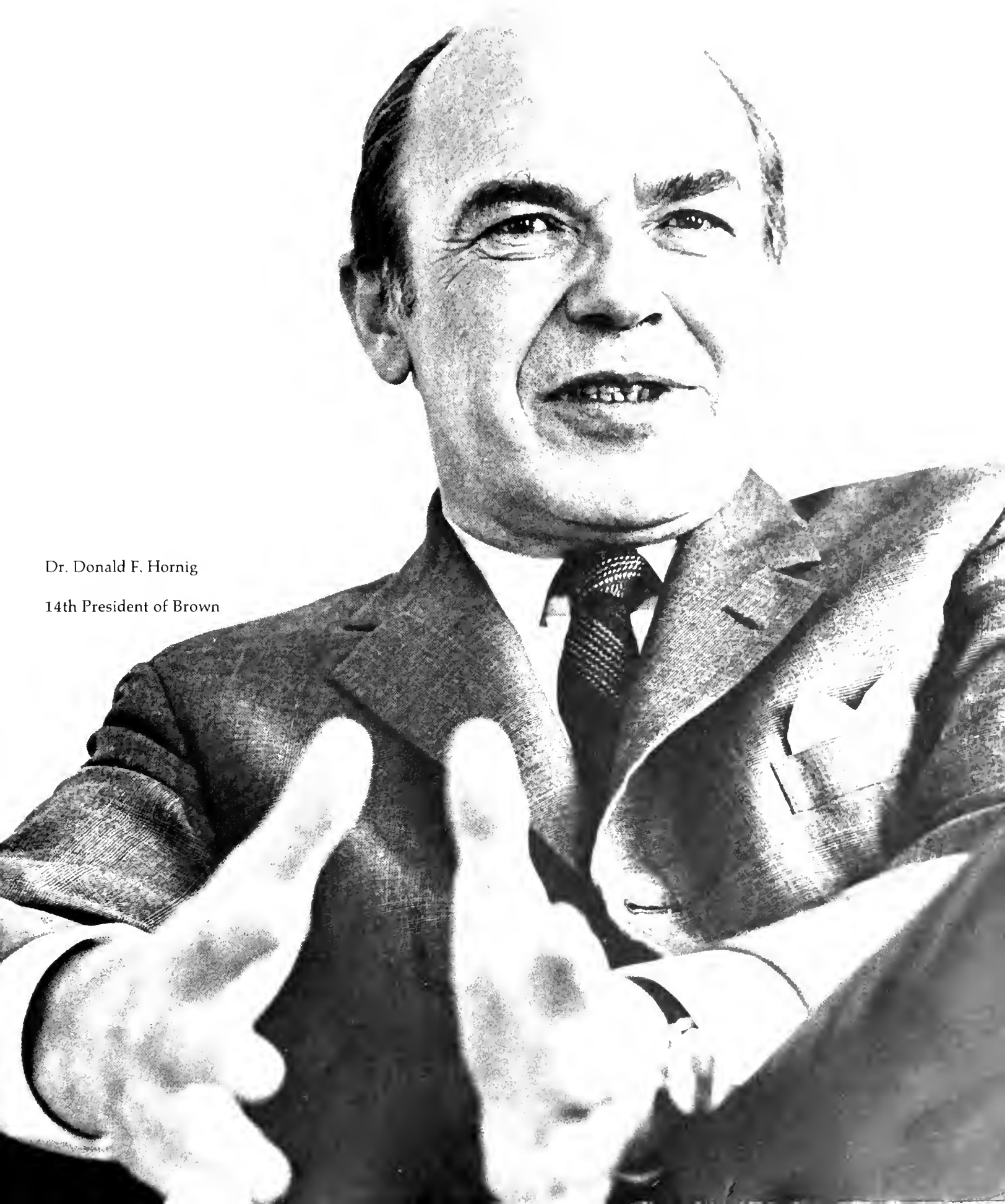




Dr. Donald F. Hornig

14th President of Brown

Mrs. Donald F. Hornig, wife of the newly-appointed 14th President of Brown, is also a former member of the University faculty. She taught chemistry and did research in the Brown chemistry department. Mrs. Hornig did her undergraduate work at Bryn Mawr College and her graduate work at Radcliffe. This picture and the one on the cover of President Hornig are by Michael Boyer.



Brown

Brown Alumni Monthly March 1970, Vol. 70, No. 6

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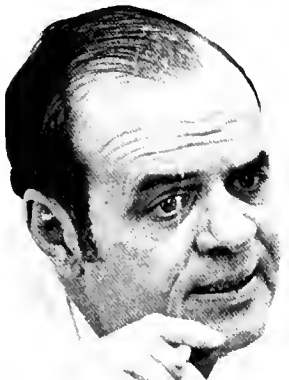
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"Oh, my God"--spit
of tobacco to the
big, Mitchell. Be
stay in the East--

"What about Amherst

"I should say not.

Under the Elms

By the Editors

The apathetic mob

If ever there was a time in American education when it was next to impossible to find out who represents what, it must be now.

At a time when labels are attached to everything—you know, "the forgotten American," "the silent majority," and like that—the campus has its own mysterious classifications. They're called "students," "faculty," "administration," even "alumni." And under those banners, all kinds of viewpoints are flaunted, almost as if someone had taken a vote to find what each of these groups thinks on any particular campus issue.

A Pembroke some months ago punched a rather nice hole in the label market. Asked why she had gone to Washington for the November moratorium against the Vietnam War, she replied: "I didn't like what President Nixon was doing with my 'silence.'"

In January, during a panel discussion on student issues, the hassle over ROTC reared its ugly head. Asked by an alumnus how students on campus felt about ROTC and its phase-out over the next year, Young Republican Club President William Olson '71 replied: "Yes, well our organization didn't get started soon enough on ROTC. We all knew that *students* here were against losing ROTC." Which was an interesting answer, since a survey made by several moderate student organizations last May showed that while 68 percent of the 1,300 students polled wanted ROTC to remain on campus, 55 percent also wanted it to conform to the seven guidelines set down by the faculty (BAM, May, 1969).

Student Olson's loose translation was less inaccurate than it was presumptuous, for somewhat like President Nixon's "silent majority" among the American people, there is an apathetic mob on the campus as well and it becomes clearer every day that no one speaks for them, although many are trying. The Cammarian Club (the student government) is now going through an identity crisis, and one of the underlying factors is the knowledge that only about 10 percent of the student body participates in its elections. This is not necessarily a new development, but there does appear to be an increasing number of people asking the Cam Club "says who?" when it comments on various campus issues.

Yet if no one can be sure what students really think on many issues, there is even a greater uneasiness when it comes to the faculty. For like it or not, it is true that over the last two years, about one-fifth of the 500 eligible voting members of the

faculty actually exercise that right with any consistency. Only for the marathon meetings held to discuss the adoption of a new curriculum last spring did the faculty turn out in record numbers. At an April meeting to weigh the fate of ROTC, the vote was 115 to 55 in favor of keeping ROTC programs on the campus, but in a different form than they have existed over the years. More often than not, faculty attendance runs between 100 and 150, and too many of the votes are too close for comfort to provide a sense of conviction that the "faculty" has made a decision or a recommendation.

None of this is to say that the decisions made by the faculty—or the Cam Club, for that matter—are wrong or that the result would have been different had more eligible members participated in the decision. And it is quite true that since students and faculty alike have an open opportunity to take part, so must they live with whatever decisions are made in their absence.

What is unsettling is the apathy—today, complain-tomorrow syndrome that provides too many people of all persuasions with golden opportunities to misuse the silence.

Goodbye to old barbs

There is an old, inside barb going around that while the Pembroke Alumnae Council deals with the great issues of the day at its annual meetings, the Associated Alumni of Brown, at its yearly Alumni Council sessions, is entertained by magicians.

There is an element of truth in that statement, for three years ago—in response to visiting alumni who wanted a light program following the Friday night dinner—Associated Alumni directors did schedule an entertaining magician.

It is also true that in most of the recent Alumni Council sessions, the programs were more serious than light and were generally built around professorial panels or lectures. Nothing wrong with that, except that active students were sometimes not involved, and the theory these days is that active students are the ones who best present active issues to alumni.

Working on that theory, John Edgren '38, who was chairman of the 1970 Alumni Council, scheduled in late January a program that was not only more serious than light, but one that wasn't light at all. Over the two-day session, about 175 alumni from all parts of the nation heard and participated in discussions that ranged from sex and drugs to University finances. While not unanimous, the reaction was good. Most of the panel discussions could have gone on longer, and there seemed to be a general view that if alumni are going to return to campus from many parts of the nation, it ought to be to gain some insight on the serious issues facing Brown.

"What made it worthwhile," said a New York alumnus from the Class of 1967, "was the quality of the weekend itself. I learned a lot about Brown and I feel that

I can now speak much more intelligently with classmates about what is going on and what we can expect in the future."

Adds Alumni Executive Officer Paul F. Mackesey '32:

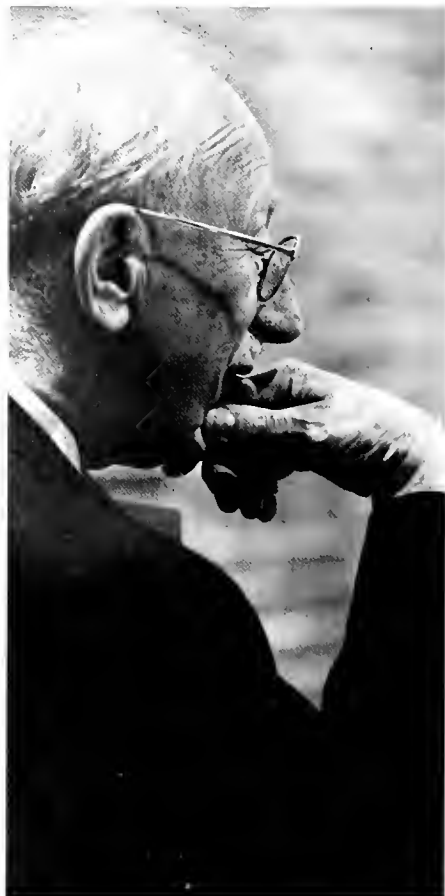
"The weekend this year provided a much greater opportunity for alumni to gain a wider understanding of the concerns of students, faculty, and the administration. It also gave alumni a chance to engage in the dialogue."

There was wide agreement that in making the keynote address at the opening Friday luncheon Jan. 30, Vice-President Ronald A. Wolk had done a masterful job in providing an incisive, crash course on all the subjects alumni would be discussing in later panel sessions. The sum total of items Wolk discussed also happened to be a good representation of the problems facing most modern universities.

There were three panel discussions—athletics, curriculum, and student issues—and all but the latter went well in bringing pertinent questions to the surface. Athletics had its usual good turnout (see The Sports Scene in this issue) but no better than the one on the curriculum (see following article).

The student issues session was pale by comparison to the others if only because the

On one afternoon segment of the Alumni Council program, sessions continued for nearly six hours.



discussion on the demise of ROTC at Brown was bungled, leaving some alumni more confused than ever. For some unexplained reason, the panel never did mention that a set of faculty guidelines—supported by most students—does exist providing for the continuance of ROTC training at Brown when—and if—they are ever met by the military services.

Dr. Roswell D. Johnson, director of the College Health Service, spoke on "risk-taking behavior on the campus" and a Friday night dinner audience accorded him intense interest as he somewhat heroically expanded upon the article he wrote for this magazine (Dec. 1969) on sex and drugs on the campus. At the concluding session Saturday afternoon, Acting President Merton P. Stoltz gave a detailed discussion of the finances of higher education and the fiscal problems to be faced in the next decade.

Though attendance was down slightly from previous years—attributed mostly to the fact that the Alumni Schools people did not meet jointly with the council this year—the number of interested graduates at the sessions held its own. The council's business meeting drew a poor crowd, the annual meeting of the Association of Class Secretaries was down 12 from last year,

but the attendance of class agents for the Brown University Fund went up significantly from 1969.

Whatever future directions the Alumni Council meetings will take, the hope here is that there will be more of what happened in 1970—and better.

Changing attitudes—Still ahead

According to Susan Friedman '70, it's too soon to judge whether the curriculum reform is a success because the job is still only half finished.

Speaking at a panel on academic issues held during the Alumni Council weekend, Miss Friedman, who was one of the students most active in the several stages of revising the curriculum last spring, said that every reform has two stages: reform of structures and reform of attitudes. The faculty legislated the structure changes but the hard part of making the curriculum a success is still ahead—the attitude reform.

Miss Friedman emphasizes that the change in attitude must be on the part of the faculty as well as the students. When the time for evaluating the curriculum does come, she told alumni, it should not be measured in quantitative terms like how

many people are admitted to Harvard Law School.

