rococo in a domestic sort of way—or maybe Kansas-City metaphysical would be a better term. And he can also break down and go bump—or do the opposite. This—from his generally excellent and sarcastic poem *Mr. Castle's Vacation Drive*—would be an example of the latter. First, the bump: "He stared happily at views of natural force/ Away from the routine of office work." It would seem natural for some equally bathetic wording to follow—something like "it was also pleasant not to have to put up with the eternal clatter of typewriters." But no: in the next richly-packed line, the poem resumes its tone and keeps it up successfully to the end: "Where he drew precision as a designer." The discrepancy between the two instances does not come over as manipulated effect; rather, it is ineptitude.

This is to pick out an example of very isolated instances, though, in a collection whose poems stand as examples of strong oneness of content and the thrust of expression.

JOHN HAZARD WILDMAN, '33

James Schevill, poet, dramatist, teacher, is a professor of English at Brown. John Hazard Wildman also received his A.M. and Ph.D. Degrees from Brown in 1934 and 1937. He is a professor of English at Louisiana State University. His latest volume of poetry is Forgotten Land: Another Look.

The World of Rock. By John Gabree '64. 176 pages. Fawcett Publications. Paperback. \$.75.

John Gabree '64 has written a primer for contemporary music fans. Called *The World of Rock*, it crams more names and fewer supported facts into one book than one ever thought possible. And if that weren't enough, there are plenty of photographs of your favorite stars; don't worry that they are largely familiar stock shots, already reprinted dozens of times, often on the covers of those artists' albums.

The shame of *The World of Rock* is

that it should have been better—much better. When I first came to Brown, Gabree was experimenting with "Transition," a free-form radio program on the University station, WBRU. "Transition" was a forerunner of the broadcast format now called "progressive rock"; it was an interesting, inventive, often exciting show.

From WBRU and Brown, Gabree surfaced on the Concert Network in New York with a jazz program. He began doing music criticism for many publications, including *Cavalier* (during its good days) and *Cheetah*, where he gained a reputation as an outspoken rock critic. For *Cheetah*, he wrote "Under-achieving with The Beatles," reprinted in this book for us all to gape in disbelief at some of his unfounded and undocumented assertions. For example: "The group's impact has been staggering but it has been mostly sociological, only negligibly musical." Granted that the group was often imitative in its earlier period (before The "Revolver" album); but it did reinstate the supercharged excitement of the early rock, a vibrancy that virtually disappeared around the time of the great payola scandals of 1960.

But beyond this excitement, the Beatles expanded the musical horizons of rock; they introduced fresh and clever lyrics; they expanded the standard rock song forms, and later, composed groups of songs into suites and "concept albums," such as "Sgt. Pepper's Lonely Hearts Club Band;" they introduced new non-rock influences—such as Indian and electronic—to create a valid and palatable fusion of forms.

John Gabree denies or overlooks the above and insists that "the Beatles were safe, and they remain safe today." What? Was your son's desire to wear long hair in 1964 safe? (Is it any safer today?) Was a youth-generated rather than a Tin Pan Alley-generated musical style safe? Were the Beatles' endorsements of drugs, then the Maharishi, then the rejection of both, safe? (It is true that these endorsements may have been youthful attempts at finding their identities, but does their lack of pretense and abundance of honesty constitute being safe?) Was John Lennon's recent highly-publicized album with Yoko Ono safe? Is their new marriage safe? Gabree proclaims:

"For the moment, the press, the media, the pop culture, the establishment are using the Beatles to make it possible to ignore more significant happenings, happenings that are genuine responses to the fact that this society is troubled: increasingly active resistance to the war, . . . the hippies' condemnation of middle class life."

John Lennon had a major role in the anti-war movie, "How I Won The War," and his wedding to Yoko Ono was anything but conventional, thus finally destroying Gabree's contention.

I have involved myself only with the chapter on the Beatles; I hoped the rest of the book would offer something more. Unfortunately, it only shows how little Gabree has his finger on the pulse of rock. For example, chapter two includes a discussion of Neil Diamond, a prolific

writer-singer, who Gabree (at the time of publication) believed should be a superstar—of the caliber of Elvis or the Beatles—except that his record company was holding him back. Diamond is now associated with a different corporation which has given him artistic control of his own product; unfortunately, the result has been lower sales and consistently derivative and disappointing music.

The book continues to weave its rambling course through Nashville; the rhythm-and-blues sound (including an atrocious vignette which Gabree felt compelled to reprint from *Downbeat* and which, stylistically and informationally, adds nothing); and a chapter on old rock—a field in which Gabree is a true authority, and yet one could not discern it from the pages and pages of random lists of oldies, that offer titles and artists and say nothing about why the reader should know these records.

The weaknesses of the book—unsupported generalizations, sketchiness, undue authoritative assertions—seem pretty obvious. And yet the volume is not a complete loss. Gabree's sincere interest in his topic shows through despite all the faults. The pictures are great for parents of teenagers—you can see a compendium of pictures of the musical pioneers of your children's generation. And if you'd like to discuss the music with your children, *The World of Rock* will make you familiar with the works of these musicians, plus enough unsupported opinion and misinformation to generate a fun argument.

As an authoritative rock history, though, the book is sadly lacking. Gabree needs supporting evidence for his assertions and better and more uniform organization, importance, and relevance if he is to continue to be respected as a rock writer and critic.

PAUL H. PAYTON '69

Paul Payton has had, despite his recent graduation, diverse experience in the world of rock. For many years he has worked in professional radio, including service on three Providence radio stations; he has been music director of WBRU-FM; and he performs on both the electric organ and electric piano for a new and exciting group called "Benefit Street."

Briefer mention

The Evolution of Medicare . . . from idea to law, by Peter A. Corning '56, is Research Report #29 from the Office of Research and Statistics, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. The title describes the function of the pamphlet, but does not mention the fascinating chronological table and the very helpful bibliography.

The color print of University Hall, originally published in colored collotype by the Friends of the Library of Brown University, has long been sold out. A second edition has now been produced by the Meriden Gravure Company in a stencil colored reproduction. Copies are for sale by the Friends of the Library for five dollars, unframed.

JAMES SCHEVILL

VIOLENCE

and GLORY



The sports scene

Starting slow, tapering off

The first half of the winter sports season was not exactly a rousing success, as a quick glance at the Winter Scoreboard printed in this section will indicate.

Making the situation even blacker was the fact that, in general, things probably were going to get worse before they got better.

Hockey was perhaps the exception to this rule. This was because the large sophomore group was expected to mature over the final 14 games and because the easier half of the schedule was coming up.

Still, it will take a strong stretch run by Coach Jim Fullerton's men if the Bruins, 4-6-1 at the mid-semester break, are to gain a berth in the ECAC playoffs.

Senior Curt Bennett, playing both at center and defense, led the team in scoring after 11 games with seven goals and 18 assists for 25 points. His brother John Bennett, a sophomore wing, was second with 10-3-13, followed by junior Connie Schmidt 4-7-11, and sophomore Dave McCay 6-4-10.

One of Brown's early problems was a somewhat shaky defense. Senior goaltender Don McGinnis was forced to make 382 saves in 11 games, an average of better than 35 stops a game.

A good indication of just how the 1969-70 winter season was going came during the Christmas holidays. The basketball team, which certainly had been having its troubles, finally put it all together one evening and hung one on the University of Chicago, 71-32.

Dave Sweet, Providence sportscaster for WJAR-TV, read the score, did a double take, and said: "That's right, Brown 71, Chicago 32. Chicago must not be one of the better basketball teams."

One of the most distressing aspects to the basketball picture is that at the very time when all the other Ivy teams are playing tougher non-league opponents, especially on their holiday trips, Brown moved in the other direction—and still continued to lose.

Sophomore Arnie Berman, the 6-7 forward, had 252 points and an 18.0 average after 14 games. He also had the second best foul shooting percentage in New England, sinking 88 of 105 shots for

an .838 percentage. The Short Hills, N.J., native also led the team in rebounding with 155.

Coach Gerry Alaimo is basing most of his hopes for the future on the freshman team, which includes a large number of good basketball players. However, this squad seemed to lack the one or two super stars who could pick up next year's varsity and turn it into a winner.

The Ivy League has gained basketball respectability in recent years and is expected to be stronger than ever in the immediate years ahead. And the two clubs that Brown was able to stay even with over the last decade or so, Harvard and Dartmouth, have come up with exceptionally strong freshman teams.

One of the highlights of the winter season has been the performance of four members of Coach Joe Watmough's freshman swimming team. The group includes Lance Keigwin of Long Beach, L.I., Eric Schrier from Los Altos, Calif., Jeff Shinn of Rockford, Ill., and John Colnon out of Glencoe, Ill.

Swimming as a unit, these four men lowered the freshman 400 freestyle time from 3:32 to 3:29. The varsity record for this event is 3:26.

Keigwin, the son of Lloyd D. Keigwin '26 shattered three Brown records in the first few meets of the season. First, he lowered the Cub record of 2:12 for the 200-yard individual medley with a 2:10.9 clocking. Next he did a 1:50 for the 200 freestyle, breaking both the varsity (1:51) and freshman (1:57) marks for this event. Finally, he turned in a 5:15 for the 500 freestyle, lowering the freshman (5:24) and varsity (5:19) times.

Schrier also smashed a pair of Cub records, lowering the 50 freestyle from 23.1 to 22.8 and the 100 free from 51.9 to 50.8. Shinn has shown to good advantage in the butterfly, while Colnon excels in the sprints and freestyle events.

"All four of these men have great potential," Coach Watmough says. "But Keigwin and Schrier are definitely of national caliber and could be Olympic material."

Wrestling, which has been a "down" sport at Brown for some years now, hoped for a slight comeback this winter. This hope was dashed when a series of injuries hit Coach Mike Koval's thin squad and there were no replacements available. As a result, the Bruins had to forfeit 10 to 15 points a match, just enough to make the semester record 0-5 instead of a possible 2-3.

The freshman wrestlers experienced many of the same frustrations, with no one available to replace the injured starters. The Cubs forfeited 15 points a meet prior to the holiday break.

Tim Hough (134) from Coram, N.Y., was undefeated through the early going, while Steve Schuldt (177) of Mentor, Ohio, and Dave Milam (191) from Indianapolis showed potential for the future. J.B.

'Wing it with your right'

A wrestling match at venerable Lyman Gym may not attract a pep band or cheer leaders, but it does have a flavor all its own.

The matches at Lyman are held in what the sportswriters would call "chummy confines," except that sportswriters don't go to college wrestling matches anymore. As a result, wrestling jargon, like the Brontosaurus, is just about a thing of the past.

One thing that definitely is not lacking at these contests is advice to the matmen. All of this so-called advice is unsolicited—and most of it is probably worthless.

The free advice to the gladiators normally can be expected from all four corners of the hall. But at the Yale match, a particularly vociferous fellow strategically located managed to attract attention.

For one who has never been particularly close to the wrestling scene, the terminology used by the spectators is new—and fascinating. Whenever a Brown wrestler got in trouble (which was quite often, because it was that kind of night), this fellow bellowed forth his urgent instructions. Whenever a Brown wrestler was not in trouble, this chap still bellowed forth his instructions.

"Shoot 'em," was one of his favorite tips to the Brown men on the mat. "Chew

Winter Scoreboard

(Dec. 29 to Jan. 23)

Hockey

Varsity (5-6-1)

Wisconsin 4, Brown 2
Harvard 6, Brown 3
Brown 6, Princeton 6 (ovt.)
Brown 8, St. Nick's 3

Freshmen (3-4)

Harvard 9, Brown 1
Brown 3, New Prep 1

Basketball

Varsity (3-11)

Akron 83, Brown 70
Brown 71, Chicago 32
Valpariso 70, Brown 65
Oral Roberts 96, Brown 86
Cornell 72, Brown 59
Columbia 88, Brown 54

Freshmen (5-3)

Brown 88, Quonset 61

Wrestling

Varsity (0-4)

Yale 27, Brown 12
Columbia 26, Brown 12

Freshmen (0-4-1)

Yale 23, Brown 16
Columbia 36, Brown 10

'em up," "butt 'em down," "pull it under," and "snap and spin" also seemed to be in vogue that evening.

At a particular moment our friend must have considered quite crucial, he really outdid himself. "Suck it in with your left and wing it with your right," he urged.

This last remark drew many glances of approval from the students nearby. This lad obviously knew his wrestling.

"Lean on him," he suggested in a less imaginative moment. We dug that one. And so it went for an hour and 33 minutes.

After the match we congratulated Coach Mike Koval on a good effort by his team.

"I see where you had a friend of mine over your left shoulder tonight," Koval said.

Eager to know who this young expert was, we asked the obvious question.

"Oh, that's (name withheld to protect the guilty)," he said. "He was out for wrestling long enough for a cup of coffee his freshman year and then he quit. Now we only see him at meets, and always in that same section."

The evening hadn't been a total loss. We'd learned a number of choice wrestling expressions and some strategy that may come in handy some day. Like where not to sit at future wrestling matches. J. B.

Ruggers head for England

Having won 105 of 145 games and captured eight championships over a 10-year period, the Brown Rugby Club moves into the big leagues next month with a two-week, six-game tour of England.

The Bruin contingent will leave JFK Airport on Friday, Mar. 20, and will play the first game that Sunday against the Birmingham Rugby Club. The Bruins will play Clifton R.C. at Bristol Mar. 26, Blackheath R.C. at London Mar. 29, Canterbury R.C. on Apr. 1, and Rosslyn Park in London on Saturday, Apr. 4. A sixth game will be played Mar. 24 under the lights against a yet-to-be-named opponent.

The games with Clifton and Blackheath will be return engagements. Two years ago, the Bears played both teams at Aldrich-Dexter Field, losing to Blackheath, 14-8, and Clifton, 11-6. The game with Canterbury will be played as part of the festivities marking the community's anniversary.

According to Capt. Mike Robson '70, a New Zealander, Brown will be represented by 30 players, or two full teams. It is expected that some "B" games will be scheduled before the team's arrival.

"Basically the club will be meeting its own expenses," according to Robson, "although there will be some help from the University and from a few individual alumni. At each stop, we will be the guest of the host club, a fact which will reduce our expenses considerably."

The group will be flying Pan American, along with the University of Virginia Rugby Club, which will be playing a series of games in Ireland during the same period.

No. 1 in track

When Greg Ouellette was a senior at Wareham High on Cape Cod, he won the Amos Alonzo Stagg Medal as the most valuable member of the track team.

If his teammates on this year's Brown track squad voted on the same subject, the chances are good that the Bruin senior probably would still find himself number one.