The subject of distribution requirements was addressed by Professor Robert Beyer, chairman of the physics department. The fear that, with no requirements, students will take only a narrow program is probably unfounded, according to Prof. Beyer. "Most students will probably take a fairly standard program. Those who don't, who work out their own programs, will probably be the most intelligent ones."

Panelist Michael Churgin '70, said that from his observation very few freshmen had elected courses all in one area. He added that the curriculum has caused some tension between faculty and students because certain courses were so unpopular that students have devised concentrations around them.

Susan Friedman spoke about evaluation of student work under the new system. The purpose of de-emphasizing grades, she said, is not to do away with evaluation, but rather to encourage more intelligent evaluation. Charles Nichols, professor of English, agreed that individual performance reports are more accurate than letter grades, but added a note of caution about the professor's ability to keep up with the increased demands on his time.

'Actually, Dean Pierrel . . .'

Faculty and students have been talking for some months now about what, exactly, should appear on a Brown diploma. Mostly, the discussions have centered on eliminating items from the diploma rather than adding them.

The discussions generally have centered on making a distinction between the type of information that should appear on the diploma and that which is more appropriate to the transcript. Attempts have been successful in standardizing a Brown degree simply to an A.B. or an Sc.B. It was for that reason that the faculty in December recommended to the Board of Fellows that such departmental designations as "Engineering," "Chemistry," and the like be removed from an Sc.B. degree to make it conform to the A.B., which makes no such designations.

As part of the continuing re-evaluation and revision of the curriculum, the faculty last month discussed some additional items that traditionally appear on Brown diplomas, namely departmental honors and such degree distinctions for superior students as cum laude and magna cum laude. Voting once more with only a fifth of the eligible members of the faculty present, the faculty recommended to the Board of Fellows that departmental honors—precisely because they are "departmental" honors and not "University" honors—be removed from the University diploma. Honors will appear on the transcript, however.

When it came to degrees with distinction, the faculty did not accept the motion of Pembroke Dean Rosemary Pierrel,

This discussion between Coach Len Jardine and New York Brown Club President Skip Danforth '52 was on football, but this scene was duplicated on other subjects that filled the Alumni Council program.



Michael Boyer

whose job it was to present the recommendation that cum laude and other such designations also be abolished. Dean Pierrel presented the committee's reasoning mentioned on other occasions (BAM, Nov. 1969) that in view of the option under the new curriculum by which students may accept only satisfactory/no credit in lieu of a letter grade, there was no way to calculate who will graduate with distinction.

One faculty member signaled the opposition to the move by asking: "Actually, Dean Pierrel, what will be on the diploma?" But Henry Kucera, professor of slavic languages, made it clear that he objected to destroying the last honor by which superior students may be recognized. Said he:

"I am sure there are ways of determining distinction without depending on letter grades," whereupon Prof. Kucera got a motion passed to send the whole matter to the faculty's Educational Policy Committee to recommend some ways by which distinction can be calculated under the new grading system. It was, as another professor pointed out, hard to believe that Brown could recommend superior students to graduate schools but could not find ways of evaluating distinction without a letter grade to go on.

With that, cum laude and the rest of it went back into committee with its future still uncertain. But Prof. Kucera had accomplished his mission of setting the committee to the task of finding out what might appear on the diploma instead of what should be eliminated from it.

Remembering the Titanic

Maybe older alumni and faculty remember it, but it came as a revelation at a faculty meeting last month that the sinking of the Titanic has been the reason Brown has had a degree requirement that its students learn to swim.

In attempting to bring University degree requirements up to date, the faculty voted to recommend elimination of the swimming stipulation. Dean Rosemary Pierrel, who presented the motion, said her research had revealed the fact that the swimming requirement was added to the Brown and other university degrees in 1912 when the "unsinkable" Titanic hit an iceberg and sank with heavy loss of life.

Observing that the swimming requirement had survived at Brown for more than a half century, one faculty member offered: "With hundreds of miles of ocean before him, an Olympic swimmer couldn't have made it safely from the Titanic."

Up and down—like the rest

Not unlike the trend among most of the nation's universities, Brown experienced both an upward and downward trend in the funds given by alumni.

Latest figures for 1969 show that a record \$2.3 million was given to the Brown University Fund by alumni. At the same time, participation dropped slightly to 39 percent.

The 1968 figures also showed a record in dollar amount—\$1.8 million—but the participation figure had climbed to 41 percent.

M. Randolph Flather '24, national chairman of the fund, said both figures follow what has happened at other private colleges. In Ivy League statistics, Brown was fourth behind Yale, Princeton, and Dartmouth, and slightly ahead of Harvard.

Three awards for special achievement were presented by Flather in recognition of exceptional performance by class agents. These went to: William Giles '42, Springfield, Mass.; Haig Baisamian '44, Providence; and Louis Bauman '53, White Plains, N.Y.

Class decade winners, and the percentage of participation by their class, are: Walter C. Slade '07, Providence, 100 percent; George T. Metcalf '13, Providence, 94.2 percent; James S. Eastman '19, Andover, Mass., 65.9 percent; M. Randolph Flather '24, Providence, 76.1 percent; and Roger W. Shattuck '29, Providence, 45.3 percent.

Also, Raymond H. Chace '34, Providence, 45.8 percent; George H. Truman '39, Woodstock, Conn., 42.1 percent; Alden E. Leach '46, Providence, 34.1 percent; Joel Davis '56, Westport, Conn., 42.9 percent; and Thomas J. Sullivan '59, Greenwich, Conn., 45 percent.

The sky is falling

Adam Clayton Powell appeared on campus as a lecturer one night last month and, as is usually the case with speakers of note, he gave a press conference. It was, to say the least, one of the more startling mass interviews in some time.

The controversial New York congressman is articulate and he gives an easy interview. In fact, he was so relaxed that it was hard to believe that, on that very morning, the Supreme Court had ruled against his bid to recover his back congressional salary.

Since Congressman Powell's plane was late because of a severe New England storm, the Providence press corps had a chance to think about the questions they wanted to ask him. Once the interview did begin, the questions bounced across the table like two dozen ping-pong balls. With the press' eagerness to question him and his relaxed and easy manner, one wondered very seriously whether anyone heard him say the sky was falling.

The subjects of the brief press conference ranged from whether Judge Carswell would be confirmed to the Supreme Court, to Black Panthers, J.

Edgar Hoover, black capitalism, and Congressman Powell's confident prediction he will win again in New York. All in about 12 minutes. At one point, as Congressman Powell was talking about the Black Panthers and how they were literally being exterminated by "the authorities," one reporter cut in with a question about something else so that Powell's remarks that FBI Director Hoover was "the architect" of the genocide were barely audible.

Among the statements that the congressman did make were these:

"Judge Carswell will be confirmed. Sometimes the job makes the man. Justice Hugo Black was a Klu-Kluxer, but the job made the man. I'm not approving of Carswell, I'm just saying there's no choice. Nixon wants a Southern justice and he won't be knocked down because the people are tired of all this."

"The greatest problem facing Black America isn't black capitalism. We're in an era of stupid semantics. The issue facing blacks is jobs. Jobs for the kids. You can't have black capitalism without labor."

"This country has no leaders—black or white. They're all second-stringers."

"Blacks appreciated President Nixon, but outside of the Philadelphia Plan, I'm still waiting for him to do something. I think Jack Kennedy and LBJ kept their word more than any other two people in many years."

"Black militants and white students

Adam Clayton Powell: Predicting revolution via the weather report.



Michael Boyer

will continue to press. Unless some things happen like more jobs, we are moving slowly toward civil war. It won't be this summer, though they will be in the streets. And it won't be a black vs. white civil war—remember, there are 32 million poor whites. This is the eighty-fourth college at which I've spoken in two years, and I don't know where the polls come from. I've taken the pulse; the unrest on campus is not over."

As dire as those predictions were, there was an air of unreality about it all. One telecaster later that night opened the Powell segment of his news show by saying: "... And as Congressman Powell told me..." To which we would add, and 30 others. But the unreal part of it came in the interview. The dialogue went like this:

Reporter: "You said there was going to be a civilian war..."

Powell: "No, I said civil war."

Reporter: "I'm sorry, I mean civil war. You said there was going to be a civil war but it probably wouldn't arrive this summer. Do you think we'll have it by fall?"

And then someone shot another pingpong ball across the table.

Pulling back to campus

Long before Brown announced a new and broader community relations policy last fall, it was quite clear that whatever else the University might do to become a better neighbor, it would have to act soon to relieve some of the problems in Fox Point, a low income residential area just east and south of the main campus. Though the terminology used to describe it is sometimes loose and careless, Fox Point is not a ghetto. It is inhabited by ethnic groups who have lived there for years. Families, many related to each other, engaged in common efforts to upgrade modest homes, some dating to Colonial times. One redevelopment survey showed that over a 10-year period, the value of homes in certain areas of Fox Point actually increased.

The problems of the University and its relationship to Fox Point are the kind one would expect to find in an urban community with a large institution so near a residential area. And not the least of the problems is the growing number of students who, forsaking life in campus dormitories, are moving into Fox Point apartments. Rents in some cases have tripled, based on the not-so-theoretical idea that Brown students can pay it. The escalation of rents works to displace long-time Fox Point residents. And at least in some cases, active students pressuring the University for a better and more sensitive relationship with the community found themselves part of the problem since they were living off campus in Fox Point.

In February the University took an initial and, admittedly, short-range step to

alleviate the housing shortage in Fox Point. Acting President Merton P. Stoltz said the University will not increase the size of its entering class in 1970-71. He added that temporary arrangements were being made on campus to house more students and that Brown would offer a reduction of \$150 per year in room rent for students willing to put up with an overcrowded room. The latter provision was entitled "voluntary overcrowding."

Also, the University said it will do everything in its power to dissuade students from living in Fox Point, particularly in the area east of Brook Street and south of Power Street, where many lower-income families reside.

Dr. Stoltz said that Brown for several years has permitted increasing numbers of students to move off campus and, at the same time, has begun the gradual expansion of undergraduate and graduate enrollment in accordance with a long-range plan. That plan, referred to on a number of occasions, would increase University enrollments by about 2,500 to a total of 7,500 students over the next decade.

Two developments, Dr. Stoltz said in a letter to students, have caused the University to reconsider the substance and timing of its long-range plans to provide housing for an expanding enrollment and to increase the variety of living options. The first, the acquisition of the Bryant College campus (BAM, April, 1969) will relieve the on-campus housing situation when it becomes available in the fall of 1971. The other is the housing squeeze in Fox Point, caused largely by Brown students and those from other institutions.

Under the new policy the University will hold to an incoming class of 1,165 Brown and Pembroke freshmen. Because of the smaller size of the graduating class, the undergraduate student body still will increase by 240. Graduate enrollment will probably decrease.

To handle the additional students, the University will convert space in Wayland, Sears, and Andrews halls into rooms for about 25 students. Certain reading rooms, pajama lounges, and recreation rooms will also be converted into student bedrooms in all residence halls. This is expected to absorb about 100 students, and the other provision, "voluntary overcrowding," is expected to attract another 100 students.

Dr. Stoltz said the number of undergraduates permitted to live off campus next year will be held to the same level as this year and that policies were being revised to do this as fairly as possible. Said he:

"We recognize that these actions will adversely affect the quality of student living at Brown. Overcrowding can disrupt both the social and academic life of the student. But the consequences will be temporary. When the Bryant College campus becomes available to Brown in 1971, the on-campus housing problem will be markedly relieved."

Clearly, the University in develop-

ing its new policy had been caught in the squeeze of community pressures and changing life styles. Dr. Stoltz said the strong pressures from students to live off campus over the years have prompted the University to move slowly and cautiously in building new dormitories. Now, Brown's Campus Planning Committee will be faced with the task of studying plans for housing that will be competitive with off-campus housing.

\$9.1 million toward the 70's

At a time when the national economic picture looked less than bright, Brown's financial future took an optimistic turn. It was announced last month that alumni and friends of the University have pledged \$9.1 million to the University's Program for the Seventies, a 10-year, \$92 million capital campaign.

Of the \$9.1 million sum, \$5.4 million has been pledged by trustees and trustees emeriti. Henry D. Sharpe Jr., '45, national vice chairman of the campaign, announced the totals to 630 people who attended the dinner that marked the opening of the special gifts phase. The pledges come, he said, "despite deficits, campus unrest, hair-cuts, taxes and the progress of the stock market."

Advance gifts, he said, came in at more than twice the pace of the Bicentennial Drive of 1964. Some of the trustees and trustees emeriti, Sharpe noted, have pledged more than 10 times the sum they gave to the 1964 campaign. "And I know they were generous then too," he said. Under the conditions of today, it is little short of fantastic."

The \$5.4 million pledged by trustees and trustees emeriti includes a gift of \$1.5 million from Richard P. Salomon '32, chairman of the campaign.