It didn't take long for the 5-9, 160-pounder to make his presence felt on College Hill. In his freshman year, he broke the Cub long jump record, tied the 50-yard dash mark, and accumulated 53 points.

While competing in 13 indoor and outdoor meets as a sophomore, the former Wareham High track captain compiled 88 points. He also proved his versatility by scoring in the long jump, high jump, triple jump, and the dashes.

The climax to this fine sophomore season came when he captured the New England long jump championship. His distance was 23-4½.

Ouellette outdid himself as a junior, scoring 37 points indoors and then picking up 66 points in only six outdoor meets. He had 11 victories, including a record leap of 23-6 in the long jump against Yale. He also repeated as the New England long jump champion.

Including the first two meets this season, Ouellette has scored 218 points in 27 varsity meets. This includes 32 firsts, 11 seconds, 12 thirds, one fourth, and two fifths.

Coach Fuqua feels that Ouellette's secret is his strong desire to excel.

"Greg isn't big physically, but he's completely dedicated to the track program and pushes himself very hard. He'd compete in every single event if you'd let him."

As a point scorer, Fuqua rates Ouellette with two former greats, Jim Moreland '61 and Angelo Sinisi '61.

The record is impressive, but Ouellette has one more objective at Brown. He'd like to break the University's 32-year-old outdoor long jump record of 24-6, set by Antone G. Singsen '38.

Sports Shorts

Jim Lukens '70, tight end on the Brown football team the last three years, was among 33 college football players from coast to coast to be awarded scholarships for graduate study by the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

Lukens, who hails from Columbus, Ohio, will receive a grant of \$1,000 from the NCAA. An English and American literature major, Lukens has compiled a 3.59 academic average. He's recorded three straight 4.0 semesters and was a Rhodes Scholar candidate.

Herman Ssebazza, Brown's outside right, was listed as a member of the second team in the All-American selections announced by the National Soccer Coaches Association. He also was a two-time All-Ivy selection.

Charles A. "Rip" Engle, former head football coach at Brown (1944-49) and Penn State, has been named winner of the 1970 Stagg Award, presented annually by the American Football Coaches Association. The award, named after the late Amos Alonzo Stagg, is conferred upon the "individual, group, or institution whose services have been outstanding in the advancement of the best interests of football." Engle compiled a 130-69-3 coaching record and never had a losing season in 16 years at Penn State.

Joe Paterno '50 of Penn State and Joe McMullen '46 of San Jose State have been named to the board of trustees of the American Football Coaches Association.

By scoring seven goals and 18 assists in the first half of the season, senior center Curt Bennett raised his career hockey point total to 97 (31-66) and climbed to 10th place in the list of Brown's all-time hockey scoring leaders. With 13 games still ahead of him, Bennett, who played his first two seasons as a defenseman, could possibly climb to fifth or sixth spot.

Don Sennott '52 still leads the list with a career total of 159 points (66-93). He's followed by Bobby Wheeler '52 (149), Wayne Small '68 (144), Dennis Macks '67 (131), Leon Bryant '65 (130), Terry Chapman '65 (127), Bruce Darling '66 (126), Dan Keefe '55 (109), Rod Dashnaw '58 (103), and Bennett.

Brown's all-time high scorers in basketball include the following: Mike Cingiser '62 (1,331), Joe Tebo '58 (1,319), Lou Murgio '54 (1,147), Gerry Alaimo '58 (1,046), Woody Grimshaw '47 (1,010), Gene Barth '63 (961), Bill Reynolds '68 (909), Ed Tooley '55 (886), Harry Platt '40 (866), and Alan Fishman '67 (835).

Brown Clubs

Two years ago, Edward C. "Ted" Simmons, III, '60, president of the St. Louis Brown Club, decided that something should be done to generate more enthusiasm for Brown in the area.

Like most Brown Clubs, the group in St. Louis had done the usual bit—speeches by University officials, dinners, cook-outs, and the rest. St. Louis was looking for an idea that would bring alumni together for a new event that would sell itself. The fact that Brown was involved would be a boost not only to club members but in other related ways—like recruiting.

Simmons hit on the idea of bringing the Brown hockey team to St. Louis and building the club's activities around it. One result of the idea was an invitation to Brown to participate in the first annual St. Louis College Invitational Hockey Tournament held at the new Civic Arena in December.

But another more lasting benefit for the work Simmons feels club members will be called upon to do in the forthcoming year is the energy Brown's appearance there pumped into club members.

Actually, things weren't that simple. First, Simmons and the local Brown Club had to find an excuse to bring the hockey team to St. Louis.

"My first move," Simmons says, "was to go to one of our club members, Richman Bry '55, who is a director of the St. Louis Blues and has a small interest in the Blues' organization. We asked him to find out from the Blues whether or not they would have any interest in sponsoring a holiday hockey tournament like those held in Boston and New York.

"As it turned out, the Blues were very receptive to the idea. Their organization, which is only three years old, saw this tourney as a means of introducing college hockey to their fans for the first time, thereby further promoting a sport that is relatively new to the area. And the Blues' brass also liked the idea of an East-West or Ivy League vs. Big 10 angle."

As it turned out, the Blues decided to underwrite the tournament completely. With Bry and Simmons involved in the original proposal, Brown was an obvious choice for one of the slots. The committee rounded out the field with Yale, Wisconsin, and Michigan.

Coach Jim Fullerton and his squad arrived in St. Louis late in the day on

Dec. 25 and scrimmaged on the 26th. Although Fullerton advised the Brown Club that he would frown on any lavish party for the team prior to the tourney, a private dinner was held on the 26th. The host was Ted Lapidus, whose brothers, Harvey '50 and Phil '46, operate Harvey's, Ltd., on the East Side of Providence. Ted is manager of the St. Louis branch.

On Saturday evening the Bruins were guests of the Blues' organization at the Arena for the game with Toronto. Coach Fullerton and the players were introduced to the capacity crowd of 16,000 over the PA prior to the game.

"The publicity couldn't have been better," Simmons says. "Coach Fullerton was on television twice and did a fine job. Curt Bennett '70, who is on the St. Louis Blues draft list, was interviewed on TV, as was Connie Schmidt '71, whose father, Milt Schmidt, is general manager of the Boston Bruins.

On Sunday afternoon, there was a joint Brown-Yale social hour at the Colony Hotel, which is close to the Arena. William J. Gilbane '33, who had planned on attending to see his son in action, was grounded in Detroit and missed the game, which included a fine goal by Bill, Jr. On the

other hand, Dr. Richard F. Judkins '59 was held over at the St. Louis Airport, picked up a paper and read about the game and party, and attended both.

Brown defeated Yale, 7-3, in what will be recorded as the first college game ever played in St. Louis and advanced to the finals against Wisconsin. The crowd of 5,200—small for an Arena that seats 16,000 but good for a first-time venture such as this—was solidly behind the Bruins in the game against the Badgers. On numerous occasions spontaneous cheers of "Let's Go, Brown" (a take off on "Let's Go, Blues") rose from the crowd. Despite this support, Brown lost, 4-2.

Again, through the efforts of Richie Bry, the Goal Tender's Room in the Arena was made exclusively available to the Brown party the second night.

"For any Brown Club located a fair distance from the college, there is nothing like a visit from a representative athletic team to generate enthusiasm," Simmons feels. It can help a club in two ways.

"First, an athletic team's appearance helps by activating more members than just about any other event. We have 150 members in our club and 102 of them were out for the social hour before the opening

College hockey was introduced to St. Louis when the promotion-minded Blues organization hosted a holiday tournament matching the Ivy League vs. the Big 10. The idea came from members of the St. Louis Brown Club, who saw the visit of Coach Fullerton's men as a stimulus to club activity.



game. With wives included, this made a gathering of close to 200.

"Also, the exposure of Fullerton, Bennett, and Schmidt on TV and the extensive coverage Brown received in the press gave our alumni secondary schools program a real shot in the arm. Thousands of high school and prep school students saw those television shows and read the papers. Many were at the games. Now, when our representatives go into a school and say that we are from Brown, the reception is bound to be more cordial."

Although the tourney will become an annual event in St. Louis, Brown probably won't go back for two or three years. Other Ivies will get their turn. But the Brown Club of St. Louis believes in planning well in advance. Simmons and the other officers already are looking ahead to 1971 or 1972.

The Brown Club of Rhode Island's Basketball Night on Feb. 21 has been planned as a tribute to Bob Morris, who coached the Bruins from 1948 to 1954.

It is expected that many of the men who played for Bob will be on hand for this affair, which will be held at the Faculty Club. A social hour at 5 p.m. will be followed by dinner and then the game with Penn.

Jack Marshall '57 and Gus Saunders '42 are co-chairmen of the event, assisted by Jay Barry '50.

The club's annual Day at the Theater Party will be held on Sunday, March 8. A Brownbrokers production at Faunce House Theater will precede the social hour and dinner. Harold Arcaro, Jr., '56 and Alice Donahue P'46 are co-chairmen.

Stanley L. Ehlich '45 is the new president of the Brown Club of Newport County. He succeeds Arthur W. Murphy '59. Other officers of the Newport Club are Vice-President Joseph B. Going '56 and Secretary Jack H. Heimann G5 '64.

Professor Robert T. Beyer, chairman of the physics department, was the speaker at the annual Christmas luncheon of the Michigan Brown Club Dec. 30. Professor Henry Bohm '58, vice-president for research at Wayne State University, led a large group of Brown-educated Wayne physics department members to the affair.

The newly-formed and as yet unofficial Brown Club of Delta Amacuro, Venezuela, has several distinguishing characteristics. It has the smallest membership, the best attendance, and the most unique method of transporting its members to meetings.

A year ago there were no Brown alumni in Delta Amacuro. Today there are two: Eric Rodenburg '69 and Michael Shelton '69. Both men agreed that there should be a Brown Club in the area so that they would have some meetings to attend.

An exploratory meeting was held, an unofficial Club was formed, and Rodenburg and Shelton were elected co-presidents—unanimously.

"Eric and I didn't know each other well before training together for a Venezuelan Rural Education Program at the Peace Corps Center in Escondia, Calif.," Shelton says. "By a quirk of fate, we are the only two volunteers of this program here in the delta of the Orinoco River."

In its first 30 days of existence, 24 Brown Club meetings were held. This is

considered a very good record, especially since transportation is a bit rustic and both men are forced to travel by dugout canoe.

"We hope to be able to have more meetings in the future," Shelton adds. "Eric expects to obtain his own dugout canoe and a motor."

The Boston Brown Club's annual Sports Night program was held last month at the MIT Faculty Club. A capacity crowd of 125 was on hand, including subfreshmen, fathers, and alumni.

Through the efforts of Chairman John Prendergast '49, coaches from each of Brown's varsity sports were invited to attend. Len Jardine, head football coach, served as official representative of the coaching staff and gave a brief talk. Other speakers introduced by toastmaster Fred Bloom '40 included David J. Zucconi '55, representing the administration, and Alan J. Grace '62, alumni secondary schools chairman.

Coach Jardine showed films of Brown's 24-17 victory over Harvard, after which the subfreshmen met in small groups with the coaches.

Dave Zucconi, representing both the alumni office and admissions office, visited a number of Brown Clubs on the East Coast of Florida from Dec. 8-18.

An Introduction to Brown Night at Miami Coral Park High School attracted close to 50 students and parents, while a similar meeting at the home of Paul Maddock '33 in Palm Beach was attended by 105 persons.

The toasting bowl of Chapin S. Newhard '22, right, rests in the Goal Tender's Room awaiting the arrival of the Brown hockey team following its tournament game with Wisconsin. Other members of the St. Louis Brown Club, left to right, are: Richman Bry '55, Robert E. Kresko '59, and Club President Ted Simmons '60.



The SRO sign was hung out again at the Brown-Pembroke Christmas Party sponsored by the Brown Club of Indiana. Left to right are James N. Schumaeker '72, Brent D. Moore '62, Alan Gillespie, a high school senior, and James M. Hutchinson '51, schools chairman.



Brunonians far and near

'05 An extraordinarily fine man, Michael F. Costello, has passed from the Class of '05. He was always held in the highest esteem by classmates and by legal and professional groups. It had been a matter of pride that for many years, High Sheriff Costello led us down the Hill in the Commencement Procession. All of which reminds us of a poem that the late Vice-President Bruce Bigelow '24 wrote about this tradition some years back: "There goes High Sheriff Costello / A jolly and dignified fellow / His place in the show / Tradition, you know / In case the alumni get mellow."

'08 Clayton E. Hunt reports that he is enjoying his retirement from business and public office. "Mrs. Hunt and I are living quietly at Route 87, Columbia, Conn., in a 10-room house built by my grandfather more than 100 years ago. We have two fine sons, both doing well in the business world, and four grandchildren, three of them already graduated from college. So, what more could we wish for?"

'10 The first reports for our 60th Reunion are very promising. From an information card sent to all classmates before Christmas, we had replies from 15 by deadline time. Of these, 12 have indicated they plan to return to campus this May. The names of this early vanguard include: Roy Davis, Farnsworth, Creelman, Atwood, Round, Merideth, Oakes, Spicer, Horton, Post, Freeman, and Palmer.

Preliminary plans call for the Friday afternoon cocktail party at the Wriston Quad, followed by the Alumni Dinner. Saturday we will have cocktails and lunch at Jennie and Charlie Post's home in Barrington. Sunday noon we will sit down to our 60th Reunion Dinner. These are some of the highlights. So, please send in your reply acceptances. We want a good gathering of the clan.

Ralph B. Farnum has spent a good part of the past year visiting his three children, one each in Washington, Oregon, and California. He takes pride in reporting that there are 22 grandchildren.

The Rev. Allan Creelman remains busy in his twenty-first year as executive secretary of the Massachusetts Baptist Charitable Society. We are sorry to learn from Allan that he lost his wife more than a year ago.

William C. Oakes left his home at Franklinville, N.Y., last November to begin his annual journey around the country to visit his children. Thanksgiving found him with his daughter at Huntington Station, L.I.

Next he traveled to Alamo, N.M., for Christmas with his oldest son. His schedule should take him to the West Coast before returning to New York State in the spring.

Frank L. Mansur sends along a fine letter of interest and inspiration. Unfortunately he is crippled with arthritis and has been forced to give up the automobile. Still, he is remaining busy in research work covering 50 years of life in Swampscott, Mass. The Essex Institute of Salem has published in its quarterly *Historical Selections* one of his articles, "Fifty Years of Swampscott Schools, 1852-1902."