Governor Frank Licht '38, and Merton P. Stoltz, acting president of the University, were the main speakers at the dinner. Governor Licht talked about his days on campus and then said:

"My love for Brown is profound and deep and there is nothing within the realm of reason I would not do for this great University."

President Stoltz said that Brown has "a degree of coherence and wholeness untypical of the university today," and has an obligation to American education to retain that quality.

Carrying the mail

The human scale

Sir: Your Ward 35 story (BAM Jan. 1970) pried open a closed book and awakened too many memories.

A number of disabled veterans of the AEF were among my friends in my freshman year at Pennsylvania in 1919 and I learned what they had been through. For reasons that would take me too long to explain, I became convinced by the time I had graduated from Princeton in 1923 that the war to end all wars had not been fought. Since 1925, I have been involved as a non-career officer in some form of the military.

On my final World War II job, I served as chief of hospital liaison for the U.S. Army Air Corps with administrative responsibility for all of the Air Force sick and wounded in U.S. medical installations. I met with returning casualties, saw and frequently talked with the blind and the mutilated. The memory of crushed bodies and broken souls has made me permanently humble.

The story on the two Brown men in Ward 35 was excellent and I congratulate you for the sensitive writing that went into it. You have made it clear that the Army is people and that all war experience is local and personal.

And yet the story of the combat wounded may never be told. Al Vaskas and Tom Coakley now belong to a secret fraternity that the uninitiated can seldom appreciate. Although I do not belong to this fraternity, I know from close observation that all wounded and disabled soldiers have a collective memory—a vital, universal memory. Shared agony somehow works to restore the human scale in human associations. In the Army hospital wards I knew so long ago, I discovered that political differences had faded, that racial tensions were non-existent, and old religious antagonisms had evaporated. Wealth, rank, and status had no significance. I am sure this still holds true.

Many a young patient, while his bodily wounds were healing, learned to know himself by capturing a sensitive awareness of the strength of prayerful silence: "Dear God, take good care of me. Your sea is so big and my boat so small."

Nothing has changed in this regard, and this is where I came in more than 25 years ago. I learned from my staff captain in San Francisco, who had lost a leg. The man who drove my car had one hand. I per-

sonally lifted a legless man onto a plane. I have not forgotten.

Yet many things have changed, and those of us who are three score and 10 are on the sidelines. It is obvious that the soldiers of the 1960s have been marching to a different beat. The nation now is not united behind its fighting men, and your two young, liberally-educated Brown men know this. They are asking hard questions, and their thoughts reflect the temper of the age. They want to know the answers to questions that never bothered the old pros, who looked upon the service as a home, war as an occupation, the rifle a high and holy thing. I knew this old breed. They transmitted their style and character to the recruits and established the pride of service and the finest soldier in the world.

Our new breed is an educated citizen in uniform. The college graduate has rational aspirations and a yearning for a humane society. He wants to know if the sacrifice is worth the price. He asks what is the meaning and purpose of life.

Many of our problems are obviously of our own making. Historical decisions have been flubbed from stupidity, cowardice, and self-interest. Others are deep-seated in our civilization. If we are to have peace, we must change or otherwise make peace with the fact that war is the ancient and normal state of the world. I hope that both these men will leave Ward 35 with an opportunity to serve their nation in peace.

DONALD W. GRIFFIN
Princeton, N.J.

(After Donald Griffin left the Air Corps in 1946, he became national alumni secretary at Princeton University, which he served until his retirement several years ago.)

Sir: After the Brown-Penn hockey game, I was talking with Jim Fullerton's wife when a husky chap on crutches came by in the crowd, and I thought, "A Brown hockey player has had it." He stopped when he saw Mrs. Fullerton, swung around on his supports and began talking with her. She introduced me, but I did not catch his name, and, as we talked, I suddenly looked down and realized that the young man was minus his right leg.

For a moment I was confused, as my assumption that he was an injured hockey player had been jolted. Then I remembered the superb article in the *Brown Alumni Monthly* and realized that I had been talking with a Vietnam casualty: Tom Coakley, a former Brown hockey player.

What courage, I asked myself, he had displayed in taking in a game which he

could never engage in again, nor even skate. How could he stand to watch those passes, two skaters racing for a puck, or a Curt Bennett driving one past the goalie?

When I returned home, my mind dwelt on Coakley's acceptance of—shall we call it—fate, and several of my friends in the first and second world wars and how they had tried to face the future and failed. My lieutenant, a well-known athlete from a mid-western university, after the war was over began to send me letters in two envelopes. I inquired why he thought it necessary, and he replied, "So the spies can't read my letters to you."

Then my co-secretary, when I was attached to the British Army Y.M.C.A. in the Middle East, would lie awake at night when we were stationed in Jerusalem and describe how he had to pick up fragments of young American soldiers after an attack by the Boche with high explosives which had shattered their bodies. I listened and hoped it would pass, as I had dealt with shell-shocked cases as an ambulance driver with the French. But it didn't. Finally when it was determined to send him back to the States, he dressed up as an Arab and disappeared and went to live in a Jordanian village for years.

Quite a different experience was that of a young Yugoslavian whom I was asked to help educate by Dr. A. C. Harte, head of the Y.M.C.A.—P.O.W. work in World War I. He was captured by the Boche and was a prisoner for four years, returning home with a case of gout which made his hands twice their normal size; they were gnarled and knotted. He finally got out of Yugoslavia, went to Switzerland and became a linguist with the U.S. Through the interest and concern of a doctor, a Brown graduate, he was brought to Bethesda, Md., and cured. Despite his imprisonment and physical suffering, he never cracked up, and his joy on his recovery has expressed itself in letter after letter to those who helped cure him.

There is a breaking point, I would judge, in every person's life. It seems to come more quickly in some individuals than in others, and I now realize that we must be prepared to deal with some of these returned veterans of the present war who will have difficulty in adjusting to life.

As I observed the young man on crutches whom I described in the beginning, I was deeply impressed by the fine adjustment which he had made despite the severe loss he had sustained. How he had overcome the mental handicap as he watched the Brown team take Penn, only he knows. In parting, I remarked that I had read Editor Bob Reichley's fine article and the description of the two wounded Brown men at Walter Reed; and Coakley said, "Yes, and I appreciated his interpretation." Possibly that is one way to help these young men to readjust to life—by showing that their courage is appreciated and honored not for what they did during the war, but rather for their fine efforts to readjust after the terrible experience and cost of war.

K. BROOKE ANDERSON
Providence

History vs. mythology

Sir: I read with great interest your article on (BAM, Jan., 1970) General Yigael Yadin and was gratified to note his involvement with the archeology of Palestine. The general, however, ought to make a serious effort to separate true history from the mythology of his religion.

You quote the general as saying: "Israel was the land of the Jewish people until they were expelled..." Presumably he forgets that the Hebrew tribes originally invaded a densely populated land to which they were not native. Their political annihilation was caused by their own lack of political cohesion and unity of purpose. If anything, the "episode of Masada" should teach us that 1,000 Zealots alive would have been better than 2,000 years of Diaspora.

More intriguing to me is General Yadin's justification of modern Israel's existence. He says: "... I have seen the land grow from a desert with a few hundred thousand poor people to a country with flourishing arts and universities." Isn't the general overlooking the fact that the "few hundred thousand poor people" are today referred to as the Palestinian refugees? Israeli underground organizations summarily tossed them out of the Holy Land in a "war of liberation." The general can no doubt explain how "the flourishing arts and universities" are of service to these expelled residents.

General Yadin speaks of the world's recognition of the need to establish a Jewish state. The territory envisaged by the "world", however, was only a fraction of Israel's modern area. Moreover, the Zionist leaders agreed at the time to re-admit the Palestinian refugees or compensate them for loss of property. Needless to say, Israel never honored this commitment.

General Yadin ought to give serious consideration to Fatah's program of replacing Israel with a democratic state free of racial, religious and political discrimination.

SADAD I. HUSSEINI
Geology Department

The positive approach

Sir: A recent article in the *Providence Journal* covering the speech delivered to the Alumni Council by Dr. Roswell D. Johnson prompted me to study again his thoughts which appeared in the December issue of the *Brown Alumni Monthly* concerning "risk-taking behavior on the college campus." I find these most enlightening, perhaps because I know so little about the student problems with which he is concerned. I have not concerned myself with these problems, because I have failed to recognize their scope and their relevance to me.

Dr. Johnson's essay in the BAM about the experimentation among students with sex, alcohol, and drugs is a concrete and,

to a novice, comprehensible piece of writing which defines serious problems we should face and indicates a number of their sources. He correctly points to us as a major source and makes useful suggestions concerning our attitude in meeting our responsibility. Dr. Johnson is doing us all a great service by tackling major and disagreeable problems in a realistic and positive manner, and he deserves both our gratitude and support.

CHARLES LUCAS WEGMANN '66
Phillips, Maine

Spreading the word

Sir: It might be of interest to you to know that I have written Dr. Roswell Johnson regarding his excellent article on sexuality and drug abuse (BAM, Dec. 1969). I consider this to be one of the most outstanding statements of experience and opinion that I have read on these matters.

I have taken the time to read the article to students in my coeducational boarding school. This is the type of article that should be placed in the hands of a great many people.

ALLEN G. VICKERS
Headmaster, The Hinckley School
Hinckley, Maine

How many is too many?

Sir: Might Ann Banks' encouraging analysis of Brown's initial experience with coed housing (BAM, Dec. '69) raise the question as to how far success in the venture may be credited to having fallen upon the near perfect number of residents? Is a healthy relation between "heterosexual reality", "family type atmosphere", and "mystery," as Miss Banks discovers it in Brown's Diman House, inherent in coed living or in coed living between a certain number of men and women?

This is to ask: What size coed dormitories? It is to ask whether experience with a dormitory housing 40 may prove misleading, if the experience is applied to a dormitory housing several hundred.

In the first instance, as the article quotes *Look* magazine, "When a boy sees a girl every day, she becomes less of a sex object and more a friend. When a boy lives close to a girl, the consequences of his actions are there. So he is more prudent." Yet, in the second instance, must not closeness tend to become distance, friend tend to become sex object, restraint of incest instinct become remote, and prudence lose touch with consequences?

The remoteness which can develop in the larger dormitory may be suggested by what I take to be on good authority—the word of students—that prostitution is far from unknown within the coed dormitories of the University of Washington units housing several hundred.

But neither would experience with the 40 necessarily apply to, say, half a dozen, for the variety and choice possible in the 40 group have been narrowed in the direction, "Us three girls and three guys

gotta see each other all the time whether we like each other or not."

Finally, whatever direction Brown may take toward more opportunities for coed living, I would cheer it. The long age of university parenthood is closing and, to quote your article, "... there is growing agreement that it makes no sense to ask [students] to defer choices and responsibilities that are so large a part of becoming a person in control of his own life."

GEORGE P. HELLIWELL '26
Seattle, Washington

More fleas than dogs

Sir: Be of good heart. Remember there have always been more fleas than dogs.

I feel that now as never before the alumni magazine is needed as a communicator between college and alumni. It seems to me from where I sit that there has been as great a revolution in the needs and purposes of the alumni magazine as there has been in other phases of university activity.

Ira Magaziner may irritate me no end but if Ira represents the undergraduates' idea of a campus big shot, maybe I'd better know what he is thinking. After all, that is more important to me than a ringing victory proclamation from an athletic coach or a note that Brother Whiffo has just retired (all my classmates have retired or are about to) as head of the school committee at Little Pepperton, Mass.

It is difficult for a lot of alumni to recognize this fact. And, with great injustice to your magazine, as they squirm (if they bother to read through such unpleasant tidings) they are inclined to be irritated with you as the bearer of such tidings. Don't forget that kings used to execute the messenger bringing an enemy's challenge. But whether you like it or not I'm afraid you've elected yourself as a part-time king's messenger.

I think the most disillusioning thing that can happen to us is to start out as a knee-jerk liberal and then, 30 years later, wake up to find that one has become just an old conservative fuddy-duddy. And if you start out as a rightward thinker you find it much more comfortable because you will never lack cause for righteous indignation.

Don't get too exercised over the fellows with the One Simple Answer. This is a failing not confined to alumni. I detect quite a lot of this in faculty thinking—and students, being students, always have the One Simple Answer to any given problem. And it never dawns on them until many years later that every solution brings a new problem. Some of them, God pity them, will continue to seek the One Simple Answer all their lives.

C. B. LARRABEE '18
Annandale, Va.

Dr. Donald F. Hornig:

The 14th President

When the Brown Corporation last April began the search for the 14th President of the University, it set out to find someone who could combine visionary leadership with administrative ability, a man of learning—but not necessarily an academician—who could command the respect of all segments of the community, with a prior association with Brown regarded solely as a plus factor.