'12 Max L. Grant has retired four times and is thinking in terms of retirement again. But, don't bet on it. He started out at age 10 writing advertising jingles for his mother's millinery store and distributing them door to door. Later in life, he was able to give away millions to charity. He still puts in a full day at the office, dashing off poems when the spirit moves him or dashing off to the West Coast or Europe on business jaunts or for pleasure. His realm includes shopping centers, apartment house complexes, and industrial plants. In a recent feature article on page one of the *Providence Evening Bulletin*, author George Popkin described Max in this fashion: "His air is almost patriarchal and his speech teems with homilies. His handshake remains firm, his voice strong, and his zest for enterprise undaunted."

Milledge M. Purdy and Ruth are spending the winter months at their home in Southern California. Their address is: 102 South La Senda, South Laguna, Calif.

'14 Cards and letters have been received from Tom Keily, Walter Boyd, Harold Rice, Maurice Wolf, Reg Poland, Fred Loucks, and Earl Walker. All seemed well and enjoying retirement. The Keilys enjoyed the 55th so much that they are planning now for the 60th.

Your secretary, Charles Woolley, is now pleasantly situated at 70 Beachcomber Lane, Englewood, Fla. "Hope to organize a 1914 luncheon sometime in late February or March, with the help of Boyd, Rice, Bagnall, and Loucks. Will hold it somewhere near Sarasota."

'15 Cliff Higgins writes that he retired from railroading in 1957 and again from the New Hampshire highway department in 1964. Since then he and his wife have been spending their summers in New Hampshire and winters in Arizona. Golf and duplicate bridge take up much of their waking hours.

'16 Harry H. Burton has been elected a vice-president of the Rhode Island Hospital Corporation. He continues as a member of the hospital's board of trustees.

'18 Armand L. Caron reports that he was forced to retire in October because of a physical disability. His home

address remains the same: 7 Westwood Dr., Worcester, Mass.

'19 William H. Edwards recently had his home ransacked. An unknown quantity of silverware was taken among other items. Bill was out of town at the time of the break.

'21 Howell T. Young has moved to Florida. For classmates wishing to write to him, his new address is 512 W. Venice Ave., Apt. 307, Venice, Fla.

'22 Thomas G. Corcoran was the Brown representative in the procession when Dr. Robert J. Henle was installed as president of Georgetown University.

Byron M. Hatfield has been elected president of the Green Thumb, the men's garden club of Martin County, Fla. "This is what Brown alumni come to when they retire," he says.

'23 Ray Lawson is retired and living in New Britain, Conn., but he still manages to get around. Last fall he and Alice were in Athens, Greece, and Tehran, Iran, where our classmate was doing another short tour with International Executive Service Corps. He has been helping to improve business management in the developing countries.

'25 William S. Ballou has joined the Rutland (Vt.) office of Burbank & Company as a registered representative. He had been an executive in the trust investment department of the Bank of New York.

Rufus E. Corlew retired from the New England College library in December of 1968. He's now living at 3 Royal Crest Dr., Nashua, N.H.

'27 Harold A. Kirby, writer for the *Providence Evening Bulletin*, has been awarded the coveted Community Service Award by the National Council of Senior Citizens for contributions made in his Strictly Senior columns in the *Bulletin*. The council said: "Mr. Kirby's excellent coverage of the problems of old people shows a great deal of compassion and understanding. He covers the issues in depth and really talks to the people." The Strictly Senior column was created in the fall of 1967 with the help of Harold, who was then reaching retirement age after 36 years of service as a newsman. After leaving Brown, he had served as reporter and manager of the *Journal-Bulletin's* Pawtucket office from 1933 to 1937. He was city editor of the morning *Journal* from 1937 to 1940, when he became state editor.

He later was named an assistant to the executive editor.

Newell O. Mason retired Sept. 1 from the faculty of Stevens Institute of Technology. He joined the Stevens faculty in 1930 and was professor of history.

'28 Harold M. Johnson is now retired and is living at 218 N.W., 9th St., Delray Beach, Fla.

Wayne W. McNally (GS) is living in Lexington, Ky., and is a Donovan Scholar at the University of Kentucky.

'29 During a recent visit to Greece, Wally Elton met up with Ray

Tracing pointers to 2,100 B.C.— A life's work

A new theory on the origin and development of the breed of sporting dogs known as the pointer has been advanced by W. Enos Phillips '03, one of the most distinguished and respected judges of dogs in the U.S.

The information is contained in Phillips' soon-to-be published book, *The True Pointer and His Ancient Heritage*, a limited edition printing prepared with the help of Don C. Thorndike '23 and Cdr. Thomas W. Hall '18.

During the past 50 years, Phillips has traveled extensively doing research on the origin and subsequent travels of the pointer. Much of this time was spent visiting kennels, art galleries, and museums in the British Isles, Europe, and the Nile Valley.

"So far, the pointer has been traced back only to the early 18th century in England," says Phillips. "But, I'm convinced that the pointer dates to at least 2,100 B.C."

For his evidence, Phillips cites a bas relief seen in the tomb of King Antef at Thebes. Here, hunting dogs of the period are depicted, with one of the dogs identified as a pointer by the characteristic pump-handle tail. Phillips has in his possession a deposition from Charles R. Knight, one of the world's leading paleontologists, declaring that the dog in question is, without doubt, a pointer.

"I wasn't at all surprised with this find," Phillips notes. "Since the pointer has a light coat, he almost had to originate in a warm climate."

Phillips has been breeding and judging pointers and English setters for half a century and is today the oldest active judge of sporting and hound dogs in the country. His *Maryjay's Majesty* was considered one of the finest pointers of the last 20 years, winning 16 best-in-

Lawson '23. "He was in Athens for two months to help a local glass manufacturer improve his production quality," Wally says. "During my European trip, I conducted several lectures at the Athens Graduate School of Business Management on marketing and advertising. Did a similar job in Iran. Spent a very instructive two-week period in Moscow, Leningrad, and Riga, with some time at Moscow University."

Dr. Kenneth A. Scott, chief of obstetrics and gynecology at the Osteopathic General Hospital of R. I., in Cranston, has received a "distinguished physician award" from an osteopathic professional journal. He was cited for 36 years of devotion, service and achievement.

Frederic M. Chace has been named vice-president of exploration and geology with Hanna Mining Co., Minn. He joined the firm in 1951 and has been serving as the firm's chief geologist.

James S. Beach retired last June as director of guidance at New Britain High School where he taught for 34 years. He was an instructor in biology before becoming director of guidance.

Walter A. Gaw is serving as professor at Baruch College, the City University of New York.

'31 Bob Cronan's Christmas card came from a new address, Hickory Lane,

shows, 65 Group I awards, and countless other prizes.

The roots of the Phillips family go back to Colonial days. At the time W. Enos Phillips was born in 1881, his father owned the steamship line between Boston and New York. Phillips says that he still has fond memories of taking the trip to New York with his mother. "We always ended up in the bridal suite."

When Phillips entered Brown in the fall of 1899 he became the first male member of his family not to attend Harvard. He was captain of the freshman football team and played on the line for Coach Edward North Robinson '96 as a sophomore before a bad knee ended his gridiron career.

After leaving College Hill, he served for a while as treasurer and general manager of his father's firm, American Steam Gauge & Valve Manufacturing Company, Boston.

An avid golfer with a three handicap,

Phillips has played most of the top courses in the world, with his partners including such men as Freddie McLeod, the first U.S. National Champion, Francis Ouimet, and Coleman Dupont. Bobby Jones is a close friend. Also a dedicated yachtsman in his younger days, he and Nelson Emmons of Boston collaborated in designing the "K" boats, the largest type used in inter-club racing competition in the 1920's.

Since 1965, Phillips has had his own golf course, the Wareham Country Club, nestled among the pines off Route 28 in Onset, Mass. Though the 18 hole, 6,700-yard course is challenging, Phillips isn't satisfied.

"I think we can improve the course," he says. "Maybe add a few features of St. Andrews in Scotland. After all, there's no reason why the Wareham Country Club shouldn't be the finest public golf course in the country."

Enos Phillips not only writes about dogs but also judges them. Here he names winner in Irish Setter competition.



Mason's Island, Mystic, Conn. "Am now 45 minutes from the campus," he says. "When classmates travel to Providence for the soccer and rugby contests, I shall welcome them as reminders of my youth."

Stanton P. Nickerson is with the Ethyl Corporation in New York City as publications editor in the public relations department.

'32 Everett W. Schreiner, vice-president and general sales manager of the Washburn Wire Co., has been elected vice-president of the Fine and Specialty Manufacturers Association, with headquarters in Washington, D.C.

Kenneth J. Rupprecht has been appointed vice-president of Globe Manufacturing Co., Fall River, Mass.

'33 Alfred T. Hill has been appointed to the Connecticut Commission for Higher Education. His position is as associate in higher education for coordination with independent colleges. He received his master's degree from the Harvard Graduate School of Education and his Ph.D. from Columbia. He formerly served as vice-president and acting president at Lake Erie (O.) College, director of the Dana Hall Schools, and president of the Pine Manor Junior College.

Dr. Carl Pfaffman was featured on the inside cover of *Naval Research Review* for November in a section called "Portraits in Science." He was professor of psychology at Brown from 1940 to 1965, when he became vice-president and professor at Rockefeller Institute.

J. McCall Hughes spoke recently at the University of Vermont. He is president of Mutual of New York, one of the nation's top 10 insurance companies.

John B. Feely, an auditor with Woonsocket (R.I.) Institution for Savings, has been awarded a diamond chip lapel pin in recognition of 35 years with the bank.

Herbert H. Pickard is plant manager of the North American Rockwell-Marion Industries division plant at Marion, S.C.

'35 Bernard Oster is an assistant professor of education at the University of Saskatchewan.

'36 John F. Heckman, Jr., senior vice-president and corporate actuary at Aetna Life & Casualty Co., Hartford, has been promoted to a director and member of the executive committee of Participating Annuity Life Insurance Co. of McLean, Va., a subsidiary of Aetna Life & Casualty.

Dr. John O'Leary Nolan has been reappointed by Governor Dempsey of Connecticut to a four-year term on the Council of Correction.

James C. Maiden, Jr., retired last fall from Glen Cove High School after 31 years of service. During the last 20 years he served as principal of the New York school. "Plan to work in some capacity that will be as undemanding as possible," he says.

Try this at a cocktail party: Which are the five best operas?

If you want to start an argument among opera buffs, just suggest that all but five operas in the standard repertoire are to be abolished. Then ask which ones should be kept.

Russell Wonderlic '27, executive producer and board chairman of the Baltimore Civic Opera, is a man who has tried this gimmick. "The subject is very subjective," he says. "The discussion can keep a cocktail party going for hours."

The man directly responsible for the selection at the Baltimore Civic Opera has his own theory on how the operas should be rated in popular appeal.

"The top four operas having the biggest appeal at the Lyric in Baltimore, the Met, and at every opera house in the world are 'Aida,' 'La Boheme,' 'Carmen,' and 'Faust,'" says Wonderlic. "They are sung more than any others. And the fifth most popular is a Wagnerian opera, usually 'Lohengrin.'"

For many years, Wonderlic was agency manager in Baltimore for Mutual of New York. Five years ago he became president of his own firm, PPC, Inc., specializing in pensions, profit sharing, and deferred compensation plans for business executives, corporations, and professional men.

Wonderlic is one man who can read an opera score as well as a balance sheet. He financed his four years at Brown by playing the timpani with a ship's orchestra during the summer vacations and by serving as drummer for Brown's dance band. During his junior year he recalls an emergency summons from the musician's union to replace an ailing timpanist in the Providence Opera House pit.

"It was the old San Carlo traveling opera company conducted by Fortune Gallo. I was pretty nervous but he insisted, 'You can read, no? You can follow the music, no? You can watch my stick, yes?' A timpanist is too busy to be scared and I managed to get through two performances—'Rigoletto' and 'Tosca.'"

Wonderlic already had a reputation for civic activities (Boy Scouts, Community Chest) when he became president of the Baltimore Civic Opera in June of 1960. Under his management, the company has long since established itself as a vital musical force in the city.

The post of executive producer was specially created by the board of directors in 1964 after Wonderlic's four-year term as president had expired. A realistic business man, he sees the Civic Opera as a quality product to be sold.

"Opera production involves merchandising and finance, a touchy little balance," he says. "You just can't go crazy

artistically or financially. It's one of my jobs to fuse the two elements, remembering that an artistic success can be a financial failure."

The silver-haired Wonderlic didn't establish himself as head of the Baltimore Civic Opera without some problems. One of his first moves was to acquire fresh and artistic sets, lighting, and costumes. This was accomplished by breaking up a long-standing package deal for moth-eaten scenery, patched-up costumes, and indifferent stage direction to which the old workshop had been bound. In the process, some toes were stepped on.

A rigid house rule established by Wonderlic—no seating allowed between opening curtain and intermission—brought recriminations from a number of late-comers, including some directors and box-holders. Some resigned; others stopped their contributions. But the rule, a mark of respect to the performers and an opera house tradition, has been enforced and is now accepted as a matter of course.

"And you know what?" Wonderlic asks. "Most of the box-holders who resigned are back with us again, and getting to the shows on time."

Russ Wonderlic: Getting to the opera on time.



'37 Reuel A. Sheldon served as principal of Coventry High School in Rhode Island for 27 years until he was promoted to assistant superintendent there this fall. His former staff presented him with a rocking chair as a going-away present, while acknowledging that he won't have much time for the rocker during the next few years. Over the years he endeared himself to the staff with short memos and short speeches.

Louis O. Heinold, Jr., is vice-president of sales and sales engineering with Federal Products Corp., Providence. His brother, Ken Heinold '40, who has been manager of the Hartford office, now will also have the sole responsibility for all branch operations in the eastern region.

George I. Bliss spoke recently of the issues before the current Congress at the College Street Church in Burlington, Vt. George is associate secretary of the Friends Committee on National Legislation.

'38 Gov. Frank Licht was one of three recipients of humanitarian awards given recently at the annual awards dinner of the American Jewish Committee, Rhode Island unit.

Richard Earle has been elected to the board of trustees of York Hospital in Maine. He is vice-president of Handley-Walker Co., Montvale, N.J., whose services include hospital management control.

Robert E. Riegler is a vice-president (food broker) with Charles A. Riegler & Co., Cleveland.

'39 Col. Larry Atwell, USAF, is stationed at the Pentagon. His home address: 8701 Pembroke Court, Fairfax, Va.

William Battles is membership sales manager with American Express Company, credit card division, in Los Angeles.

Ralph L. Fletcher, Jr., of Barrington, has been named a senior vice-president with Industrial National Bank of Rhode Island.

'40 Starting last fall, the officers of the class held a series of meetings to map tentative plans for the 30th Reunion this spring. An expanded reunion committee was to be formed in mid-January and a final program put together, at which point a flyer is scheduled to be sent to all classmates. Early plans indicate that there will be a cocktail party and buffet Friday afternoon at Diman House, with the Campus Dance following later in the evening. One of the features on Saturday will be golf at the Rhode Island Country Club. Others may wish to take in the Alumni Field Day. The Rhode Island Country Club will be the scene of the class social hour and dinner Saturday evening, with this event scheduled so that classmates will still have time to get back to the campus for the Commencement Pops Concert. An outing will be set for Sunday, with details not yet complete.

Dr. Richard L. Solomon of the University of Pennsylvania has been named a 1969-70 national lecturer for the Society of Sigma Xi and its affiliated society, the Scientific Research Society of America at a number of colleges, universities, and

research laboratories. He has been a professor in the psychology department at Penn since 1960.

Charles E. Blount, retired Army lieutenant colonel, has been named assistant director of the Newport News (Va.) data processing division of IBM. A World War II veteran, Charlie worked for IBM before re-entering the Army in 1952. He did considerable work in data processing while in the service.

The Rev. Daniel Partridge, pastor of the First Methodist Church in Saranac Lake, N.Y., has been honored by Pope Paul VI. He is the recipient of the Papal Declaration called "Bene Merente" for outstanding work of Christian charity. The declaration was conferred on him for the help he has given to St. Bernard's Parish during the past two years following the destruction of that Roman Catholic church by fire. Immediately after the fire, the First Methodist Church opened its doors to St. Bernard's parishioners and since that time all Roman Catholic weddings and funerals, as well as two or three masses a day, have been held there.

David B. Parlin was recently appointed vice-president for foreign engineering and technical services of Bigelow-Sanford, Inc. Dave has been with Bigelow for 21 years.

Robert S. Rowe is president of Bob Rowe's Evening Pipe Shop, Ltd., Park Ridge, Ill., a retail sales and repair pipe and tobacco shop.

John R. Bailey is owner and operator of Dillon Marina, Inc. He's also vice-president of the Camelback Ski Corp., Tannersville, Pa.

Dr. Spencer C. Manrodt, Florida physician, lives at 1010 Wavcrest Ave., Indianalantic, Fla.

Major Junior Barney, USAF, is residing at 12406 Worthington Dr., St. Louis, Mo.

'41 Dr. F. Brooks Sloss (GS) is serving as dean of Westminster College, Fulton, Mo. He has been a member of the faculty there since 1941, when he joined the staff as instructor in mathematics. He became full professor in 1946, dean of students in 1957, and since 1961 had been assistant dean of the college.

Louis L. Berger, Jr., represented Brown at the centennial celebration of Canisius College in Buffalo, N.Y., last fall.

Johnny O'Leary continues as a sales representative with the Penn Dixie Cement Corp., Worcester, Mass. He is a resident of East Providence.

'42 Judge Joseph R. Weisberger of Rhode Island Superior Court was in the news in December when he fined the Providence teachers union \$20,000 for criminal contempt of court in disobeying his orders to end its two-week strike. He also imposed a suspended fine of \$100,000 on the union for civil contempt to insure its further compliance with the court's order.

Dieter Kurath is visiting professor at the State University of New York. He's a physicist.

Henry F. Tingley, Jr., has been named a senior vice-president with Industrial National Bank of Rhode Island.

'43 Dr. Enold H. Dahlquist, Jr., associate director of the blood bank and associate pathologist at Rhode Island Hospital, has been elected president of the American Association of Blood Banks. He was instrumental in organizing the Blood Assurance Program for employees of Rhode Island Hospital, the only program of its type in the state.

Richard M. Field, vice-president and treasurer of Brownell and Field Co., Providence, has been named president of the Tea Association of the U.S.A., Inc. The association is a trade group composed of tea packers, importers, shippers and suppliers who represent 90 per cent of all tea business in this country.

John R. Hess, 3rd, has purchased the Giffordline Chemical Co., Inc., of Cranston, R.I., distributors of industrial chemicals. He had been with George Mann & Co., Inc., Providence, for 22 years, most recently as vice-president in charge of sales.

Robert W. Radway, vice-president in the loan department of the Rhode Island Hospital Trust National Bank, took part in the two-day State Vice-President's Conference of the American Bankers Association.

C. Thomas Campagna has been elected chairman of the Bristol (R.I.) School Committee. He is administration and service manager with the Kaiser Aluminum and Chemical Corp., Bristol.

The Banfer Gallery at 23 East 67 St., New York City, had a one-man exhibition of watercolors and silverpoint drawings by Donald Werden from Jan. 27 through Feb. 14. This was Don's second exhibition at this gallery. His first show in 1968 was a sell-out. The artist's work can best be described as magic realism, a form of painting in which all details are meticulously depicted. The subject matter included figures and still-lives, as well as landscapes. After leaving Brown, Don attended the Tyler School of Fine Arts of Temple University and the Philadelphia Museum School. He has been included in exhibitions at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, the American Water Color Society Annuals, Allied Artists of America, the Philadelphia Water Color Society, and numerous other shows.

'44 Milton E. Noble, a Pawtucket, R.I., school committeeman, has suggested what he feels is a cure-all for the exhausting long hours, the tedium, and the pain that are a big part today of public school teacher contract negotiations. The plan is for a state-wide salary scale that would eliminate 39 separate negotiations. Educators around the state are about equally divided on the subject. Milt is registrar at Brown.

Carlton H. Gregory is a teacher and chairman of the philosophy department at Barrington, R.I. College.

'45 Jack Cokefair is working in Newark, N.J., as assistant vice-president with the New Jersey Bell Telephone Co.

Alfred C. Emerson, a psychologist, is guidance counselor at St. Hilda's and St. Hugh's School, New York City.

William C. Luther is medical director in the consumer products division of Miles Laboratories, Inc., Elkhart, Ind.

Robert K. Saunders is administrative art director with Culver Advertising, Inc., Boston.

'46 Peter C. Ventrone, Jr., is president and technician with Tel-Tek Corp., electronics firm in Providence and Warwick. He started the firm about a year ago.

George C. Huse is working in Greenville, S.C., as technical director with Crown Metro Southern.

Thomas D. Pucci has been elected a director of Providence Off Street Parking, Inc., developer of the Majestic Parking Garage in downtown Providence.

John L. Randall has been named director of planning at the General Dynamics shipyard in Quincy, Mass. He will be responsible for all Quincy division planning and the analysis of performance.

Peter L. MacLennan, Jr., is sales manager of the high speed steel division with Fagersta Steels, Inc., West Caldwell, New Jersey.

'47 Cdr. Kenneth W. Gavitt has become executive officer of the Naval Weapons Station, Charleston, S.C. "Anticipate that this will be my final tour of duty before retiring in June of 1971," he says.

Howard D. Craft continues at Kimball Union Academy, where he is a teacher of Latin.

'48 Adrian P. Becker has been named national advertising director for *Weight Watchers Magazine*. The publication, sold at newsstands, supermarkets, and through subscriptions, has an ABC circulation in excess of 300,000. Adrian brings to the post an extensive background in the grocery marketing field, having served as an account executive at BBDO, as grocery marketing manager at McCalls, and as sales promotion chief of the Chef Boyardee division of American Home Foods. His most recent affiliation was with SPEEData, the grocery product sales report computer firm. Adrian is a veteran class agent for the University Fund, a member of

the U.S. Army Reserve for 23 years, and an avid squash player. "Being on the Weight Watcher staff has aided my personal keep-slim program, which has been necessary to get in and out of those narrow squash room doorways."

John Wilson has been named vice-president with J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc., New York City. He joined Stevens in 1954 and is now assistant head of merchandising and sales for the synthetics division. He and Elizabeth live in Westport with their two children.

Leopold Adler is an investment banker in Savannah, Ga. In his spare time he's been a worker for the community, namely as head of the Savannah Historic Foundation. The group's efforts to preserve and restore old buildings have met with great success, with about 700 buildings saved in six years.

Rupert Austin is in charge of New England region for the Huyck Felt Co. A resident of Suffield, Conn., he is president of the Council of Churches, founder and director of the local YMCA, and an officer in Rotary. He has had four patents in felt chemical cleaning as it applies to the felt operation on paper machines.

John R. Decker is an officer and partner with Grissmann & Decker Hosiery Co., New York City.

Robert S. Chase, Jr., has been named international sales manager at the Babcock & Wilcox Company's New York office. He joined B&W in 1948 as a student engineer and has been employed by the company ever since that time.

Albert C. Foster is plant manager of Brite Industries, St. Petersburg, Fla.

Edward Crump, 3rd, a real estate broker, is owner of Crump & Associates, Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

John F. Donahue, Jr., is assistant plant manager with Continental Can Co., Tonawanda, N.Y.

Dr. Joseph L. Kovarik was recently installed president of the Denver Medical Society. Joe is a thoracic and general surgeon.

George S. Bogorad is administrative officer with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. He's stationed in the Mediterranean division, Leghorn, Italy.

John P. O'Rourke is a representative with Alexander & Alexander, Inc., 225 Broadway, New York City.

'49 Raymond A. Sadler, Jr., has been promoted to underwriting vice-president with Monarch Life Insurance Co. He joined the firm in 1960 and had been serving most recently as assistant vice-president.

John B. Lynch is senior partner with Lynch, Jones & Ryan, 20 Exchange Place, New York City.

William T. Slick, Jr., formerly manager of planning in Humble Oil & Refining Company's supply department, has been promoted to assistant manager of the corporate planning department. His office is in Houston, Texas.

Robert M. Fector is serving a five-year term as a member of the board of directors

and corporators of the Mt. Sinai Hospital, West Hartford, Conn.

C. Glenn Flanders has been reelected to the board of education in Windsor Locks, Conn.

Dr. Robert D. Allen, chairman of the department of biological sciences at the State University of New York, was a recent speaker at Rhode Island College.

Paul F. Hood, an investment counselor, is with Lionel D. Edie & Co., 530 Fifth Ave., New York City..

'50 Ed Kiely, president of the class, has predicted an all-time record turnout for the 20th Reunion this spring. "We've built up a pretty good reunion tradition over our first three major reunions," he says, "but from what I hear the enthusiasm for the 20th is greater than ever. As a result, the committee is making every effort to make the 20th a memorable week-end for all those planning to return."

Norris L. O'Neill is a member of the newly formed law firm, Kleinman, O'Neill, Steinberg and Lapuk, Hartford. He is heading up the administrative law sub committee of the Connecticut Bar Association for 1969-70.

Murray S. Danforth, Jr., has been elected assistant secretary of the Rhode Island Hospital Corporation. He also serves as a member of the hospital's board of trustees.

Lawrence "Zip" Urban is serving as treasurer of the Providence Engineering Society.

Jay Barry has been elected vice-president of the board of trustees of the George Hail Free Library in Warren, R.I.

Philip C. Curtis, Jr., is professor of mathematics at UCLA, where he also has been serving as undergraduate vice-chairman of the mathematics department. During the current academic year he is on sabbatical and is visiting the Mathematics Institute of the University of Aarhus, Denmark, as guest professor. He and Dorothy hope to be back for the 20th Reunion this spring. Their son, Philip, will be finishing his freshman year on College Hill about that time.

Frederick P. Bomely is in the retail lumber business as general manager of Kelly-Fradet Lumber Mart, Enfield, Conn.

John N. Flick received his B.S. in education last June from Youngstown State University and is now employed by the Austintown Public Schools in Youngstown, O. He retired from the Army in January of 1969 as a lieutenant colonel in the artillery.

Harold Garabedian is the new general manager of the Nereus Corporation's northeast division, with headquarters in Narragansett, R.I. Included in the groups under his direction is the Marine Systems Department, located in Falls Church, Va.

Richard S. Loomis (GS), a vice-president at Rhode Island Hospital Trust National Bank, has been named head of the trust investment department.

Theodore F. Koza is a science teacher at William Annin Junior High School, Basking Ridge, N.J.

Joe Paterno's Penn State Nitany Lions may have had to settle for second place behind Texas in the football polls for 1968, but Coach Rip Engle's former quarterback and assistant coach didn't come out second best in the battle for space in the nation's press. Never known as a man who had difficulty in turning a phrase, Paterno had the door opened to him when President Nixon went in the Texas locker room and presented the Longhorns with a trophy as the nation's number one team after their victory over Arkansas. "We have as much right as anyone to be number one," Paterno told the reporters when asked for his views on the subject. The former Bruin signal caller based his claim on the fact that Penn State had the nation's longest winning streak at 21 games and the longest undefeated streak at 29, that his Lions were 10-0, and that they had won an unprecedented third straight Lambert Trophy. Penn State added to its laurels by defeating Missouri, 10-3, in the Orange Bowl on New Year's Day. Joe also came up with one of the good lines of the pigskin season. Noting that his brother, George, is now an assistant coach at Michigan State, he said: "George spent last weekend at my house. He was recruiting in Pennsylvania for Michigan State. One thing about Italians. You can't even trust your own brother."

Last month, the Rhode Island Fair Welfare Organization challenged Anthony P. Travisono and his family to live on a welfare budget and eat as welfare recipients eat for seven days. The challenge was accepted and today the memory of that week can best be summed up in one word—frustration. "We knew it would end in a week," Tony said. "But after several weeks or months of this, it would be very frustrating." He estimated that his family of seven usually spends \$60 a week on food. In the week of the experiment, they were limited to \$45.65. This meant \$6.52 for three meals a day, or 31 cents per person per meal. The Travisonos spent all their allowance, except a dollar. "The fallacy of this plan," he says, "is that we were able to use all of the money for food. Welfare recipients would have to use this money for all their weekly expenses—for cigarettes, movies, for the

Dr. Milton Hodosh: Nearing the day of implanted teeth

Dentists as well as patients have longed for the time when a pulled tooth could be replaced by another in the same operation. Largely due to the efforts of Dr. Milton Hodosh '50, that day may be close at hand.

Speaking last month in Boston at a meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Dr. Hodosh reported exciting new findings in the area of overcoming rejection by the human body on non-living substances.

For the past 12 years, the Providence native has experimented with implanting artificial teeth. Now, he reports, studies by a team of Brown and Tufts University researchers have shown that the human body has not only "biologically tolerated" artificial teeth, but has actually actively accepted the implanted teeth.

Recent studies have indicated that after the artificial tooth has been implanted, new bone cells, blood vessels, and fibroblasts—cells that give rise to connective tissue—have been formed.