Eleven months later—on March 13—the Corporation announced that an exhaustive search had ended with the man the trustees wanted: Dr. Donald Frederick Hornig, 50-year-old vice-president of the Eastman Kodak Company, a scientist who has served in advisory capacities to four United States Presidents, and one-time faculty member and acting dean at Brown. Said Chancellor Charles C. Tillinghast '32:

"The appointment of Dr. Hornig marks the beginning of a new and exciting era at Brown. He is at the prime of an impressive career that has combined a deep, fundamental understanding of the mission of education with leadership in science at the highest national level. He knows universities, and from his long experience here, he knows Brown.

"It is imperative for Brown to have as its President a vigorous, yet sensitive leader who understands all of the parts of this University. Dr. Hornig's experiences in the world of education as well as his international stature in science and technology, make him ideally suited to lead Brown into a new decade."

With that, the selection committee, which for nearly a year had consulted with faculty, students, alumni and a long list of presidential candidates, recommended Dr. Hornig as successor to Dr. Ray L. Heffner, who resigned last April. The recommendation was approved at the Corporation's March 13 meeting, then announced that day at several special convocations for the University community. It was not known then precisely when Dr. and Mrs. Hornig and three of their four children would arrive at Brown permanently, however, they are not expected to move from Rochester, N.Y. until some date after the University's Commencement in June.



Pictures by Michael Boyer

Although Dr. Hornig is the first Brown President to come directly from industry, virtually all of his professional career has been spent in university teaching and research, and in positions of national leadership in science. He joined Eastman Kodak as recently as January, 1969, and prior to that spent five years in Washington as science adviser to President Lyndon B. Johnson.

His appointment as President of Brown will return him to university life for the first time since 1964, when he left the chairmanship of the department of chemistry at Princeton to accept President Johnson's call as his science adviser. At a time in American education when college presidents have been beleaguered and difficult to replace, Dr. Hornig says he looks forward to the presidency of Brown with excitement and personal pride. Said he on the eve of his election:

"My father has told me my decision is distinctly irrational. The irrational part of it is that I just plain have a simple affection for Brown, and in that sense my decision is tied directly to this University. But it goes beyond that. The next decade is going to be one of change and universities are at a pivotal point. The troubles that universities have had—Brown less than most—the alienation of the younger generation are symptoms of that. How we work out the question of higher education so that it is meaningful to the kids is critical to our future.

"In particular, I think that Brown has been exciting enough to be in a position to play a leadership role in finding at least one class of solutions to some of these problems. In visits to the campus, I have observed growth and expansion. A lot of the things we dreamed about when I was teaching here have been done. Brown has continued the evolution from a good New England college to a major university. This is tender ground, but before President Wriston, Brown was more college than university. What I have perceived from the outside is steady growth and increasing maturity—there is just a succession of good and interesting experiments and an air of excitement as one sees it from the outside and talks to people at Brown.

"I believe that a college presidency is a very important job to do, and I believe Brown is the place to do it."

Born in Milwaukee, Wis., Dr. Hornig received his Bachelor of Science degree in chemistry in 1940 and his doctorate in chemistry in 1943, both from Harvard University. His special areas of study and research have been in molecular and crystal structure, infrared and Raman spectra, shock and detonation waves, relaxation phenomena and fast reactions to high temperatures. He has published over 80 papers in various journals on most of these subjects, and his position as vice-president and director at Eastman Kodak Company carries with it an appointment as professor of chemistry at the University of Rochester.

Upon leaving Harvard in 1943, Dr. Hornig began

his professional career at the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute in Massachusetts, then became a group leader at the Los Alamos Laboratory in New Mexico. That experience was the beginning of a career that would take him to the White House as adviser to the President.

"This was a professional and very exciting experience," he recalls today. "I learned something about doing things in time intervals of a ten-millionth of a second working with the characteristics of shock waves. I came back from Los Alamos and went into some brand new fields of research. When the first atomic bomb was detonated, it was mounted on a 100-foot tower out in the desert. I was the last man off the tower before it was detonated."

Dr. Hornig joined the faculty at Brown in 1946. He was director of the Metcalf Research Laboratory from 1949 to 1957, was appointed a full professor at the age of 31—believed to be the youngest to attain that rank at that time—and was made associate dean of the Graduate School in 1951–52 and acting dean in 1952–53.

In 1957, Dr. Hornig joined the Princeton faculty and was appointed chairman of the department of chemistry in 1958. He was the first man at Princeton to hold the Donner Chair of Science, established in 1958 by the Donner Foundation, Inc., and it was during this period that he became involved with science in an advisory capacity at the top level of government.

Dr. Hornig became a member of the Space Science Board of the National Academy of Sciences in 1959 and a year later President Eisenhower named him a member of his Science Advisory Committee. President Kennedy reappointed Dr. Hornig in 1961 and asked him to serve on the Kennedy Task Force on Space for the new administration. He became a member of the U.S. delegation headed by Dr. Hugh Dryden to negotiate an agreement with Russia for cooperation in various space activities in 1962–63.

President Kennedy in 1964 decided to name Dr. Hornig as his science advisor and made the announcement only a week before he was assassinated. With the succession of Lyndon Johnson to the Presidency, the appointment had to be made again by the Johnson administration, with subsequent confirmation by the U.S. Senate. The appointment began for Dr. Hornig what he now calls the most exciting period in his life.

"When President Kennedy was assassinated, it became a new ball game in Washington. The post was a personal one, and so my nomination hadn't been submitted to the Senate. A half a dozen other people in the same situation never heard from the President after the succession.

"I'd never make a career of life in Washington," Dr. Hornig says now, "but it was the most exciting five years I've ever spent. When you're around the White House, all of the issues are big and you're among people, all of whom are playing with big issues. This generates

a kind of passionate involvement, and possibly the closest thing to it is university life. In Washington, there was the feeling that you know not only that you are right, but that the whole country may come apart if people don't see that you are right. The average that anyone has in moving the programs he'd like to move is low."

What Dr. Hornig most wanted to "move," at least at one point in his Washington career, was significant efforts to begin the task of cleaning up the environment. It was in 1964 that Dr. Hornig wrote a memorandum to the President urging him to begin studies on restoring the quality of the environment, predicting that the ecological problem would become one of the great political issues of the time.

"This was one of the experiences that satisfied me most. Our report of the 1964 task force on the environment eventually became a key to the first round of legislation, and it was from that point that the Council of Economic Advisors began their work."

Dr. Hornig's willingness to take a strong position on the environment is, perhaps, indicative of the man. He is used to speaking out on subjects about which he is knowledgeable. He sat on the Committee on Principles on Arms Control along with the Secretary of State, Secretary

Dr. Hornig on the tenure of university presidents: "In any job, all of the constituents—in this case the faculty, the students, the alumni—are entitled to and ought to constantly re-evaluate the performance of a president. I propose to do the same myself, to see if I am really offering something fresh and new. A re-examination of what this job demands and what one has to give it may, in many cases, make frequent turn-overs advisable. I know of some presidents who have done well for long periods of time."



of Defense, the chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, the administrator of NASA and others. He says his views on arms control were known, and only recently he issued a statement on the ABM question. He says he is not certain about the extent to which a university president's hands are tied in taking part in national issues, but that he has continued to have a deep interest in such questions as environmental pollution, military and arms control, and the problems of the cities. Said Dr. Hornig, who serves as consultant-at-large to President Nixon's Science Advisory Committee:

"The direction of our statement on the ABM was generally that it was ineffective for defense last year, and nothing has happened since then to make it effective. The President has said it's infallible . . . which showed that the President was dangerously out of touch with responsible technical opinion in this country.

"I rather think that, as a university president, if there are really serious public issues, I don't propose to stay out of them. On the other hand, neither do I intend to get embroiled by speaking out on a whole lot of smaller things. This is a difficult question. I used to be asked if I thought the American Physical Society and the American Chemical Society should get heavily involved in political matters. I strongly urged them not to get involved for the simple reason that they would very shortly lose their credibility and their special position.

"As this applies to universities, my feeling in general would be to stay out of issues unless they touched on the central purposes of the institution. I can imagine freedom of speech and academic freedom as issues in which one might feel that not only individually, but institutionally, one had to dig in. But if one is going to cherish a diversity of ideas and views in the university, then I do not think the university ought to have an official position on anything that isn't absolutely central to its existence."

"This is the tightrope that every university president has to walk. I can't tell you now how I will slip off. I've accustomed to speaking out on public issues. When one is entrusted with a responsibility to the university, he should not compromise accomplishing that job just in the interest of having a view on everything. It is a sense of proportion and relevance that one's going to have to decide issue by issue."

Among Dr. Hornig's professional interests, he is concluding a term as a member of the Harvard University board of overseers and he is on visiting committees there for the Division of Engineering and Applied Physics, the Department of Chemistry, and the Program of Technology and Society.

Dr. Hornig is a member of the board of directors of the Overseas Development Council in Washington, and serves on the visiting committee for the Materials Program at Cornell. He is a member of the National Academy of Sciences, American Academy of Arts and Sciences,

the American Chemical Society, the American Physical Society, American Association for the Advancement of Science, Sigma Xi, American Philosophical Society, and the American Optical Society.

Among his fellowships and honorary degrees, Dr. Hornig has been awarded both Fulbright and Guggenheim fellowships, and he was the first Bourke Overseas lecturer of the Faraday Society of London. He has 13 honorary degrees, was last year elected a Benjamin Franklin Fellow by the Royal Society of Arts (London) and has received such awards as the Charles Lathrop Parsons award from the American Chemical Society, the first Mellon Institute award from Carnegie-Mellon University, and the Order of Civil Merit by the Korean government.

Dr. and Mrs. Hornig, the former Lilli Schwenk, have four children: Mrs. Ronald Fox, who has recently done graduate work in biology and is living with her husband, a theoretical physicist, in Berkeley; Ellen, a sophomore at Radcliffe College; Christopher, a junior in high school; and Leslie, who is 12. R.A.R.

Dr. Hornig about students: "It was in 1954 that I gave a chapel talk at Brown in which I pleaded for a little radicalism. I was disturbed that students weren't involved and concerned about the world. It's a hopeful sign that they have become involved. The Brown undergraduates I met with are very impressive. I think students still have a lot to learn about how you really make things happen in the world. They are upset if things can't be done tomorrow. I don't blame them for it. If the young aren't impatient, who will be?"

Dr. Hornig on a university presidency: "The first priority of the President is educational leadership. I don't mean telling the university what it should do but general leadership in determining collectively what the university stands for. Presidents are more apt to get off the track by making the machinery run than in providing leadership. In an intellectual institution, ideas ought to be bubbling over—and they surely are at Brown. The President's job is to pull these forces together into a sense of what we are."







Viewpoint:

Why not a 'Francis Wayland League

by James V. Bennett '18

There are two monuments that help create the intellectual climate in which Brown men live that give rise to soul-searching with regard to life in prison.

One is Wayland Square, memorializing the man who, for 28 years, was President of Brown during its formative years. After he retired, he became a crusader for several good and benevolent causes, one of which was prison reform.

The other monument is in the form of a tablet on the corner of University Hall. It recalls the fact that the building was used, during the Revolutionary War, as a barracks for the volunteers on whom Washington's great strategist, General Nathanael Greene, relied so heavily. The final words on this casting are taken from Horace's Odes:

"Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori." It is sweet and glorious to die for one's country.

Whether a young man chooses as his shibboleth President Wayland's concern for prison reform or rejects the idea that there is glory in dying for his country, he may become well acquainted with jails, reformatories, and prisons. In working for prison reform, he will have decided to serve his fellow man and law and order in a calling tragically short of able men. In the second case, he will be paying his debt for failure to answer his country's call or will have deserted the military service. In either case, he will be exposed to one of the great problems within our society.

All told, between one and one-half and two million men and boys, women and girls are sent annually to local jails, state prisons and reformatories. Most (85 percent) of these are mild incidental offenders, but about 200,000 are serious criminals incarcerated in our 300 odd prisons and reformatories.

In sheer numbers the alcoholics, the drug addicts, the petty thieves and sex deviates are in the overwhelming majority. Most of them are social misfits of one kind or another—excessive compulsive drinkers; rebellious and bewildered users of marijuana, LSD, and heroin; handicapped or retarded pocketbook snatchers, auto thieves, and house breakers; homosexuals, prostitutes, and pimps. About half of the 200,000 in adult institutions are youthful car thieves, aggressive hoodlums, rapists, and muggers.

In addition there are the hardcore: big-time burglars, armed robbers, overlords of drug peddling and gambling empires and a few vicious trigger men and enforcers. In the federal prisons there is also the old-fashioned "moon-shiner" and not a few clever fraudsters and "con" artists.

Almost every one agrees the job of the prison is to redirect, retrain, rehabilitate. Ideally, most prisons concentrate efforts and money on the hopeful ones—the young, the remorseful, the accidental offender. This is done through a system of classification and diagnosis. Goals are set for them in terms of upgrading their education, learning a skill, participating in group psychotherapy and developing attitudes of self-reliance and self-discipline.

Where can we find the skills, the knowledge, the understanding to do these things if college men do not undertake to help the poor and the disadvantaged who crowd our prisons

and, incidentally, do something specific about reducing the crime rate?

The challenge now lies in the fact that from one-half to three-fourths of the men and women who leave prison go on to commit another and usually more serious offense. Moreover, a decent regard for human values demands that we rid these institutions of the squalor, the regimentation, yes even the cruelties that sometimes occur.

One answer to those who say students of this generation are negative, indecisive and bewildered is for our young to be for something positive and meaningful. "Students for Prison Reform" offers a way to resolve doubts about the values and premises around which their lives revolve.

If there were a "Francis Wayland League for Prison Reform" there would be much for it to do right in Rhode Island. Report after report has pointed up the problems of the correctional institutions of Rhode Island.

The Adult Correctional Institution has only a rudimentary program of education, vocational training and personal counseling. In a community fraught with emotional problems, there is little in the way of psychiatric help. Physical facilities are grim and unsuited to a modern rehabilitative program, personnel are inadequate and underpaid, and stultifying idleness is everywhere. Miscarriages of justice are not uncommon nor are instances of widely disparate sentences. The institutions for youthful offenders and juvenile delinquents are similarly handicapped. These are some of the "Whys" for choosing prison.

But what about choosing prison willfully as an alternative to military service? During World War II up-

James V. Bennett '18 was director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons for nearly three decades (1937 to 1964) and today continues his campaign for prison reform. He has done a number of studies of penal institutions and is currently involved in a survey of military stockades. His book I Chose Prison (Alfred A. Knopf, publisher) will be released soon.

for Prison Reform?

wards of 12,000 men went to federal prison for refusing induction, either because they objected to the war as offensive to their religious or moral scruples, were resisters to war in any form, or unabashedly slacked their responsibilities as citizens. In addition, there were upwards of 100,000 men who were convicted by military court-martials of desertion, absence without leave, refusal to follow a lawful order and so on. One man was actually executed for desertion in the face of the enemy.

While the absolute number of those who have gone to prison during the present war—if I may call it that—is not so large, the relative rate of resistance to induction, rate of desertions, absences without leave and military violations is considerably higher. While most federal judges sentence the draft evader to about two years, several of them regularly give the maximum penalty of five years. Paroles are being granted very sparingly unless the prisoner agrees to accept military duty or perform work of national importance.

Whether one is sent to a federal prison or to an Army or Navy disciplinary barracks or stockade, it is not an easy life. Occasionally, but not often, an overzealous or angry officer will disobey regulations and enforce his orders with blows. It is not the cruelties so much as the regimentation, the monotonous work, the deprivations, the intellectual atrophy and the absence of those persons and things one holds dear that makes prison life appalling.

At present nearly 60,000 soldiers desert or take extended leave without authority each year. Some give as reasons personal, financial or domestic problems. Others allege they have been harassed. Some frankly state they hate the Army and all its works.

It is surprising, in view of the opposition to this war, that only a

handful give as a reason for desertion moral or conscientious objections to Vietnam. About 500 have gone to Canada, perhaps 250 to 300 are finding temporary sanctuary in Sweden or some other country. A few aliens have deserted and returned to their homeland. All told, however, there are no more than 1,000 men in army stockades and federal prisons who give conscientious or philosophical reasons for refusing service.

The desertion rate during World War I was kept relatively low as it was in the second World War because the slacker and the non-conformist were really branded cowards—a far more effective deterrent than the fear of prison. In this our most unpopular war, no one risks a great amount of community opprobrium for “going over the hill.” In fact, in some circles a dishonorable or a bad conduct discharge is a badge of honor.

But many in Congress do not feel that way and are putting increasing pressure on the armed services to increase the penalties. They believe not enough general court-martials are convened and given authority to imprison for as much as five years a deserter who shirks hazardous duty and three years, unless there are genuinely ameliorative circumstances, for lesser offenses.

Actually, the overwhelming majority of those who desert in this country are tried by a court-martial and receive a sentence of no more than six months, forfeiture of two-thirds pay, and a bad conduct discharge. Many, however, are not tried. They are more or less unceremoniously booted out of the army with a bad conduct or undesirable discharge, and so deprived of all service benefits. State laws in some cases declare them ineligible for certain rights and benefits. Several private organizations—lawyers and doctors for

example—do not usually admit them to accredited membership. The disabilities that go with a punitive discharge can be a real handicap.

Nor is confinement in an army stockade or disciplinary barracks something to be chosen lightly. The regime is fair but it is monotonous despite genuine efforts to rehabilitate and restore to honorable service. Discipline is rigid, visits are seldom practical even when authorized, recreational opportunities and leisure time activities are quite limited.

But whether a young man discovers it in an army stockade or a civilian prison, the quest for a humane and redemptive correctional system can well be the goal of this generation of college men and women. Like the best known quests in history and literature, this one, too, is filled with doubts and risks. Merely, for instance, insisting upon the righting of all the social ills and discriminations in which most crime breeds or advocating an all volunteer army is a convenient escape hatch. The goal rather should be a shaping of the minds and attitudes of men. Sir Winston Churchill, that greatly gifted and courageous man, said it best of all:

“The mood and temper of the public with regard to the treatment of crime and criminals is one of the most unfailing tests of the civilization of any country.

“A calm, dispassionate recognition of the rights of the accused; . . . a constant heartsearching by all charged with the duty of punishment, a desire and an eagerness to rehabilitate; tireless efforts toward the discovery of curative and regenerative processes; unfailing faith that there is treasure, if you can only find it, in the heart of every man. There are the treasures which mark and measure the stored up strength of a nation and are a sign and proof of the living virtue in it.”

The Rhode Island Medium and Maximum Security Prison for Men stands just a few hundred yards off Interstate 95. A high wire fence circles the building, and guard towers flank the fence. Motorists commuting between Providence and Warwick pass this unit of the state's prison system each day.

The youngsters, ranging in age from 12 to 18, who are assigned to the Rhode Island Training Schools for Boys and Girls seldom see the building that fronts the interstate highway. What they do see is the Adult Correctional Institution, an overpowering stone complex complete with turrets and policemen carrying loaded shotguns.

For the youngsters lucky enough to have been exposed to books, the building brings to mind a medieval castle. All that's missing is the moat. But, it's a safe bet that all of these youngsters think of the ACI more often than the motorists think of it. For too many of the youngsters, the ACI eventually will be their new home.

The cost to the State of Rhode Island to institutionalize a youth at the training schools for a year is approximately \$12,400, a figure close to the highest in the nation. It's also about twice what it costs to send a son or daughter to college for a year. And yet, despite the money expended, the cure-rate of the Rhode Island Training Schools is only between 15 and 28 percent, very low in comparison to other expensive training school systems like California Youth Authority, which has a cure-rate of 55 to 70 percent.

"We've been doing things the same way for 100 years," says Joseph Devine. "What didn't work before sure as hell won't work now."

The problems of the Rhode Island Training Schools are quite similar to those at other reformatories, industrial schools, and training schools in the country: low pay—the current base salary for men working as supervisors in the cottages is \$4,700—an inadequate management structure, poorly-trained and inadequately-skilled employees, and a built-in desire to follow certain procedures for no better reason than that things have always been done that way.

The pressing social problems of the R.I. Training Schools have traditionally attracted the attention of college students, but the degree of participation has risen sharply in recent years with greater numbers of college students utilizing their education in more useful ways. A contributing factor is that many students have grown up in affluence and are willing to take jobs with less money and prestige than was possible in the past.

The University of Rhode Island has contributed heavily in the form of volunteers and by providing the training schools with several highly-trained psychology graduate students who work on testing and diagnostic efforts. Harvard has sent MAT students, Providence College undergraduates have been involved in tutorial, intern, and athletic programs, and representatives of the School of Design work with the youngsters in the Media Center, teaching them how to make Super 8 movies, 35mm black and white film projects, or film transparencies.

Brown also has made its contributions. Among the

Poem from a 5x7 cell:

'Lonesome for freedom/



Photographs by Michael Royer

former students who took an active interest in the Training Schools was Anthony P. Travisono '50, who became involved in 1948-49 through the Brown Christian Association. Years later, he returned as director of the Training Schools. Today he serves as director of the Rhode Island Department of Social Welfare.

Several years ago, Harry Pozyicki '69 developed an interest in the Training Schools through a Brown Youth Guidance project. During his senior year, he was able to involve some of his classmates and friends in the project. The group, many of them sociology majors, included Ed Muth '69, William Patch '69, Alan Day '69, Kenneth Goldstein '68, Richard Gerace '69, Derrell Thompson '69, Catherine Currier P'70, Lois Wagar P'70, and Paige R. Muth P'71.

"During the fall of 1968, most of us were trying to solidify our post-graduate plans," Muth says. "Paramount in our thinking was social service. None of us sought radical involvement but, at the same time, we were unwilling to be swallowed up in a large bureaucracy. In essence, we were seeking a middle road—a job which would make a difference and yet be within the system."

To explore the issue further, these students instituted a Group Independent Study Project on delinquency and practical treatment programs for delinquents. The group included staff members of the Training Schools and two Brown professors of sociology, Harold Pfautz '40,

and C. P. Wolf.

Several of the students took full-time jobs at the Training Schools—jobs which ran from 3 to 11 p.m. and didn't conflict with their academic schedules. The result of GISP was that the students had a solid foundation in both the practical and theoretical aspects of the problem. By the middle of last summer, four of these students—Muth, Patch, Day, and Miss Wagar—were employed full-time at the Boys' and Girls' School.

"Originally, each of us had been most interested in making a personal commitment, a contribution," Muth points out. "We generally felt that a well-intentioned, motivated individual could make a meaningful difference, even within a basically inadequate institution. We were wrong. For an individual to be effective, he needs to feel support from his professional companions and he needs institutional structures supportive of his goals. The Training Schools did not have these supportive structures. But I see the situation changing markedly."

Several things have happened recently to make the situation change. One was the appointment three years ago of Joseph P. Devine as superintendent of the Training Schools. Devine is a former school superintendent with a reputation as a hard-nose. It's a reputation well-earned. Once, when he was superintendent of schools in Jamestown, he called to his office a teacher with tenure who had been giving him problems over a long period of time. "This island is no longer big enough for you and me," he

"You don't need a college degree to be sensitive to the needs here," says Ed Muth '69, one of several Brown alumni working at the schools.

Starving with boredom'



said. "And I intend to stay." The teacher got the message and left.

But Devine is more than a hard-nose. He has several other necessary ingredients for the job—a touch of compassion for the special problems of the youngsters in his care and a mind completely hospitable to new ideas. His first order of business was to reorganize the Training Schools. In two years the former school superintendent had helped change the instructional program from one that was third-rate to a program that is rated among the best in the region. The teacher-pupil ratio is 1-8, and by diligent recruiting most of his staff has master's degrees, many earned in Harvard's MAT program.

Another factor behind the new look at the Training Schools is the interest shown by Governor Frank Licht '38. He is sensitive to the human problems there and has been frank to admit that the state is just not getting it's money's worth at the Training Schools now.

Travisono, as head of Social Welfare, has made the Training Schools one of his major concerns. After serving as director of the Schools from 1959 to 1961, he resigned to accept a similar position at the Iowa Training School for Boys (*BAM*, July 1969). During his eight years in Iowa, Travisono earned praise for his rapport with the young people entrusted to him and for his initiative in developing programs that were both progressive and fruitful. During this time he grew from being one of the many training school superintendents to a position as one of the top four or five people in his field. He was asked by the Ford Foundation to assist in its landmark study, "Design for Change," a model piece of work in this field.

These men, and others, recognized that the state could not continue to pay top dollar for ineffective treatment at the Training Schools. As a result, last May Superintendent Devine began to work extensively with the Governor's Committee on Crime, Delinquency, and Criminal Administration to formulate a program for change at the Training Schools. As ideas began to take shape, a task force undertook to complete a comprehensive plan. That force was comprised of Walter A. McQueeney, executive director of the Governor's Committee on Crime; John Sharkey, assistant director of Social Welfare's Division of Correction; Travisono, and Devine.

Out of all this came "Operation Changeover," a new approach to rehabilitation programs at the Training Schools, including an experiment in group-living centers. Basically, this program stresses dividing youths into functional behavior categories and providing specially-designed treatment programs for each group. The program, which will be financed with federal grants totaling \$187,500 over five years, was termed by Governor Licht "an all-out effort to stop the revolving door which sends youths in and out of the Training Schools and, in many cases, ultimately to the Adult Correctional Institution."