A member of Brown's Institute for Life Sciences and a Tufts University assistant research professor in oral pathology, Dr. Hodosh is credited with being the creator of the technique of implanting artificial teeth.

He got the idea in 1958 and proposed a pilot study to authorities at Rhode Island Hospital. Ordinarily such research would have started with animals but there was no

money available for such a cautious start. So, Dr. Hodosh enlisted 25 human volunteers.

Since then, he has received nine consecutive grants for research into implanting teeth from the National Institute of Dental Research. Currently, he has applied to the Institute for funds for a controlled public study into the possibility of implanting teeth.

"Dr. William Montagna, then at Brown, was a big help when I first got started," says Dr. Hodosh. "He lent the prestige of his name to my project, and that was something I needed badly at that time."

Dr. Hodosh points out that exploratory techniques are first used on baboons. When the evidence indicates that the results will have validity for humans, then controlled tests are done with volunteers.

Looking to the future, Dr. Hodosh sees broad new possibilities in dentistry once the implant practice becomes widespread. It may develop that dentists will replace badly decayed teeth instead of attempting to repair them. And, he predicts, the cost of implanting the artificial tooth would be less than installing partial or full plates.

Associated with Dr. Hodosh on the project are Dr. Morris Povar of Brown and Dr. Gerald Shklar, chairman of the oral pathology department at Tufts University School of Dentistry.

Doctors Milton Hodosh and Morris Povar experiment with implanting artificial teeth.



children, a bottle of pop—anything that isn't considered the food budget." He added that Diana's cooking is the "greatest" and that the family was able to handle the restricted menu without any difficulty.

Col. Kenneth A. Plant, USAF, has received the Bronze Star Medal for meritorious service as commander, Seventh Airborne Command and Control Center, Udorn Royal Thai AFB, Thailand, from April to July of 1969. Colonel Plant completed a 12-month Southeast Asian tour prior to his assignment to the Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, where he is deputy commander for operations of the Systems Division, Joint Command and Control Requirements Group. He and Louise have four children.

'51 Robert L. Brown is assistant to the provost for health and medical affairs at the University of Missouri. This is a new office created in the University of Missouri system to build a new medical school for the metropolitan area and to coordinate University-wide efforts in the health sciences, dentistry, and other related fields. Bob had been assistant city manager in Kansas City since 1963.

Walter K. Mann is a social work specialist as non-commissioned officer in charge of mental hygiene at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii.

John W. Clark, CLU, has been named assistant director of policy issue in the Policy Issue Department of Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co. He joined Mass. Mutual in 1954, was named supervisor in 1959, assistant manager in 1961, and manager in 1965. John and his wife and three children reside in Springfield.

Robert E. McManus, CPA, has been promoted to vice-president of finance and administration with Elliott Business Machines, Inc., Randolph, Mass. He has been with Elliott since 1960, serving most recently as controller. Last year, Bob received his M.B.A. from Northeastern.

Albert E. Mink continues as principal of the Nathanael Greene Middle School in Providence. The *Providence Bulletin*, in a front page article, recently praised Principal Mink for the progress being made at the school, which has a curriculum based on the non-graded or continuous progress learning concept.

Joseph M. Hilbish has been named assistant general manager of the new Container Division plant in Schenectady, N.Y. He had been sales manager of the Pittsburgh Container Division plants since 1967.

Horace Arthur Almy is manager of manufacturing services with the hermetic compressor department of Westinghouse Electric Corp., Columbus, Ohio.

Bruce R. Joyce is in New York City as a professor at Teachers College, Columbia University.

James S. Keat is foreign editor with the *Baltimore Sun*.

Robert B. Somers is working in Montevallo, Ala., as director of library at Alabama College.

William P. Winslow, Jr., is working in Hayward, Calif., where he is a product manager with Interpace Corp.

Josiah A. Gibson is a personnel advisor with Pratt & Whitney Aircraft, North Haven, Conn.

'52 Joseph S. Van Why (GS) has been appointed director of the Stowe-Day Foundation of Hartford, with which he has been associated since 1955. The foundation owns and maintains the restored Harriet Beecher Stowe House and one of Van Why's tasks has been cataloging the numerous manuscripts and publications collected by the late Miss Katherine Seymour Day, a grandniece of Harriet Beecher Stowe.

Leonard J. Panaggio was among those taking part in the first annual DATO-U.S. Travel Conference held in San Juan, Puerto Rico.

Irvin A. Wexler has been appointed marketing manager by Genset Corp., N.Y., a subsidiary of Tenneco Chemicals, Inc. He also worked for International Playtex, Inc., N.Y., where he was marketing services manager for the international division.

Bernard J. Fain is president of the Balfred Floor Covering Co., East Providence.

Robert L. Norgren is an attorney with The Continental Oil Company, Ltd., Europe. His office is at Berkeley Square House, London.

Edward J. Barry reports that his oldest daughter, Kathleen, is a freshman at Pembroke.

Dr. Paul B. Alexander, associate professor in geography at the University of Montana, is on a year's leave doing research in Yugoslavia.

Thomas R. Gildersleeve is vice-president with Newkirk, Gildersleeve, Prendergast & Associates, Inc., Riverside, Conn.

George Sunderland is eastern regional sales manager for Raychem Corp. "Am building a home in Northport, N.Y.," he reports.

Lester Berkelhamer has left the law firm of Dewey, Ballentine, Bushby, Palmer & Wood and is now labor counsel for Borden, Inc., Madison Ave., New York City.

Dr. Donald J. Gale is a research director for Abco Chemicals, Inc., Spartanburg, S.C.

Robinson C. Trowbridge has been appointed to the Rhode Island Health Services Council, a group designed to advise the director of the Public Health Department on licensing hospitals and health facilities, new construction, and health data gathering.

John D. Murphy reports that he is still in the building contracting business. "Four in family, including three hockey players," Jake says.

M. Leonard Erickson transferred last fall from the Springfield, Mass., division of Carter Rice Stores & Barnard, Inc., to a position as division manager with the firm in New Haven. He's still active in the subfreshmen field.

Howard D. Blank is president of National Industrial Services Corp., New York City.

John M. McCoy serves as president of Arundel, Flanagan, McCoy, Inc., Lawrence, Mass.

Frederick A. Keck, Jr., an attorney, is general counsel and corporate secretary of Atlantic Aviation Corp., Wilmington, Del.

Fred Franco, who was graduated from Annapolis, is manager of Xerox Corp., Washington, D.C. He resides at 12313 Hanger Rd., Fairfax, Va.

'53 Dr. Alan H. Goldberg has left the department of anesthesiology at the Boston University School of Medicine to become director of anesthesia research at the Boston City Hospital and associate professor of anesthesiology at Harvard Medical School. He is retaining appointments as lecturer on physiology at Boston University School of Medicine and associate professor of anesthesiology at Boston University School of Graduate Dentistry.

Charles W. Colson was on hand to represent Brown at the inauguration of Clarence C. Walton as president of Catholic University.

Hugh J. Gourley, III, director of the Colby College Art Museum, spoke recently to the Educational Department of the Waterville, Me., Woman's Club.

Dr. John L. Brown, Jr., (GS), professor of engineering research in the Ordnance Research Laboratory at The Pennsylvania State University, has been named a Fellow of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers.

'54 Robert S. Steven has been assigned for the current academic year to the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy at Tufts, where he is studying political modernization of lesser developed countries. A Foreign Service officer, Bob has been out of the country for a decade.

Gerald A. Hebert is a special representative with John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co., Rochester, N.Y.

Ernest J. Woelfel, Jr., is a representative with John Hancock Insurance Co., Newark, N.J.

Richard J. Sharpsten has been named superintendent of 140 operations at Alcoa's Massena Operations, in Massena, N.Y.

William P. Considine has accepted the assignment of heading the corporate gifts campaign for the 1970 Heart Fund Drive in Rhode Island.

Louis H. Pastore, Jr., executive director of the Rhode Island Retail Association, Inc., recently represented the state at the eastern states regional meeting of the American Retail Federation.

P. Gerald De Simone, a financial consultant, is president of Life Consultants, Inc., Jericho, N.Y.

Professor David S. Lovejoy (GS) is a specialist in colonial and American revolutionary history at the University of Wisconsin.

James W. G. Watson last fall formed the partnership of Dyer, Watson & Spieth for the practice of architecture. In May he received the National Council of Architectural Registration Board's certificate.

Lou Murgo left the Rhode Island area last summer and is teacher-coach at Aragon High, San Mateo, Calif.

John A. Chopoorian is president of Amcon Industries, Inc., New Bedford, Mass.

Richard E. Woodsum was graduated from the University of Maine last June with a master's of education in guidance and counseling. He's now a director of guidance at the Garland Street Junior High in Bangor, Me. Woodsum is also working for a certificate of advanced standing in guidance and counseling at the University of Maine.

'55 Robert E. Kenny has been appointed by Dravo Corporation of Pittsburgh as a director of market development and planning. Bob served in the commercial research division of United States Steel Corporation for the past five years.

Dr. Gerald Borodach has joined the Emerson Hospital faculty as anesthesiologist. He also heads the new department known as inhalation therapy at the Bedford (Mass.) Hospital.

Thomas F. Jones, Jr., and Robert D. Fitzgerald have been named vice-presidents in the banking department at Harris Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago.

Jeff Spranger, a teacher at St. George's School, Newport, was national (and Narragansett Bay) "S" boat champion last year.

Robert V. Spalding is in Boston as assistant vice-president of Studley Shupert & Co.

Charles J. Deignan is national sales manager with the Toni Co., Chicago.

Charles D. Blythe is a marketing specialist with the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., North Chicago, Ill.

T. Robley Louttit, Jr., president of the Louttit Corp., and Paul J. Choquette, Jr., '60, Gilbane Building Company general counsel, have been named to Industrial National Bank of Rhode Island's Providence Area Advisory Board. As members of this board, the two Brunonians will be concerned with matters of broad policy, such as the development of new business, local items of interest to the bank, and other financial considerations which might be recommended to bank management. Louttit is a director of Old Colony Cooperative Bank, a director of the Providence Boys Club, and a member of the board of associates of Barrington College, among his many civic activities. Choquette, a graduate of Harvard Law, served as counsel to former Governor John Chafee and was associated earlier with the Providence law firm of Edwards & Angell.

'56 Sheldon P. Siegel, executive vice-president and general manager of WLVT-TV (Channel 39), Allentown, Pa., has been listed in the Eastern regional edition of *Who's Who in America*. He was picked by the Allentown Jaycees as the Outstanding Young Man of the Year in 1968.

John C. Donaldson, Jr., has been named Buick's assistant zone manager in the Boston Zone. He has a master's in business administration from the University of Pennsylvania.

Robert R. Knauff is commanding officer with the USCG Marine Inspection Detachment, New London, Conn.

Alan F. Atwood, a systems analyst, is in the corporate systems department with Kaiser Steel Corp., Oakland, Calif.

Peter A. Rona is now a geophysicist with ESSA Atlantic Oceanographic and Meteorological Labs, Miami, Fla.

Melvin Martin Pombo is located in Tokyo, where he is manager of development with Hercules Far East Ltd.

Frank R. Yanni is assistant regional director for export with Wyeth International, Ltd., with responsibilities for Central America and the Caribbean.

Bernard Iser has been on the staff of Queens College of the City University of New York since July of 1966 and as assistant business manager since July of 1967. Last spring he served as a member of an Ad-Hoc Faculty-Student Committee to propose a new system of campus governance. He's also in his second year as a member of the special advisory committee for the School of General Studies.

Allan E. Bulley, Jr., has been made president of Bulley & Andrews, a general contracting firm in Chicago. He is the fourth generation Bulley to head a building construction firm on the North American continent.

George P. Clayson, 3rd, has been named a senior vice-president with Industrial National Bank of Rhode Island.

'57 Phillips V. Dean and his wife and nine-year-old son, residents of North Kingstown, R.I., left last fall for a three-year sea adventure which will take them to ports along the Eastern seaboard, the West Indies, through the Caribbean, and to Hawaii. They sailed from the East Greenwich Yacht Club on their 40-foot yawl, Marelle. Some 10 years ago, as newlyweds, the Deans decided to work and save for five years and then spend a year traveling in

foreign lands. Over the years their sights have changed, from Europe to the West Indies, and their mode of travel from the auto to the yawl. And their timetable has almost tripled. To make the trip possible, Dean resigned as assistant professor at Rhode Island Junior College.

Arthur B. L. Richardson is working in Honolulu as president of Marketing Programs International.

Raymond D. Sherlock, Jr., an expert in data processing, is supervisor of computer systems with National Airlines, Inc., Miami.

Michael Klein has joined the staff of the National Better Business Bureau, Inc., as legal editor. Among his responsibilities is the looseleaf service "Do's and Don'ts in Advertising." He was formerly district attorney in Kings County, N.Y.

William Van Loan has been appointed product manager for Tab in Atlanta, Ga. His new responsibility will deal with the marketing of Tab, which was the first low-calorie soft drink developed by the Coca-Cola Co.

Robert A. Corrigan is associate professor and acting chairman of the American Civilization Program at the University of Iowa. He received both his M.A. and Ph.D. from the University of Pennsylvania. In 1963-64 he served as instructor in American Civilization at Penn and visiting lecturer at the Philadelphia Museum College of Art. He went to Iowa the next year. Last summer, Bob served as director of the NEH Summer Institute for Afro-American Culture.

William R. Fortner has left Cleveland and assumed a new position with the Unitarian Society of New Jersey. Bill had been president of the Cleveland Brown Club for several years.

Mark K. Kessler was one of three appointed to the cabinet of the Youth and Young Adult Division of the 1970 Allied Jewish Appeal-Israel Emergency Fund in Philadelphia. Mark, an attorney, has been named chairman of young lawyers.

Robert T. Stevenson, Jr., has been promoted to assistant vice-president in the marketing division with Commercial National Bank of Peoria.

Richard D. Godfrey is one of the new senior vice-presidents named last month by Industrial National Bank of Rhode Island.

Karl M. Eckel is a research supervisor with the Armstrong Cork Co., Lancaster, Pa.

William C. Hudson is assistant professor of mathematics and chairman of the math department at Suffolk County Community College, Selden, N.Y.

William N. Poillon is research associate in the department of biochemistry at Columbia University's College of Physicians and Surgeons.

'58 Steve Feinstein purchased a camp for boys in Casco, Me. Called Camp Samoset II, the land is located on Pleasant Lake. For many years, the camp was owned and operated by Dave Mishel '27, a member of the Brown Iron Men football team, at which time it was called Camp Brunonia. Steve issues an invitation to any Brunonians in the area to drop in and say hello.

Larry Delhagen, CLU, has been awarded his first national quality award. He reports that his new agency in Providence ranks first for the year among all of Manhattan Life's new agencies.

Robert L. Jones has been promoted to system test and design manager in the Boulder, Colo., laboratory of IBM's systems development division. He and Margaret and their two children live at 7702 Essex Place, Boulder.

Owen P. Driscoll is manager of IBM Corporation in Greensboro, N.C. His group of IBM programmers provides programming support to the Bell Telephone Labs in Greensboro.

Dr. John E. Harris (GS) has been appointed assistant professor of food toxicology in the department of nutrition and food science at MIT. He has been on the faculty as a research associate since 1965.

Thomas J. Vetter has his own general insurance agency, with offices at 201 East Broad St., Rochester, N.Y.

Capt. Albert F. Clark is currently serving a tour of duty in the F.E.A., flying A-C 130's. He's an Air Force career officer and is shortly to be promoted to the rank of major.

'59 Rabbi Daniel S. Wolk has been appointed a member of the social

issues committee of Family Service of Westchester, N.Y. He is at Congregation Emanu-El of Westchester in Harrison.

Clyde W. Hawley is a project engineer with Fram Corp., Tulsa, Okla. His home address: 7728 E. 53rd Place, Tulsa.

C. G. Hokanson left Lear, Siegler, Inc., as vice-president of marketing in an aerospace products division to work for his M.B.A. at Harvard, where he is a member of the Class of '70.

Bruce F. Anderson, a banker, is vice-president and senior trust officer with Niagara Frontier Bank of New York, Buffalo. He had been a trust officer with Omaha National Bank.

Dr. W. Scott Nettrour is completing his fourth year of residency in orthopedic surgery at the University of Pittsburgh.

'60 Trowbridge Callaway, 3rd, has been promoted to vice-president in the trust department of Northern Trust Bank of Chicago.

Francis V. Boragine is working in Chicago as sales manager with Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.

Stuart P. Doling is senior attorney with the New York State Department of Audit and Control, Albany.

Major Robert S. Reynolds is deputy director for product assurance with the U.S. Army Aviation Command, St. Louis, Mo.

'61 Donald S. Lindsay has been named assistant vice-president and assistant personnel director of The Bowery Savings Bank, the nation's largest mutual savings bank. He holds his M.A. from Columbia and joined the New York bank in 1961.

Thomas A. Daffron is an American Political Science Association Congressional Fellow, Washington, D.C. He's on leave from his position as associate editor of the News-Journal Papers, Wilmington, Del.

Joseph A. Cerutti has been serving as plant superintendent at Hodgson House in Millis, Mass., since March of 1969. "Am directly responsible for the manufacture of about 300 pre-fabricated houses per year," he says.

Lawrence M. Reggie is an analyst with the Department of Defense, located at Fort Meade, Md.

Keith C. Humphreys has been named manager of the Bellevue Avenue (Newport) branch of the Industrial National Bank of Rhode Island.

Dr. Adrian Perachio has been promoted to neurophysiologist at Yerkes Primate Research Center, Emory University.

'62 Lt. Col. Arthur E. Allen (GS) is commander of the 443rd Technical Training Squadron at the Military Airlift Command, Altus AFB, Okla. Among his

In a Vietnam leper colony—who was helped

At the age of eight, Dr. Augustus A. White '57 made a long-range decision to follow in his father's footsteps as a medical doctor. With this goal in mind, he followed a demanding studies schedule. Helped by his mother, who worked as a high school teacher after his father's sudden death, Gus White was graduated cum laude from Brown.

Next came Stanford Medical School, where he served as president of the Medical Student Association before graduating in 1961. He took his internship at the University of Michigan Hospital, directing his knowledge and skills to the field of orthopedic surgery. After one year of general surgical residency at the Presbyterian Medical Center in San Francisco, Dr. White moved to New Haven to specialize in orthopedic surgery at Yale Medical Center.

After completing training in 1966, he joined the Army and was assigned as a captain to Vietnam as an orthopedic surgeon in charge of a medical team attached to an evacuation hospital supporting the First Air Cavalry Division near Da Nang.

While in Vietnam, Dr. White became interested in a 900-patient leper colony, operated by Catholic sisters, several miles from his station. Although the area was not considered safe from the Viet Cong, Dr. White volunteered his services and visited the leprosarium twice a week during his one-year tour of duty.

"For the six or seven of us involved, this was a profound human experience," he says. "While the members of the colony received excellent custodial care from the group of nuns assigned there, and as much medical care as the only permanent physician could offer, there was much more to be done.

"Being in orthopedic surgery, I was able to be of special service to the patients, most of whom, of course, had trouble with their hands and feet. The patients tended to be most grateful and sometimes our staff would sit and talk and then wonder who was helped most by our efforts—the patients or the doctors."

Two years ago, Tom Keeney, son of former Brown President Barnaby C. Keeney, wrote home about the work of Dr. White: "Gus has done an amazing job there, not only in a medical sense, but in improving relations between us and the Vietnamese. I only wish this kind of thing could be more publicized, both here in Vietnam and back in the States."

On one occasion, Dr. White volunteered for medical evacuation duty and rescued a wounded soldier via helicopter from an isolated mountainside in hostile territory. For his dedication and bravery to his country as well as his compassion and understanding of the Vietnamese people, he was awarded the Bronze Star.

A further honor came to Dr. White



present duties is the task of providing support for the world's largest aircraft, the C-5 Galaxy, huge jet transport that experts say will revolutionize military air transportation.

1st Lt. Peter M. Getz is stationed at Korat Royal Thai AFB, Thailand. He is with the 388th Fighter Wing for air operations in Southeast Asia, the Far East, and the Pacific area.

Henry B. Biller is assistant professor in the psychology department of the Child Study Center, George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, Tenn.

Prentice Bowsher, II, a journalist, is with the Center for Political Research, Washington, D.C.

R. Eugene Kopf has been named personnel manager at the Cranston-Warwick (R.I.) plant of the Geigy Chemical Corp.

John P. Bassler has left Procter & Gamble after three years and has accepted the position of account supervisor with McCann-Erickson Advertising, Ltd., London, England.

'63 Walter W. White is selling real estate with Lawrence Associates, 16 Oak St., Ridgewood, N.J. He's also been back to college, taking a course in industrial real estate at Fairleigh-Dickinson University. Before settling down to work, Walt took a trip around the world by himself. He flew to Turkey and then to Greece, where

he joined friends on their 52 foot ketch. For two months he sailed through the Greek Isles, and then down to Malta, Tunis, the Coast of Spain, and finally to Gibraltar.

"Left my friends at Gibraltar and went around Africa," he says. "Went to Morocco, Dakar, and then to Liberia. It was here that I met Art Padmore '62, who had lived across the hall from me at Harkness House. Met Dave Donnelly '63 in Capetown and Peter McDonald '63 in Kenya. Went on three safaris while in Africa, all with camera, not gun. The last leg of the trip was to the Far East, with stops at Bangkok, Hong Kong, Singapore, among other places, and then to Australia, Fiji, and Tahiti. Never had any reservations anywhere and had no trouble getting reservations. The main purpose of my trip was to study real estate conditions around the world. The best places for real estate investment are Hawaii, Australia, the coast of Spain, and South Africa."

Robert L. Brown reports that he has changed jobs and is working for the Communications Satellite Corp., Washington, D.C. He's in the international division, dealing with the International Telecommunications Corporation.

Jay I. Gerard received his master's degree in music and music education from Columbia Teachers College. He taught choral music for two years at Bergenfield High School, Bergenfield, N.J., but returned to Columbia last fall to pursue his studies in music and music education for his doctorate.

Dr. Carl E. Lane is at the Vanderbilt University Medical Center as assistant resident in surgery.

Marc M. Nezer is president of Public Systems, Inc., Lexington, Mass.

Yoichi Matsumiya (GS) is a principal associate in the department of neurology at Harvard Medical School.

David G. Brush has been promoted to senior associate programmer at the IBM Corporation's systems manufacturing division plant in Kingston, N.Y.

Dr. Stephen S. Dashev is in his first year as a resident in psychiatry at the University of Colorado's department of psychiatry.

Alan L. MacAdams is international marketing manager for O.T.C. products with Merck, Sharp & Dohme, Sao Paulo S.P., Brazil.

'64 David M. Brodsky last fall resigned his clerkship with U.S. District Judge Bonsal in New York City. In October, he was sworn in as an assistant United States attorney in the office of Robert Morgenthau, U.S. attorney for the Southern district of New York. "In the month between jobs I worked a bit in the Lindsay campaign and got some rest. Among the other assistant attorneys I'm working with are two alumni, Elkan Abramowitz '61 and Jim Schreiber '65."

Allan M. Gittleman and Ellen were quite proud when their thoroughbred mare, Windscent, was named R.I. State Reserve Champion for 1969 in the Green Hunter division.

Richard E. Franklin (GS) is chairman of science services at Hingham High School, Hingham, Mass.

Arthur J. Helmbrecht, Jr., is a senior research associate with the National Broadcasting Co., New York City.

Michael S. Koleda is assistant professor of business administration at the University of Pittsburgh.

Mircea Manicattide is an underwriter with Connecticut General Life Insurance Co., Hartford.

Thomas Beckett Delany was featured in the lead of a *Wall Street Journal* article concerning his activities as a security analyst at the brokerage house of Abraham & Co. "Given to conservative ties and three-piece suits, the wavy-haired Mr. Delany seems the model young man on Wall Street," the story said. "That is, until 4 p.m. Then, donning a white crash helmet, he dashes to a nearby park, hops on a glistening chrome-and-black BSA motorcycle, and roars off to his home in Manhattan's Greenwich Village." The story went on to relate how a growing number of young big city commuters have abandoned stuffy commuter trains, packed subways, and freeway traffic jams in favor of the motorcycle.

Mitchell A. Himmell is secretary-treasurer of Lulejian & Associates, Inc., Redondo Beach, Calif.

James R. Shortell is a clinical psychologist with Mid-Fairfield Child Guidance Center, Norwalk, Conn.

Leonard G. Cohen, a research scientist, is a member of the technical staff at Bell Telephone Labs, Holmdel, N.J.

Professor Robert A. Gilkey is English instructor at Old Rochester Regional High School in Mattapoisett, Mass.

Frederick F. Sommer is superintendent of plant engineering with the Ford Motor Company, Chicago Heights Stamping.

Ronald B. Starsberg is a pilot with Eastern Air Lines, working out of the John F. Kennedy Airport in New York City.

'65 Daniel R. McWethy was discharged from the Navy as a LTjg last August and is a loan officer with the Vermont Bank & Trust Co., Bennington, Vt.

Gerald J. Michael has received his Ph.D. in electrical engineering from Cornell. He has accepted a position as a research engineer with United Aircraft Research Laboratories in East Hartford.

Dean K. Vegosen is law clerk to Judge David Dyer, U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals, Miami, Fla.

William B. Donley is an instructor in electrical engineering at Purdue University.

Thomas R. DuHamel is working with the Worcester (Mass.) Youth Guidance Center as a clinical psychologist. He hopes to receive his Ph.D. from UMass. in June.

John A. Murray, 3rd, a public accountant, is on the audit staff of Lybrand, Ross Bros. & Montgomery, Boston.

the most?

last month when the U.S. Jaycees selected him as one of the Ten Outstanding Young Men of 1969.

While currently serving as assistant professor of orthopedic surgery at Yale, Dr. White is presently engaged in establishing medical training programs for disadvantaged citizens. This personal commitment is twofold: first, to interest youth in various fields of medicine and, secondly, to assist in filling available quotas in medical schools.

A staunch believer that the problems of American poor can best be solved by individual citizen participation, Dr. White is presently outlining a plan to correlate private contributions of manpower and money with local and federal government resources. His ultimate goal is to establish and maintain health care facilities, emphasizing proper diets for the underprivileged, as well as training programs of medical personnel in ghetto areas throughout the U.S.

At Brown, White was secretary of the sophomore class, president of Delta Upsilon, Brown Key, Sphinx Club, BYG, Sigma Xi, a starting end on the football team, and winner of the Class of 1910 Award. He was also voted Most Likely to Succeed. To date, he's made his supporters look pretty good.

Marriages

1950—Henry C. Barksdale and Barbara C. Miller of New York City, Oct. 11. At home: 405 E. 54th St., Apt. 5C, New York City.

1952—Dudley R. Bohlen and Noma A. Roberts, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence L. Robert of Bryn Mawr, Pa., Nov. 29. George N. Diederick '52 was an usher.

1959—Robert L. Friedlander and Pennie J. Pickering, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Pickering, Jr., of Geneva, Switzerland, Nov. 8.

1960—Kenneth Beaugrand and Augusta Barnard, daughter of Henry Barnard of Far Hills, N.J., and the late Mrs. Barnard, Nov. 22.

1961—William N. Ohlson, Jr., and Marguerite M. Connolly, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Connolly of Lynn, Mass., Nov. 28. Richard Considine '61 was best man, and Edward Forbes '62 was an usher.

1962—Arnold L. Blasbalg and Ruth Rubin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Rubin of Providence, Nov. 30. Morton L. Blasbalg '50 was best man, and Merrill I. Hassenfeld '61 was an usher.

1962—Dr. John D. Spiewak and Rachel Szabo, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chaim Szabo, in Tel-Aviv, Israel, Nov. 19.

1964—David V. DeLuca and Susan B. Secrest, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward B. Secrest of Brighton, N.Y., Nov. 29. Richard Goeltz '64 was best man. At home: 13 Buckingham St., Brighton, N.Y.

1964—Dr. Henry W. Eisenberg and Ellen J. Gans, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Howard M. Gans of Shaker Heights, O., Nov. 15.

1964—Peter C. Ramsey and Mary-Alice Ives, daughter of George H. Ives of Glendale, N.Y., and the late Mrs. Ives, Nov. 15.

1964—Dennis B. Ruggles and Susan M. Gissler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest L. Gissler of Reading, Mass., Nov. 22. Christopher West '64 was best man, and Dr. Martin Feldman '58 was an usher.

1965—Roy R. Perry, Jr., and Jana L. Driscoll, daughter of Mrs. Maurice E. Driscoll of Braintree, Mass., and the late Mr. Driscoll, Oct. 24.

1966—Lt. Frederick Keenan, USN, and Katharine H. French, daughter of Mrs. Meredith J. French of Bristol, R.I., Dec. 20. Dr. Richard M. T. Fee '66 and Lt. Stephen Williams, USN, '66 were ushers.