Devine is seriously concerned about the crime prob-

lem among today's youth. And as he talks he becomes emotionally involved in his subject. He sees his problem as superintendent compounded by an ever-increasing population within the state and by a drug situation fast getting out-of-hand. But he is optimistic about the future and anxious to get on with the moves that have to be made.

"We've been doing things basically the same way in this field for 100 years, and the methods that didn't work in the past sure as hell won't work now or in the future. Change is long overdue, and that's why we need the help we're getting from the college graduates and young alumni. They bring with them an idealism, a commitment, and a desire to effect change that is healthy. Of course, sometimes we have to temper this enthusiasm with the experience of the old-timers on the staff."

Of the Brown group currently working at the Schools, Ed Muth and Lois "Cookie" Wagar are closest to Superintendent Devine. Muth is directly responsible for planning programs and for coordinating the grant funds, while Cookie describes herself as a "general helper."

Muth is a native of Huntington, L.I. Momentarily, at least, he's a frustrated short story writer ("early Joyce") who got married, had no money, and so built all the furniture for the apartment.

"You don't need a college degree to be sensitive to human needs here," Muth says. "Conversely, if you have a college degree there is no guarantee that you will do a better job. We have some non-college people here as home life youth supervisors who are just great with kids. They care, and it shines through."

Muth is disturbed by the fact that because of the extremely poor pay, many of the older men on the regular staff have to take second jobs to make ends meet. The result is that their ability to work with youngsters is



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greatly diminished. However, he feels that better salaries alone are no guarantee of better people.

Four things, says Muth, are needed to insure a better staff: a feeling of physical safety; the conviction that the job is worth doing; the thought that there is an opportunity to grow in the criminal administration area so that current jobs are not dead-ends; and the assurance that there will be access to adjacent fields, such as education. Of these points, he feels comfortable about all but the first.

The Group Living concept featured in "Operation Changeover" is especially appealing to Muth. He sees it as a means of forcing people to take responsibility for themselves and others and considers it basic to the whole concept of how training schools can shake the shackles of the past and move ahead in the next four or five years.

"We are trying to set up an environment in which kids can take responsibility," Muth says. "You learn to be responsible by doing things in which responsibility is rewarded. For example, if a kid tosses food around at the dinner table, in a conventional set-up some authoritarian figure would come over and say, 'You shouldn't have done that.'

"The best way to handle this sort of thing, in my opinion, is not to punish him. This especially applies to delinquents because they want to be worse than the next guy. By punishing them conventionally you are really rewarding them.

"The way to solve the problem is to have the kids eat in small groups, with responsibility for the meal divided. Two kids would prepare it, two would serve the meal, and maybe two more would clean up. Then if someone messes up the table, one of the others in his group will have something to say about it at the daily group meetings. Kids don't mind hurting the feelings of staff members. But they do fear the criticism of their peers."

Miss Wagar comes to Brown from Michigan and is a niece of Lois Bigelow, assistant dean of admissions at Pembroke. She's still not sure that her hobby, singing, may not some day take over as her main interest in life. But for the current academic year she has given eight to 10 hours of every day to the Training Schools.

"I have the time to work at the Training School during my senior year and acquire the combination of practical as well as theoretical experience that I wasn't able to get last spring. I'm learning more in both areas from both kinds of environment. And my grades were never better. I realize that all of this brings up the question of how you define education and how you compare the time spent in the library with the combination of study and work. Personally, I feel strongly that education is much more than going to class and taking notes."

Bill Patch and Alan Day are both employed at the Training Schools as home life youth supervisors. Patch, who is assigned to the Youth Correctional Center, a special unit where youths requiring maximum security

are kept, admits that the job there is depressing at times.

"It's tough when you work with a kid, help him get ready for his freedom, and then maybe six weeks later you see him come back in again for breaking and entering or heisting a car. You don't like it when one of your boys has to be put in the bug-out room, and you get a little sick to your stomach when a kid in your unit gets hold of some wire and tries to strangle himself. You think of the hurt that must be inside these kids and you can't help but hurt a little yourself."

Patch admits that there are compensations, too. Like working with a 16-year-old boy in for armed robbery who is struggling to put a poem on paper. The posters on the wall tell you he likes motorcycles, and freedom. But he's confined for 22 hours out of every day in a dingy 5 x 7 cell with bars on the windows—and he tries to write poetry. It goes:

Here I sit, lonesome for freedom/ Starving to death with ——" and he can't spell "boredom." And so Patch helps him with that word, and other words. And the boy is reluctantly grateful.

A short 15-line poem may be a major accomplishment for one of these boys in the Youth Correctional Center. And so, when he's finished he has 100 copies run off on an old mimeograph machine. And when Mrs. Ruth Ryan, the clinical psychologist, arrives with visitors, the boy wants to make sure that everyone gets a copy. When you think the poem is good, and you tell him so, his eyes light up and there is a hint of a smile on his face. But he doesn't smile. Smiles don't come easily in the Youth Correctional Center. The walls are too thick and the hurt is too deep.

There seems today to be a feeling of hope about the future to balance the normally depressing atmosphere of a training school. Governor Licht expects the first experimental living centers to be ready this summer. Also planned for the near future are halfway houses to provide what the Governor says will be a more realistic challenging setting for group living during the youths' last months of incarceration. In addition, by the 1973 fiscal year, the state hopes to establish two residential living centers for juveniles who have been discharged from the training schools but who cannot return to their homes or neighborhoods.

And, playing a role in the moves made at the Training Schools in the immediate years ahead will be the Muths, Days, Patch's, Cookie Wagers, and other highly-motivated graduates from the Rhode Island colleges.

Social Director Travisono put it this way: "What is resulting now is really a Rhode Island Peace Corps. The kids are working within the system. Hopefully, the system won't frustrate their desire to make some constructive changes. And, hopefully a parade of these idealistic and talented kids will continue to reach the Training Schools." J.B.

Ladies and gentlemen,
no salt-water taffy today.

by Barry Beckham '66

Barry Beckham's first novel My Main Mother has received wide attention by critics and will be made into a movie. Here, he writes about the conception of his novel, his association with his Brown professors, and his reaction to his critics.

The most a rookie can expect is to be given credit for hitting the long ball.

Few of the cigar smokers in the front office expect a rookie to blast the ball over the fence. What they do is "look 'em over" during that first year and decide if he *might* be able to knock it out of the park and into someone's living room, perhaps in his second or third year. That is the essential critical decision that the men up front make about a first novelist: can he knock it out of the park next season?

Of course, the rookie—brash, arrogant, egotistic, audacious, bumptious and immodest—feels that indeed, he has knocked the ball out of the park. Nobody saw it go over the fence. He explains the amnesic blindness by falling back on Pound:

"And no one knows, at sight, a masterpiece."

Ladies and gentlemen, should the rookie go back to selling salt-water taffy in Atlantic City, or should he stick it out for another season?

Then, the rookie, perhaps standing in the batter's box after the last game—the rookie re-living the way he moved into the high, hard one during the third inning and airmailed it to the bleachers—reminisces about how he got mixed up in this whole business. At the end of his first year in the majors, the rookie looks back. Is it worth another season?

He had really dug the game since he could remember, and he had started out clumsily, not getting real guidance until he entered the University and subsequently took a few courses on technique. Mostly, he bunted, got a few scattered hits, struck out occasionally and didn't take too many wild swings, not having enjoyed Updike's *The Centaur*. Park Honan was the first to give him some valuable tips. The rookie particularly remembers: "Don't worry about using profanity, everybody in the English department does."

But it was John Hawkes who became—what best to name him?—Jackie Robinson, DiMag, Mays? The rookie, although he had known of Hawkes as a slugger, had really not seen many of his games, but the hard-hitter's reputation covered the Providence stadium like a tarpaulin, so it wasn't necessary to have *seen* him play to be convinced that his would be one of the names going toward the Hall of Fame committee one day.

The rookie made Hawkes' 12-man team, called the English 9-10 Giants, and even got off to an auspicious start by being the first to read a manuscript in class. When a player was asked to demonstrate in these sessions, he knew he had scored. It was not considered abnormal for the members of the team to sit perspiring as Hawkes, sitting down to begin the session, would pull out the manuscripts that had been submitted the previous week. Then, looking at one of the hitters, and pushing the Eaton's Corasable bond toward him, he would say, "Would you like to read this?"

You only read if you were good. And now it occurs to the rookie that he had been asked to read only three

times during the year, two of them coming in the second semester. In fact, the rookie's performance on Hawkes' farm team might be called short of spectacular. A couple of the players, including one female, seemed to dominate the sessions. At least two of the hitters had received, it was rumored, A+, while the rookie had to scramble to bat A- for the semester.

Now, being neither vindictive nor impudent, manifesting neither malice nor resentfulness, the rookie, realizing that he is the first and only one from that team to go on to the majors, uses those grades to buttress his contention that no one (including wife and mother) will have more confidence in your ability than you yourself. If there's one lesson to be learned from that A-, it's this: believe in yourself.

Hawkes' influence on young players was remarkable. Briefly, if you listened to what he said, you would end your apprenticeship hitting in this style: infrequent use of adverbs; an eye for the "fictional moment"; rhythm in description and dialogue; an appreciation for the macabre; precise grammar and diction. Although it could be said that the famed slugger was imposing his own stylistic concerns, one could easily show how the accusation carried little weight when it is understood that Hawkes appreciates good writing that is stylistically miles away from his. If a man was a southpaw, Hawkes would not try to right him.

So it was a couple of nights before one of these sessions—late in the night, too—when a formula for hitting the ball out of the park came to the rookie. Understand this: he had never set his sights as low as the long ball. For the rookie, it was out of the park—straight out—or nothing. It is such a true case of rare, spooky inspiration, the rookie is often embarrassed to recite it. (There may be something about the rookie that is spooky, for one radio interviewer told him his insights into human nature were the result of his having "been here before.")

He didn't have the entire formula, but he knew when it was finished, it would be out of sight. He wasn't sure what he was after thematically, but he knew it would be a gas. He wasn't even sure of all the characters. Right then, he was typing like a madman drugged with No Doz, and he knew this was it. This would put him in the big time.

An interviewer: "Where did the inspiration come from?"

The Rookie: "From the strangest of all places."

In sum, the inspiration had come from the sudden cumulative impressions that the beginnings of three major works had made on the rookie that night. Suddenly, he was mesmerized with the first lines of Byron's *Don Juan*, Hawkes' *Second Skin* and *Beowulf*.

Byron: "I want a hero, an uncommon want."

Hawkes: "I will tell you in a few words who I am:"

Beowulf: "Hear me! We've heard of Danish heroes."

The character as hero. First person narrative. Pensive, yet vivacious tone. Character kills mother. Maine woodlands. The mental construct could not have been too different from the foregoing.

He read the first chapter in class and received a mind-blowing reception. Everybody dug the rhythms, the language, the puns, the situation, the story line and the character. "This," announced the rookie, "is the first chapter of a novel." And he hadn't the slightest idea of what the second chapter would be like. In all, he continued to hit safely for each of five games before the season ended. They were mostly doubles and singles, maybe one triple. In other words, the rookie would have deserved being called a flash in the pan for half the season. Had he been on the mound, they would have said his fast ball has lost its hop. He hadn't hit consistently, although there had been a couple of long ones, sending the outfielders back against the wall, so no one suggested that he was doing the wrong thing when, sitting on the Green, and facing Sayles Hall one June day, the rookie declared that he would forego a crack at the majors to study the law.

The rookie enrolled at Columbia. The pressure of reading cases while changing diapers (his wife worked in the evening) melted his resolve in two months. Having decided to take off for a year, the rookie carried everything he had written under Hawkes and showed it to one Harvey Swados, who was coaching evening sluggers at Columbia's School of General Studies. Today, he is not sure exactly what transpired between him and that well-respected player-manager, but he does remember Swados' giving him permission to register for the team (the rookie was too embarrassed to admit that he couldn't register because he hadn't the money), and he particularly remembers Swados saying, "You can write. I think you'll make it, but you may be too young."

That should have been enough incentive, but the rookie had a wife and new-born baby to take care of, a fact contributing to his doing two things: he joined the Friends of Chase Manhattan and he took courses to help him advance in his job (economics and accounting).

At the bank, he was lucky enough to get a job batting for the monthly, the *Chase Manhattan Newsmen*, and although it was a different kind of hitting, he found the experience valuably instructive. And it made him long for the diamond again. He wanted to try for the majors again. The rookie registered for an evening course at NYU under Sidney Offit, and he played it cool. We are now talking about September, 1967.

The first cool thing he did was to submit the same first chapter (with a few changes) that he had gotten raves about in Providence. The class and Offit went for it. Offit praised the rookie for his vision. Next, the rookie submitted another chapter from the five he had written at Brown. He was asked to read this in class also, and

At first, the tears just fell. Then the wild, terrorlike expression on Mother's face, the feeling of being trapped in that bathroom, the knowledge of what I had done--these things made me break c

the enthusiasm was again encouraging. But now the rookie was stuck. The other Brown chapters weren't as good as he'd like them to be, and it is from this point that *My Main Mother* begins to take shape. After chapter two, there is nothing that has been written at Brown.