1966—Lt. Richard L. Parisen, USN, and Margaret A. Heikkinen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph I. Heikkinen of Mountain View, Calif., Dec. 20. At home: 7335 Deep Run, Apt. 513, Birmingham, Mich.

1967—Michael Rubinger and Robin S. Shepard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Irving H. Shepard of Mamaroneck, N.Y., Nov. 30.

1968—Lt. David H. Buchanan, Jr., U.S.A., and Mary K. Gilmore, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur S. Gilmore of Coatesville, Pa., Nov. 22. William Gerard '68 was an usher.

1969—Lonnie Brunini and Patricia Hatfield, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Hatfield of Wenham, Mass., Oct. 4. Gregory Beckham '69 was best man, and Stephen

MacQuarrie '69, Richard Higginbotham '69, and Alphonse Liquori '69 were ushers.

1969—John G. Rallis and Sharon A. From of Elmhurst, Ill., June 27. At home: 200 Swanton St., Apt. 722, Winchester, Mass.

1969 GS—Alan E. Rosenberg and Donna Brown, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John E. Brown of Clayton, Mo., Aug. 24. At home: 127 Grand St., Middletown, Conn.

1969 GS—Philip C. Taylor and Muriel J. Allison, daughter of Everett Allison of Greenwood, R.I., and the late Mrs. Allison, Dec. 20. Robert Marino GS '69 was an usher.

1969—Frank A. Tucker, Jr., and Gayle A. Solar, daughter of Mrs. William Solar of Swampscott, Mass., and the late Mr. Solar, Sept. 6.

1969—Phillip I. Zuckerman and Heather Askington, Nov. 16. Robert Pounder GS '69 was best man.

Births

1941—To Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Bechtold of Barrington, R.I., a daughter, Marcy Elizabeth, Nov. 7.

1947—To Dr. and Mrs. Stanley B. Koehler of Lynn, Mass., a son, Eric H., May 19.

1953—To Mr. and Mrs. Donald S. Presel of Cranston, R.I., their first child, a daughter, Ronna Lynn, Oct. 21.

1954—To Mr. and Mrs. John W. Melone of Stow, Mass., their tenth child and seventh daughter, Kristin Maria, Nov. 24.

1956—To Mr. and Mrs. William R. Noble, Jr., of Hackensack, N.J., a son, William Bryant, Nov. 19.

1957—To Mr. and Mrs. Burton W. Blank of Riverdale, N.Y., a daughter, Diana Ruth, Sept. 19.

1957—To Mr. and Mrs. Stephen R. Cottrell of Alexandria, Va., their second child, a daughter, Amy Ruth, Oct. 24.

1957—To Major Karl F. Lauenstein, USAF, and Mrs. Lauenstein of Springfield, Va., their second child and second daughter, Jean Marie, Nov. 10.

1957—To Mr. and Mrs. Thaddeus S. Newell, III, of Rochester, N.Y., their third son, Dana Boardman, Oct. 23.

1961—To Mr. and Mrs. Michael K. Bateman of Barrington, Ill., a son, Michael Kean, Nov. 5.

1961—To Mr. and Mrs. Donald Lindsay of Millwood, N.Y., a daughter, Jennifer Foster, Nov. 15.

1962—To Mr. and Mrs. Bruce D. Goettel of North Olmstead, O., their first child, a son, Bruce Daniel, Jr., July 1.

1962—To Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Grigg of Kingston, Mass., Jennifer Lydia, born July, 1968, and Jessica Amanda, born December, 1969.

1963 GS—To Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Rader of Hamden, Conn., their first child, a daughter, Sharon, Oct. 19.

1963—To Mr. and Mrs. Richard L. Rubin of Flushing, N.Y., their second child and second son, Corey, Nov. 26.

1964—To Mr. and Mrs. William A. Levine of New York City, a son, Daniel Alan, Nov. 7.

1964—To Mr. and Mrs. Carl E. Mooradian of Niagara Falls, N.Y., a daughter, Stacy Lynn, Nov. 25.

1964—To Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Weinberg of Rockville Centre, N.Y., a daughter, Beth Sari, Oct. 20. Mrs. Weinberg is the former Joanne Blumenfeld P'65. Uncle is Jeffrey Blumenfeld '69.

1965—To Mr. and Mrs. Kevin L. Cutler of Clifton, N.J., their first child, a daughter, Kristen Genevieve, Feb. 3, 1969.

1966—To Mr. and Mrs. George Manfredi of Los Angeles, Calif., their first child, a son, Christopher Joseph, Nov. 28.

1966—To Lt. John A. Stabb, USN, and Mrs. Stabb of Argentia, Newfoundland, a daughter, Ingrid Regina, Sept. 20.

1970—To Mr. and Mrs. Gerald E. Smith of Esmond, R.I., their second child, a daughter, Marion Tay, Nov. 24.

Deaths

WILLIAM HAMLIN CADY '98, A.M. '05

in East Providence, R.I., Dec. 7. He was a retired textile chemist and colorist and founder of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists. A chief chemist and later consultant for the United States Finishing Co. of Providence for much of his career, he worked for seven years as a coordinator for the second edition of the "Color Index." The reference work is a dictionary of dyes produced in this country and Europe and is considered invaluable in the dyestuff field. In 1946, he received the AATCC's Olney Medal and was cited as "an accomplished textile chemist, master colorist, lifelong student and beloved friend, for valuable contributions to textile chemistry and dyeing." He had served as chief chemist at United States Finishing in 1918 before leaving this firm to work as chief chemist for textile mills in Lawrence and Webster, Mass. He returned to United States Finishing as chief chemist in 1931. From 1938 to 1948, he worked in the firm's Norwich, Conn., plant and returned to Providence as a consultant to the company in 1948, retiring in 1952. He was a past president of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists and Merri-mack Valley Brown Club, and a member of the Rhode Island Historical and American Chemical Societies, American Society for Testing Materials, and the Textile Research Institute. Alpha Delta Phi, Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi. His brother is Walter A. Cady, 127 Power St., Providence.

DR. JOHN GLADDING CANFIELD '08

in Orlando, Fla., in the spring of 1969. He was president of Vita Labor Savings Tools Co., Winter Park, Fla. For 50 years he had researched in the use of special medically-approved diets in the treatment of cancer and other so-called incurable diseases. In his opinion he felt it might revolutionize the practice of medicine and eventually reduce mortality rates and human suffering. He was founder and president of the American Liberty Foundation, a non-profit Christian Educational Foundation dedicated to the propagation of the Faith and the Preservation of Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness under Almighty God. He was awarded an honorary Ph.D. degree from Belin Memorial University of Virginia in 1962 because of his exposure of subversive elements in the world since 1928. He was the author of the book *Good and Evil Figs*, and editor of *Back Stage*, published by the Church of the Healing Christ. Theta Delta Chi. His widow is Margaret H. Canfield, 320 East Kings Way, Winter Park.

ROBERT DEXTER CHASE '11

in North Bergen, N.J., Dec. 5. He was formerly president and publisher's consultant for Chase & Richardson, Inc., New York City. He also had been administrative advertising manager for *Parents Magazine* and *American Home Magazine*, and manager of M. J. Chase Co., Pawtucket, R.I., manufacturers of toys, dolls, and hospital manikins. Theta Delta Chi. His son is John W. Chase, Plum Beach Rd., Saunderstown, R.I.

WALTER LEWIS ALLEN '12

in Providence, R.I., Nov. 24. He was president and treasurer of the jewelry company which bears his name. He served with the 103rd Field Artillery of the Rhode Island National Guard on the Mexican border in 1916. He was commissioned a first lieutenant in 1917 and served in France with the 77th division of New York City in World War I. He was a member of the Providence Jewelers Club. His daughter is Miss Nancy M. Allen, 190 Elmgrove Ave., Providence, R.I.

JOSEPH BERNARD HUMPHREY '12

in Saratoga Springs, N.Y., Oct. 26. He was retired as executive vice-president of the Adirondack Trust Co., Saratoga Springs. He also had been employed as cashier and trust officer with the Ballston Spa (N.Y.) National Bank. Upon retirement from Adirondack Trust, he continued in a consulting capacity after 52 years of active work in the banking field, 24 years at Ballston Spa and the remainder in Saratoga Springs. Delta Kappa Epsilon. His son is John W. Humphrey, 33 Webster St., Saratoga Springs.

ARTHUR HENRY HIGGINS '13

in Opa-Locke, Fla., Oct. 19. He was president of Hollystone Co. of Miami, Inc., manufacturers of pre-cast concrete, and a former general contractor and builder. During World War I, he served as a second lieutenant in the chemical warfare service of the U.S. Army. He was a former president of the city council in Opa-Locke and served as president of General Contractor of Miami for two years. Kappa Sigma. His widow is Alice C. Higgins, 705 Sharar Ave., Opa-Locke.

ISAAC DWIGHT MINER '13

in Warwick, R.I., Nov. 25.

TOTA FUJII A.M. '17

in Yokohama, Japan, Oct. 11. He received his A.B. degree from Jewell College. His widow is Mrs. Tota Fujii, No. 969-14 Tsutsujigaoka, Yabecho, Totsuka-Ku, Yokohama.

WALTER J. STEIN '17

in Narragansett, R.I., Jan. 8. Walter Stein enrolled at Brown in 1913 after he had been told by a Chicago alumnus that the University had a crew. Although the sport was formally recognized by Brown in 1857, and the first intercollegiate rowing meet was held two years later, rowing was not a part of the athletic scene on College Hill in the fall of 1913.

When Stein, a lad who had rowed extensively in Chicago as a boy, learned that crew had been dropped at Brown many years before his arrival, he demanded his tuition back and prepared to leave.

"Fortunately," he later recalled, "Dean Randall talked me out of it, explaining that Brown University did, after all, have other things to recommend it."

Back in 1948, Stein was among the first alumni to take an enthusiastic and active interest in reviving rowing at Brown, at least on an informal basis. He was stimulated by the undergraduate group of that period, led by the late Jim Donaldson '50.

Also in the late 1940's, Stein was involved in the formation of the Brown Rowing Association. This organization included not only Brown alumni but also alumni from many other colleges.

Through Stein's efforts, in 1951 Alumni Secretary William McCormick '23 was invited to sit in at all meetings of the Rowing Association and relay the deliberations of that group to President Wriston.

At that time, the University was reluctant to take on crew as an informal sport. Stein was of the opinion that a better informed administration might eventually become a more willing administration where crew was concerned. Finally, in the spring of 1955 crew gained informal recognition and no one was more pleased than Stein.

Over the years in the development of crew, Stein was a generous benefactor and ardent supporter, both in terms of time and money. Among other contributions, he donated two shells, both of which bear his name. In the spring of 1965, Stein donated the handsome Walter J. Stein Trophy, which is competed for each year by Brown, Harvard, and Rutgers.

One of Stein's last tangible contributions to Brown crew came several years ago when he personally raised the first \$23,000 needed to finance the new rowing tank, which was opened last month.

"Walter Stein had a tremendous interest and love in Brown crew," Coach Vic Michalson says. "His persistence set up the endowment fund in the early 1950's and he spearheaded the drive for the new rowing tank."

Stein was born in Chicago on Nov. 23, 1893. He attended Northwestern Military Academy at Geneva, Ill., before entering Brown. At one time he was president of the Chicago Power and Refrigerator Co. For 15 years, until his retirement in 1959, he owned and operated Walter J. Stein, Inc., a steel exporting firm in New York City.

He was a member of Delta Kappa Epsilon, a life member of the Chicago Athletic Club, and a member of the Yale Club in New York City.

He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Marion (Rexstein) Stein; two sons, E. P. Bruce Stein '42 of Boca Raton, Fla., and Dyke Williams Stein of Orlando, Fla.

JAMES FRANCIS ARMSTRONG '18

in Providence, R.I., Nov. 26. He was a partner in the law firm of Armstrong, Gibbons, and Lodge. Following graduation, he worked for three years for the Internal Revenue Service in Washington, D.C. He received his LL.B. degree from Harvard University Law School in 1926 and was admitted to the Rhode Island Bar in 1927, when he became a member of the Providence law firm of Hinkley, Allen, Tingley & Philips. He remained with them until 1944, when he started a private practice. He had served as chairman of the Rhode Island advisory tax committee from 1937 to 1940. In 1946, he founded Armstrong, Gibbons, Black & Lodge. He also had been a tax advisor to two governors. At the time of his death, he was a director of 10 Providence firms and had been a director of eight other firms in various parts of the country. Phi Kappa. His daughter is Mrs. James T. Lodge, 6 Wingate Rd., Providence.

FRANK DONALD BRIGHAM '20

in Mystic, Conn., June 30. He was retired as an executive officer of Burlington Industries, Burlington, Md. He previously was supervisory head of Alliance Selling Association, a subsidiary of M. Lowenstein & Sons, and he was in charge of the planning department and cloth buyer of Pacific Mills, New York City. Delta Upsilon. His widow is Marion B. Brigham, 206 Washington St., Norwich, Conn.

KENNETH GRIGG '20

in Lincolnton, N.C., Dec. 20, 1955. Since 1919, he was owner of Kenneth Grigg, a cotton broker in Lincolnton who sold cotton on a commission basis. He previously was a bank clerk with the County National Bank in Lincolnton. Delta Kappa Epsilon. His widow is Rose W. Grigg, 324 North Oak St., Lincolnton.

PHILIP PEARCE BORDEN '21

in Greenwich, Conn., Dec. 7. He retired in 1963 as assistant to the corporate controller of Sylvania Electric Co., having been with them for more than 40 years. He was a member of their Quarter Century Club. During World War I, he served as an apprentice seaman with the U.S. Naval Unit at Brown. After graduation, and employment in Boston, he joined the

accounting department of the company in 1923. Since 1960, he had been controller of central departments, with headquarters in the General Telephone Building in New York City. Previously, he had served in a number of important positions including that as controller of Sylvania's research center in Bayside, N.Y., which later became General Telephone & Electronics Laboratories. Theta Delta Chi. His widow is Priscilla L. Borden, Bote Acres, Greenwich.

William Hastings: No milk-and-water liberal

For close to 70 years, Dr. William T. Hastings '03 spent his life on or near the Brown campus. A member of the faculty for 45 years, chairman of the English department for 13 years, and former national president of Phi Beta Kappa, Dr. Hastings died Dec. 17 in Providence.

A colleague once described him as a "New England Yankee in the finest sense of that description." A former student considered him "a magnificent teacher." Speaking before the Advisory Council years ago, President Wriston said he was "the sort of person without which a university cannot operate."