Surely these classes were the most important sources of reassurance that the rookie had received to date. Before season's end, he got to read seven chapters in class and the other hitters responded well. He was working under a rhythm and the chapters were rolling off the typewriter as if they had been ordered. He was going so well, Offit refused to allow adverse criticism.

Sidney Offit asked the rookie, at the end of the semester, to join him in another class for the spring, 1968 semester. The reasoning was that he would work closely with the rookie until they had an outline and a stack of good chapters, and then, that summer, Offit himself would submit the chapters and an outline to editors-in-chief whom he knew personally. Fortunately, the rookie had the same problem with getting on Offit's roster as he had had with registering for Swados': lack of money. So he made up an excuse for not taking another course with Offit, and the teacher-novelist said something like, "Oh, I think it's good enough for a publisher after you make these changes anyway." He planned to send the manuscript—five chapters and an outline—to editor friends at three houses: Putnam's, Walker and Dial.

The manuscript never reached Dial, and Putnam's refused it about three weeks after Sidney Offit sent it to his editor friend there. In essence: a fine talent, great career ahead of him, but the subject matter is not for us. Walker got a crack at it. In June, 1968, Editor-in-Chief Ed Burlingame offered him an advance and a contract. When could he finish it?

"January, 1969," said the rookie.

When the rookie handed the completed manuscript to his editor on Monday, Jan. 13, he hadn't expected that the editor would ask him to make changes. Like most rookies, he was over-confident, felt that he had contributed more than the requisite amount of re-writing and re-reading, and frankly, he had knocked the ball far toward the centerfield wall. It might go over. In fact, the editor made no demands on the manuscript. It was ready to go. But there were a few suggestions: the tone of the last and first chapters didn't jibe; the scene where the mother is killed doesn't exactly get to the editor. So the rookie takes the manuscript, marked with proofreader's comments, examines it a seventy-fourth time and decides to make some changes in the first chapter, a few deletions in later chapters and that's it.

Nine months later, the rookie and his new editor (the old has left to join another house) lunch on publication day. Big deal. The *Times* doesn't review it that day, the bookstore on the same corner that the publisher inhabits doesn't have it in stock, and there is

"Do you think I'll make it?"
Mother had made a complete about-face,
was looking right at me. "Do you think
I'm good enough?"

very little to suggest that this is a day out of the ordinary. The waiter has sat the rookie at the wrong table, so for 10 minutes he waits for the editor to arrive while the editor is already seated, waiting for the rookie.

That is the real sore biting at the rookie: not only that publication day itself did not yield fireworks, a rush into a second printing and instant fame, but that the entire phenomenon of writing the book itself is a ho-hum affair. No one (well, maybe two) takes the event for more than batting practice. At the most, you have hit the long ball, but to think you have knocked it out of the park—preposterous.

It might be equally preposterous to think that reviewers would offer germane comments. How the rookie had labored with his allusions, tacked on leitmotifs, dealt with a theme he thought to be *the* theme of the age (insecurity and its resolution through violence), punned and symbolized, mixed surreal with the real, made his character a schizo with all the symptoms (usually caused by parental or environmental stress, bringing on distorted perceptions, delusions and feelings of persecution). If Americans were not schizo, the rookie was saying as part of his message, then Sonny Liston is a punk.

The reviewers stayed away from these concerns like a timid infielder sticking his glove out at a hot grounder down the line. Really, then, the rookie might be easily led to believe, were he not as overconfident as they come, that he had attained none of these goals. Now, get it together. He wasn't complaining about bad reviews, but the failure of the reviewers to address themselves to more than a rehashing of the plot. Invariably, they spent 70 percent of the review space explaining what happens from chapters one to 17, and when the rookie was lucky, they tagged on the end such sentences as: "We eagerly await his second season."

"Hey, cool it," the rookie would shout, "my first one is still on the shelves, gentlemen. Will you please check that out? If you keep this up, I may just drop out of the majors and become a free agent. I don't need you guys, you know. I mean, if you aren't going to recognize me for what I am, then I'd just as soon stay with the Friends and become a vice-president."

But the rookie is just fooling himself out there in the batter's box. He would trade corporate life for the majors at the drop of a pop fly if he thought he could earn enough to support his family. Basically, when he examined his motives closely, he agreed with his conscience that the real reason he was reminiscing out by home plate had to do with 12 months of pent-up pressure and expectation that had to be released. He knew slinging the bat after striking out (although he had not struck out) had a therapeutic effect on many players. When push comes to shove, as they say, or when the deal goes down, despite the disappointments, he is still happy to be in the majors.

And actually, he is not certain that he did knock the ball out of the park. Yes, it did send the outfielder back and he would probably have to leap for it while the rookie rounded third, but now the rookie was putting his head down as he headed home because he was afraid to look toward the outfield wall. He wasn't positive it would or should go over, particularly since he had discovered something when bat met ball. He had discovered that there was more power in his wrists than he had used. He had power left over—for next year.

And suddenly that becomes the most important reminiscence for the rookie standing by the batter's box. He forgets that taking advantage of that power means working for The Man from nine to five and then coming home for dinner, watching one TV show with his wife, playing one half-hour with his children, then locking himself up in his den until maybe three in the morning. He forgets it means no more movies, ignoring a ringing phone, falling behind in his reading, leaving notes in the bathroom, scowling at uninvited visitors, declining party invitations.

He forgets that the second season may be a rehash of the first and that he may have to repeat the process for four, five, six seasons. Never mind; he forgets everything. He will play and play and play under any circumstances until he falls out or makes it, because he loves the game. The memorable event is that he had power left over when he hit the long ball, and what did that excess mean but that his second season's slugging average would be considerably higher than the first. If that were the case, it would be some year. And suddenly, the rookie is damned glad that he's in the majors. He knows he will shake up the league. And he has youth on his side. He could sense now how the Duke, big Newk and Campy felt when they used to say, "Wait till next year."

Next season would be straight over the fence, first game, first pitch. The rookie looks back no more. Ladies and gentlemen, no salt-water taffy today.

"Oh, my God"—spitting splinters of tobacco to the side—"too big, too big, Mitchell. Besides, you should stay in the East—cheaper."

"What about Amherst or Brown?"

"I should say not."

James Schevill: A passion for information

The relationship between the creative artist and the university was long considered an uneasy pairing. The view from the ivory tower, the old argument ran, distorted the perspective. But the ivory tower metaphor hasn't been accurate for some years now and many university-based artists are discovering a synergistic relationship between their work and their environment. Recently, three teacher/artists at Brown, a writer, a composer and a director joined forces to produce "A friendly evening of poetry, music and drama." The improvised simplicity of the free event probably could only have happened at a university. Here the three men talk about the how and why of their work and what they like and don't like about doing it at a university.

One day about two years ago, James Schevill and his wife were on shipboard, returning to their San Francisco home from a trip to Europe. Before the ship sailed through the Golden Gate into San Francisco Bay, a ship's pilot boarded through the heavy fog. The pilot took absolute charge of the ship, navigating it safely through the hazards of sand bars and fog. Schevill, playwright, poet and Brown English professor, was intrigued by the pilot as a mysterious image of authority and uniqueness.

Last Valentine's Day, the Brown Chamber Soloists performed "The Pilots," a one-act play by James Schevill about American violence and the death of heroes. The story involves two old people on shipboard and their confrontation with the pilot. Underlying the action is the theme of violence and the American voyage to the end of the frontier.

American violence is one theme that recurs in Schevill's work; another is the problem of science versus technology. "I grew up in Berkeley during the birth of modern physics. I lived a couple of houses away from Ernest Lawrence, the great physicist who won the Nobel Prize for the invention of the cyclotron; J. Robert Oppenheimer lived on the hill just above us. So as a kid I was surrounded by all this and it wasn't until years later that I realized with a shock that it was all sort of in my blood. Not that I was a scientist, but that science had been pushing my life in a certain way."

Shevill's first publisher was Bern Porter who received his Master of Science degree from Brown in 1933. Porter was a physicist who worked on the Manhattan Project and quit his job after the bomb fell on Hiroshima. He then turned to publishing poetry and painting and was involved in the revival

of American painting after World War II.

Elements of Porter's story have found their way into Schevill's latest script "Lovecraft's Follies." The play, which the Trinity Square Repertory Company has recently produced in Providence, is about a physicist who had worked under Werner von Braun, then left and became a sculptor. The Space Center wants him to return to work and he is trying to make a decision.

How much of the story parallels the lives of real people? "That's a fascinating process," says Schevill. "You get an idea from someone that you know and then that idea becomes transformed. It becomes your own imaginary creation, but it still has elements of true stories. Art is not a process of total originality. You learn, you take, you steal from all kinds of people, but then you put it all together in your own voice."

"This artistic transformation has been particularly important in my poetry because I've always been interested in dramatic poetry, in trying to restore to poetry the sense of people. There are very few modern poets who write about people and poetry has lost a lot of its important subject matter to prose. The whole stream of confessional literature that is popular at the moment seems very limited. It tends to get lost in a kind of self-pity. Finally my own anguish is uninteresting."

Shevill's reputation as an "independent poet in a generation of poetic schools" seems to have done nothing to lower critical appraisal of his work. Favorable quotes from Marianne Moore, Robert Lowell and Archibald MacLeish grace the back cover of Schevill's books. William Carlos Williams has praised his "eyes that are never still and a mind that is constantly searching for a place to alight."

Critics mention Schevill's character portrayal and arresting metaphors, but what they alight on most often is his "wide range of observation," "accumulation of evidence," and "scholar's instinct for meaningful detail." Colleague John Emigh, who played the male lead in "The Pilots," says of Schevill: "He combines a strange passion for information with an affinity for romantic nostalgia and a sense of humor about it all." Schevill's passion for information leads him to carefully research the subject matter for his work. When he writes in "The Pilot's" that the San Francisco Bay is 50 feet deep in the main channel, he isn't guessing. He has taken the trouble to find out exactly.

Such scholarly habits are appropriate for teachers as well as writers, and Schevill enjoys working in a university setting.

The popular notion that writing programs in universities should be designed to turn out professional writers is misguided, according to Schevill. "A lot of students in writing classes go into teaching, but my experience is that they make better teachers of English because they have some kind of real sense of what it is to write."

For Schevill, writing is a necessity. "If it's not something you're compelled to do, forget about it. There are too many people who think of art as some kind of recreation or hobby. It's not. It's a tormenting process. Sure, there's a kind of exultation that comes when you do something well, but there's a tremendous amount of frustration too. I'll never forget the American composer, Robert Sessions, saying once that the important thing for an artist is to endure. Talent is merely the beginning. Lots of people have talent, but very few have the strength to endure."

To endure for what is a question that Schevill probably answers best in one of his poems:

*The will of writing is
To make the pen
Sound a word,
The sound neither hard nor soft,
But that of balance
Which gives forth
Something surrounded,
Shining and stopped.*



Three vocations

Gerald Shapiro: It's hardly music

When Gerald Shapiro was in fourth grade he started playing trumpet and decided to become a musician. Ten years later he was studying composition at the Eastman School of Music and hating it.

"It was the most awful disaster of my life. In four years of studying composition it never once occurred to me that this was an activity that was pleasurable," he says now. "It was a struggle that one did in a Beethovenian sense. One should work very hard and learn one's craft. If there was any art involved, it was a very heavy sort of thing."

"Then I went to study at Mills College and I met this incredible teacher and modern composer, Darius Milhaud, who seemed so jolly. All of the people around him seemed to be having such a lovely time. One day I went storming in to him and said, 'look, what's going on; you people are having a good time at this.' He said, 'of course, why else would we do it?'"

Ever since that revelation, Shapiro has been having a good time with sound, beginning with electronic pieces that he has written and performed on a synthesizer and several home-built instruments of his own devising, and evolving into his current interest—audience activated music.

He started to work with electronics and first went through a period of making tapes. But he began to find that more and more boring so switched to doing live electronic performances. Gradually the production began to seem less challenging because of the ease with which the sound came.

"Give anyone an oscillator and he can make the same sound as anyone else," says Shapiro. "Give anyone a phonograph and he can perform on it with consummate skill. And at the same time the whole idea of performing in front of people, that kind of contractual arrangement—you pay me in money and attention and I provide a certain satisfaction in terms of music—began to leave me very cold."

"So as soon as I had a chance," he says, "which is to say as soon as I stopped being a student, I had the time to sit quietly and not have pieces due all the time, and I began to think about doing audience participation pieces."