On campus, he was a familiar figure to countless Brown men. When he spoke, each word was chosen for its exact meaning.

The son of a Connecticut country doctor, Judson Worthington Hastings '76, he entered Brown in the fall of 1899 and remained close to Brown the rest of his life, with the exception of two years he spent at Harvard, where, as he said, "I learned, among other things, the soundness of my training at Brown."

Prof. Hastings began his faculty career upon receiving his A.B. degree in 1903. He progressed through the ranks until he became a full professor in 1935. He served as chairman of the English department from 1937 to 1949.

As a teacher, Dr. Hastings was perhaps at his best around a seminar table where his comments were invariably learned and always judicious. But he gave formal speeches and lectures with style, grace, and wit. He was that rare person who could speak and write with absolute accuracy, without appearing to be stilted.

Dr. Hastings was recognized as one of the country's top Shakespearean scholars. He served for some years as chairman of the advisory board of the Shakespeare Association of America and he was a contributing editor for the Shakespeare Association Bulletin.

Dr. Hastings had an early interest in honors programs, and in 1926 he established the first one on the Brown campus in the English department. He later defended the concept of Phi Beta Kappa as a fraternity of scholars which supports the liberal tradition.

As Professor Elmer M. Blistein '42 said in a faculty tribute: "Dr. Hastings was no

milk-and-water liberal. In the days when it was considered *infra dig* for a Brown professor to say so, he was protesting that Mooney and Billings, Sacco and Vanzetti, and the Scottsboro boys had been deprived of due process. In the days when it was considered *infra dig* for a Brown professor to do so, he marched in NRA parades, he introduced the socialist Norman Thomas when that gentleman arrived to speak at Brown, and he introduced Henry Wallace, the third party candidate in 1948."

Hastings' election as president of the national scholastic fraternity in 1955 was unanimous. He served for three years and then remained historian of the society until his death. He had been elected to Phi Beta Kappa in 1902.

Dr. Hastings wore his Phi Beta Kappa key proudly, and always on his watch chain. He hadn't appeared in public without a vest since his undergraduate days. But, back in 1956 when members of the Washington Chapter—the non-vest generation—decided to wear their keys on their tie clasps, the national president took it in stride.

"I'm glad to see you young fellows still appreciate the key enough to find a new

way to wear it," he said. "But it would never do for an oldster like me. I'm strictly a vest man."

During his undergraduate days, he was editor of the *Liber Brunensis*, class poet, and a member of the Brunonian Board. While a senior, he composed a football song.

Dr. Hastings was secretary of the Brown faculty for 15 years, chairman of the committee on academic honors, and secretary of the Brown chapter of Phi Beta Kappa. He was a deacon of the First Congregational Church (Unitarian) in Providence and for years he served as a trustee of Wheaton College. His fraternity was Delta Upsilon.

His wife was the late Mrs. Hester Jane (Mercer) Hastings P'03, who died in 1953. He is survived by two daughters, Miss Hester Hastings P'31, professor of French and former chairman of the department of Romance Languages at Randolph-Macon Women's College, and Miss Elizabeth Thomson Hastings P'34, dean of Flora Stone Mother College, Case Western Reserve University. A son, Joseph Mercer Hastings '33, is a textile engineer with the Falls Yarn Mill, Woonsocket, R.I.

Dr. William Hastings—Styles changed, but The Key was always worn on the vest.



DR. EARL STANLEY McCOLLEY '21,
A.M. '22

in Cumberland, Md., Nov. 18. Retired as a chief chemist from the Celanese Corporation of America, he was professor of chemistry at Allegany Community College in Cumberland. He earned his Ph.D. degree from Boston University in 1941. He also had taught at Providence, R.I., and Sharon and Quincy (Mass.) High Schools. He was a member of the American Chemical Society. His widow is Ruth W. McColey, 915 Center St., La Vaie, Md.

EDWARD JUDSON PHELPS '21

in Rockland, Mass., Nov. 6. He was senior partner in the Amos A. Phelps and Son Insurance Agency in Rockland. He first joined the Phelps Insurance Agency in 1937, and in 1941 he became a partner in the firm. At the time of his death, he was senior partner. He previously was a buyer for Filene's in Boston. He was vice-president of the Rockland Savings Bank and he was a member of the Investment Committee. He also was on the board of directors of the Rockland Trust Co. Alpha Delta Phi. His widow is Katherine S. Phelps, 230 Myrtle St., Rockland.

GEORGE COLGAN JOHNSTONE '22

in New York City, Nov. 14. He retired in 1964 as president of the American Installment Credit Corporation and the Morris Plan Corporation, the banking group of the Financial General Corporation, a bank holding company in Washington, D.C. He started his career with Brown Bros. & Co., and in 1931 he joined Kidder & Peabody as a security salesman. In 1945 he joined the American Installation Credit Corp. and subsequently was elected president and then vice-chairman. He was a director of the Financial General Corporation, the Bankers Security Life Insurance Society, the Bank of Commerce, the Bank of Buffalo, the Community State Bank of Albany, and the Small Business Investment Company of New York. Delta Kappa Epsilon. His son is Eric Johnstone '53, and his widow is Jean S. Johnstone, 130 East 39th St., New York City.

LUIGI CAPASSO '24

in Providence, R.I., Dec. 13. A bachelor lawyer, he was a colorful and controversial member of the Providence School Committee for 21 years and an independent mayoral candidate in 1958. During his tenure on the school board, he was an outstanding critic of most administration plans and frequently battled at length with the then superintendent of schools, Dr. James F. Hanley. He received his LL.B. degree from Boston University in 1928. In 1930, he was a teacher of Italian and English at Bridgham (R.I.) Junior High School and in July of that year was admitted to the Rhode Island Bar when

he began practicing law. His brother is Thomas Capasso, 150 Acorn St., Providence.

KENNETH MERLE HARLOWE '25

in Providence, R.I., Nov. 27. He was a stage technician for Barker Play House in Providence. Before becoming stage technician for the playhouse, he acted in several productions of the Providence Players. During his undergraduate years he appeared with Sock & Buskin, the college dramatic group. He also had been owner of G. H. Spencer Roofing Co. for 24 years. His widow is Julia Z. Harlowe, 115 Williams St., Providence.

IRVING JOSEPH TRUE '25

in Providence, R.I., Dec. 2. He was a consulting engineer for the Providence Gas Co., and had been employed by the company for 44 years. He was a member of the New England Gas Association and the Providence Engineering Society. He also was a former deacon and trustee of Edgewood Congregational Church, of which he was a member, and a trustee of the William Hall Free Library. His sisters are Nancy True Burns P'22 and Florence True Sabre P'29, and his widow is Katherine T. True, 82 Park Ave., Cranston, R.I.

WARREN FREDERICK ARCHIBALD '32

in East Bridgewater, Mass., Nov. 18. He was a research engineer for Boeing Aircraft, both in Kent, Wash., and in Alabama. He was also associated previously with the American Institute of Laundry in Washington, D.C., and Joliet, Ill.; Aero-Jet of California; and Westinghouse Engineering of Meadville, Pa. He was a member of several engineering organizations and lectured throughout the country on engineering. Sigma Phi Sigma. His son is Roy L. Archibald, 492 Summer St., East Bridgewater.

SELWYN ACKERMAN '50

in Warwick, R.I., Dec. 2. Associated with the David McCahan general agency in Providence, he was a general agent for the Northwest Mutual Life Insurance Co., with an office in the Industrial National Bank Building. In 1968, he was cited by Northwest Mutual for outstanding salesmanship, winning the company's Silver Section Award among 2,500 agents. He previously had been a field representative for the Everett Berlinsky, C.L.U. & Associates, agency of Guardian Life Insurance Co. of America. He was a member of the Life Underwriters Association and the Certified Life Underwriters. His widow is Gloria K. Ackerman, 32 Shadbush Rd., Warwick.

GEORGE JAMES PLASTERAS '66

in New York City, Nov. 24. He attended Seton Hall School of Law and recently was associated with Auchincloss, Parker and Redpath, Asbury Park, N.Y., brokers. Kappa Sigma. His mother is Mrs. James G. Plasteras, 104 Ocean Ave., Allenhurst, N.J.

For Eddie Eayrs, it began with a field goal

When Edwin "Eddie" Eayrs '16 was the senior quarterback at Hope High, he kicked a 40-yard field goal to give the Rhode Island football champions a 4-0 victory over Waltham High of Massachusetts before 10,000 fans.

For Eayrs, this was the start of an illustrious athletic career, although his fame was achieved chiefly as a left-handed pitcher and outfielder in the major and minor leagues and as baseball coach at Brown for six years. He died Nov. 30 at Kent Memorial Hospital at age 79, following a brief illness.

As a freshman, Eayrs was the star hurler on the 1913 Bruin nine that posted an 18-3 record and shared the New England crown with Yale. By the following spring, he had left college to sign with the Pittsburgh Pirates.

Eayrs had three seasons in the major leagues. In addition to his season with the Pirates in 1914, he was with the Boston Braves in 1920-21 and the Brooklyn Dodgers, also in 1921. He had a lifetime .306 batting average and a 1-2 record on the mound while in the majors. His best year was 1920, when he pitched a 5-3 victory over the Giants in the opener and led the team in hitting for the season with a .329 mark.

Most of Eayrs' playing career was spent in the upper minors, playing with such teams as Columbus of the International League and New Haven, Worcester, and the Providence Grays of the Eastern League. He managed at Worcester one year and was both manager and part owner of the Grays. He led the Eastern League in hitting in 1919 with a .346 average, paving the way for his move up to the Braves. Eayrs closed out his career in 1929.

A Navy veteran of World War I, Eayrs worked for a while in the 1930's as a Providence broker, as a cashier at both Lincoln and Narragansett Parks, and as a coordinator at Quonset Point. He also served as a Providence councilman.

In February of 1942, he succeeded John P. Kelleher as head baseball coach at Brown. He resigned after the 1947 season and was replaced by Wilfred "Lefty" Lefebvre.

He is survived by a brother, Richard Eayrs of North Kingstown, R.I.

On Stage:

All the discomforts of home

Off-campus living is a many-splendored thing.

It offers approximately twice as much inconvenience as most dormitories, three times as much dirt, four times as much housekeeping, and an undetermined multiple of harrassment from parents.

On the other hand, it offers an escape from the institutional green walls of the dorms, the lunch lines at the refectory, the underclassmen's hall hockey tournaments, and the necessity of saying good morning to 40 people every day.

As far as 550 Brownmen and Pembrokers are concerned, it is infinitely worth doing.

Boredom with the noise, bull sessions, surveillance and dormitory routine and neighbors are the main reasons for making the move from the security of Brown's residence halls. Three years in a tiny room with walls of a shade popularly known as "vomit green" and an eternity of institutional meals eaten from institutional trays make the prospect of a freer, more casual housing option extremely attractive.

The reality is something else again.

First there's the problem of getting permission to move off. For Brown men, this is fairly simple. An explanation to the dean that one considers the dormitories oppressive, stifling, and deleterious to intellectual development is usually sufficient. For Pembroke seniors, the process is more intricate. They have to wheedle, cajole, browbeat, or otherwise entice their parents into signing a form which draws ominous queries like, "You wouldn't want your sweet innocent little daughter living in a dangerous, filthy, perilous apartment, WOULD YOU?"

Mostly, parents wouldn't, really, because what they know about off campus living is that it means apartments. Who knows what those fool kids are going to keep in that refrigerator of theirs? Who knows what kind of hours they'll keep and what kind of goings-on will go on?

But with the assurance that their dimpled offsprings will conduct themselves with utter decorum and use their apartments as nice quiet places where they can study in peace, most parents capitulate. Sometimes, it's a case of no alternative. Other times, it's a case of realizing the existence of a new destination for the junk that's been cluttering up the basement for the past 10 years. So as fall rolls around, and students return to fourth floor walk-ups located a mere 18 blocks from campus, parents grit their teeth and try not to think about the minimum housing code.

The first order of business for the new homeowners is decor. Around Brown, off campus apartments resemble either the insides of refrigerators or the insides of fun houses, depending on whether the students elect the Modern Sophisticated Look of total white paint or the Up the Establishment look of the brightest things on the chart. This year, most self-respecting apartment dwellers favor purple and orange or mixtures thereof, but a few former fraternity men prefer the wood panelling and red and black accents of Universal Cocktail Lounge.

It's a matter of taste.

And so, when you get around to it, are most apartment arrangements. It takes about a week for apartment dwellers to discover that no two roommates favor the same technique for washing dishes, cooking meat loaf, or making coffee. Likewise, no two have the same opinion on the proper location of a telephone, the logical time for meals, or the definition of "slob."

Another major disillusionment occurs when students realize that Brown fully intends to charge them \$120 for the privilege of not living in University residence halls. Though no one has ever really asked just what and why a "non-residence fee" is, the only plausible explanation seems to be that apartment dwellers will eventually end up occupying more space in Faunce House, the libraries, and the dormitory lounges as the year goes by.

Inevitably, off campus students—like newlyweds—are faced with a collection of probing questions from relatives about "how they like having their own place and everything." Someone invariably wants to know how much weight has been lost, whether roommates are still on speaking terms, and how they're doing with their allergy to dust. What they don't know to ask is whether the puppy still has worms, who took the vacuum cleaner, or when the electricity was cut off.

But probably the most controversial facet of off-campus living is cooking and, secondly, eating what is cooked. This issue begins at the local super market, where every week regular shoppers gather to watch the students try to decide what to buy. Reconciling political views with shopping places is a major problem, since many roommates have been known to refuse food which might actually have had contact with an oppressive California table grape. Reconciling brands of products is a major diplomatic feat, since everyone figures on buying the same brand his mother always buys, and nobody's mother is ever wrong.

The worst *faux pas* is to take a roommate along on the shopping trip, since most students can put things back on shelves just as quickly as others can take them down. But the checkout clerks are used to the student clientele, which they identify by their apartment uniform of rumpled blue jeans—which most of the East Side matrons don't wear—and they smile indulgently as they squash the cans of beans down on the carton of eggs.

While the official consensus seems to be that the advantages of privacy and freedom (freedom of the ironing board, freedom of the dishpan, freedom of the thermostat) outweigh the inconveniences, there are some indications that limits on off campus living for the sake of leaving the Fox Point community intact might serve to keep a few more students intact too. But whatever the fate of apartment residents, everybody's convinced that, like dancing school, it's a Good Experience. Besides, it has all the discomforts of home.

BEVERLY HODGSON

(Miss Hodgson P70 has been editor of the *Brown Daily Herald* for the past year.)



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