For Shapiro, this direction has meant shelving much of the craft that was so painfully acquired during the years at Eastman. His most successful audience participation event, "From the Yellow Castle," dispenses with performers, musical notes and conventional instruments. Instead, three five-foot cylinders are manipulated by six to eight people each, according to a 32-word score. The tubes are fitted inside with equipment designed to transmit information about their attitude (angles of rotation and inclination) which is picked up on radios and converted into a usable form to control the sound that the synthesizer makes. The result is that any change in the direction of one of the tubes results in an immediate change in the sound in the room.

The piece begins with a group of participants who have memorized the following score: "Close your eyes. Don't initiate any movement; don't hinder any movement. Don't imagine any sound; don't ignore any sound. When you are finished, help someone else to begin. Leave when you like."

After a time of holding onto the tube with eyes closed, a kind of ouija board action takes place, due to little tensions and relaxations of the muscles. The eventual result is a very rich texture of sound in the room.

"A couple of things have developed out of this," says Shapiro. "First of all, it is hardly music. The sounds are simple; they're relatively pleasant. There is very little pleasure to be derived from watching as an audience member. The action is quite beautiful but it remains fairly constant over a period of several hours and it becomes boring long before the piece ends. So there is a kind of transition that takes place in the audience."

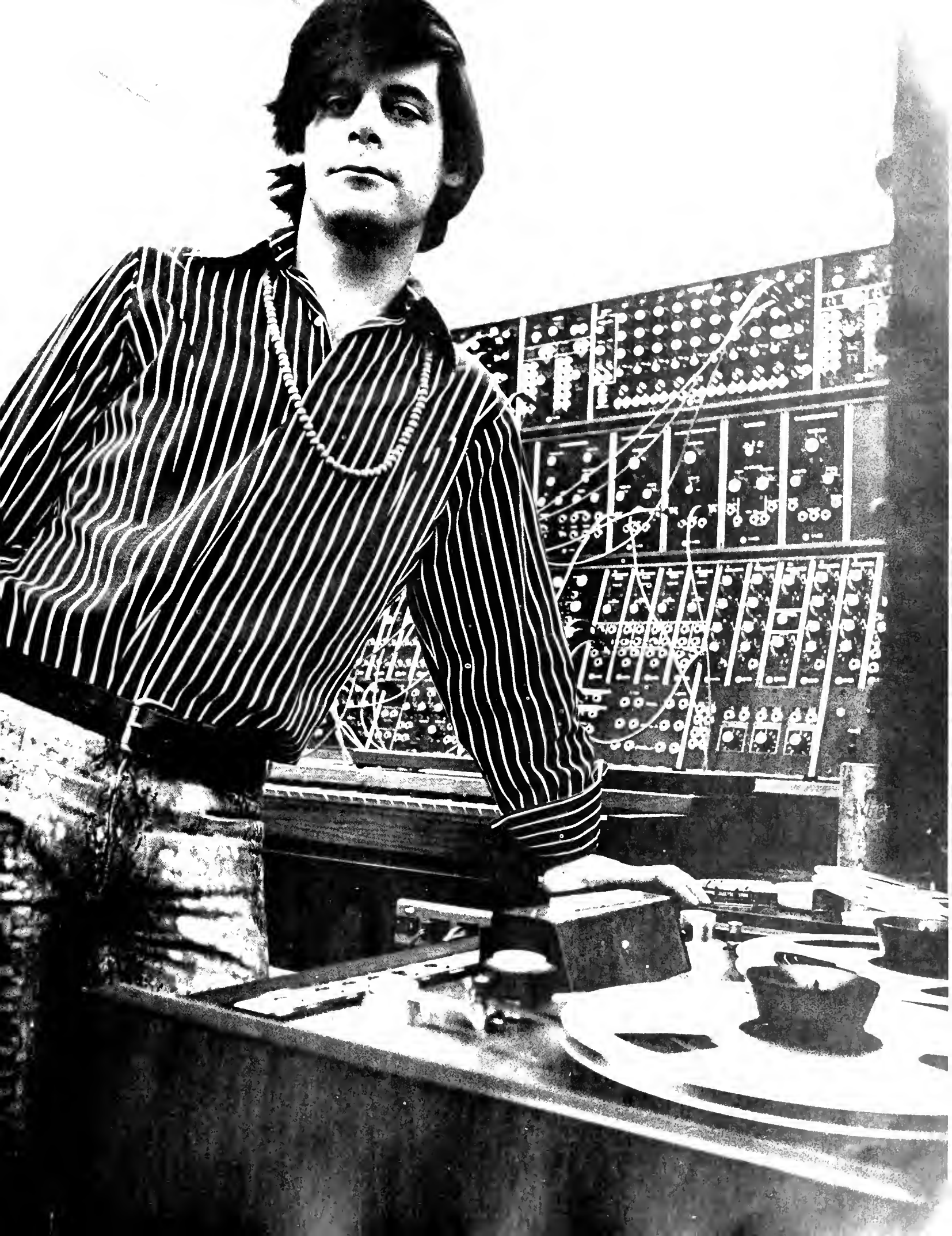
"At first they come in and give their attention in the prescribed manner, but slowly it begins to break up as members of the audience start to perform. Little by little, people get the idea that what is going on is not a performance to be

watched, at which point many people leave. But others hang around and talk to their friends while they are waiting for their chance to participate. The good thing about it is that the people who are doing the piece are really involved in a musical experience and the others are not involved in second-rate watching. In a sense, it is sort of a didactic piece, a teaching exercise."

Although Shapiro hardly fits the image of an academic musician, he finds himself comfortable with the university environment. "The university is a kind of protected place. It allows me, for instance, the year-and-a-half of failures that I started out with as I began to evolve my present direction. And it allows me to continually do experiments rather than polished, finished pieces. Sometimes the experiments work and they have the nature of finished pieces, but the failures go on and the money keeps coming in."

"I love teaching, but I only teach two courses a semester so it's not a fulltime occupation and it's not meant to be. Always there are a few really talented students and there are more who have the possibility, but as yet unrealized. Unfortunately, a lot of the most talented musicians go to conservatories. But even though this is not a big department and the students are not world-shaking, it is possible, particularly with the electronic equipment, to break through the lack of training that traditionally takes a musician years and years to acquire. If the basic talent is there it shows in a matter of months. Of course, all that lack of training shows, too, and is a stumbling block."

"It's a joy for me to find and nurture the talent, but I don't define myself by my teaching. I define myself by my work and that must be true for most of the people here. It seems to me that the students have one point of view about a university and the faculty has another. The students think that what all these buildings are for, what all this money is being spent for, is to teach them something. The faculty members are under the impression that the important function of a university is to allow them to carry out their research."



Three vocations

John Emigh: A constant but welcome drain

A friend of John Emigh's once described university theater as a vast mud flat where, every now and then, you hear that another oyster has squirted off in a different part of the flat and you wish you had been there to see it. Emigh, an English professor who spends much of his time directing theater at Brown, thinks the metaphor is accurate and tries not to mind.

"In my most sane moments, it doesn't bother me that what I'm doing is creating events and it is in the nature of events that they are transitory.

"But one of the most frustrating things about university directing is that you work and work, sometimes with very good students, but you still have to do a great deal of acting teaching at the same time. Finally, you reach the play, and maybe one play in three you'll hit a night where you really feel you have achieved something. So you just have to be happy that you could give the audience that happened to show up that night a wonderful event.

"Professional theater in New York provides an option where, because 20 people come and review the play, there's a sense of having been part of history. But when you do a play at a university, it happens for five days and disappears."

Not always without a trace, though. One night in a New Orleans bar, Emigh got some dramatic feedback from a stranger who confided that he had been on the verge of committing suicide when he saw a play at Tulane that made him change his mind. "Woyzeck" was the play and Emigh had directed it as part of his work as a graduate student in Tulane's theater department.

Emigh's first involvement in theater was during the fourth grade, when he had the bit part of Shorty in a play, the name of which he no longer remembers. His line, which he does remember, went: "If stargazing and a high-tailing it make a good cow pony, he's the dangdest one I ever seen." After that rather inauspicious theatrical debut there was a long lapse when the closest Emigh got to the stage was dance band work—playing "Blue Suede Shoes" for junior high school assemblies.

"I grew up in a mill town where working in theater was not an activity that was thought to be possible. It's a

very musical town, but theater was art with all the bad meanings of the word to the people I grew up with. It was just part of the received culture that had no connection with daily life, and the only reason to bother with it would be because you had some sort of strange neurosis."

Emigh has filled out his acting experience considerably since he played Shorty in grade school. Once, when stranded without funds in the Sahara Desert, he was even hired as Peter O'Toole's stand-in for "Lawrence of Arabia" until it was discovered that he was about four inches too short.

Although he still acts once in a while, Emigh's main interest is directing. "I like to realize the form of a play," he says, "and I like the whole working process of the theater. I enjoy acting occasionally, but the notion of playing a part night after night doesn't really appeal to me. Yet even if I didn't enjoy it, I'd have to go back and do it now and then to remind myself of the extremely vulnerable position an actor is in.

"There's probably no other job in the world where you have to be performing so well, so consistently, over so many hours. Imagine in any other job inviting an audience to watch you work. If a clerk makes a mistake, for example, he can just rip up his paper and do it again. But I suppose that part of the appeal of acting is that sort of constant testing."

Although enrollment in theater courses at Brown has grown geometrically over the past few years, most of the students, Emigh feels, are interested in learning a respect for the art. A very few are committed to theater as a way of life. "Acting," he says, "is such a demanding and self-destructing art that one really has to be drawn to it. It's not something that I would encourage someone to do. A few students a year do become committed and when that happens we help all we can, but there isn't too much another person can do beyond teaching the craft."

Since theater is a communal art form, and not something that can be

practiced alone in a garret, theater students are in no danger of being looked upon as a distraction from the main event. Getting to know them personally is necessary to the action. "It's a constant but welcome drain," says Emigh. "Students who are really interested are going to demand a great deal of your intellectual, physical and spiritual energies. And the better the students, the more they will demand. They know that they are here to take whatever they can from an environment in four years, and they take and they take and they take."

Emigh feels the director's role is essentially parental, which makes the responsibility to students even more compelling. During rehearsals for *Marat/Sade* last year, Emigh worried that the actors might harm themselves by identifying too closely with the inmates of Charenton. "There are great dangers," he says, "of an actor picking something that is too close to him and working it over for a month and becoming mentally injured. This happened during Peter Brook's production of *Marat/Sade*. The girl playing Charlotte Corday evidently had a nervous breakdown when the play closed. She was working from her own personal difficulties, which is something that actors tend to do in an attempt to make things honest. They sacrifice themselves, sometimes quite literally, to the working out of a communicated form. I felt it was important, especially working with students, to discourage that, and yet to reach a degree of honesty in the work."

Emigh's broad definition of theater as a controlled event which may or may not have a script does not exclude much in the way of public gatherings. But if theater can be nearly anything, the one thing it shouldn't try to be is didactic. "You can't teach lessons in the theater," Emigh says. "You can only hope to open people up to learning lessons."

"There was a time when people thought of theater as essentially providing a moving illustration to a text. But now directors and actors think more in terms of being there to construct a particular experience for an audience and not to illustrate some nice words." A.B.



The sports scene



Coach Jim Fullerton

Fullerton to retire

Watching Brown's hockey team complete its season some years back, a press box observer turned and said, "You know, Jim Fullerton has done one of the finest coaching jobs in the East this year."

Normally, there would be nothing surprising in this sort of praise. Compliments have been common for Brown's Fullerton. But what set this remark apart from others was that it was made in 1961, just after Brown had completed a disastrous 0-20 season.

Fullerton had only 11 men to work with for part of that season, eight of them sophomores, and his top defensemen had to play between 40 to 50 minutes a game. Still, as the man said, even under these conditions the Bruins played sound hockey with the stamp of a well-coached team.

Last month, 60-year-old Jim Fullerton announced his retirement effective at the conclusion of the current campaign. You can't argue with the reason given for the premature retirement—ill health—but the thought persists that things wouldn't be quite the same without Fullerton at the helm. A very special era at Brown ended this month.

Just 11 days after Fullerton's resignation, Athletic Director Jack Heffernan announced that J. Allan Soares '60, freshman coach for the past seven seasons, would be the new head coach.

Soares, a 1956 graduate of Cranston East High School, was one of Brown's most effective defensemen. He was a first-team All-Ivy selection as a sophomore and a second team choice the other two years.

During his six seasons as Cub coach, Soares compiled a 58-44-5 record. His best teams were 11-5-2 in 1964-65, 13-4 in 1966-67 and 14-4 last year.

In announcing the appointment, Athletic Director Heffernan said that he had seldom seen such backing for a candidate.

"Bob Fleming came to see me and said that the varsity squad was backing Soares 100 per cent," Heffernan noted. "The Cubs also gave him unanimous backing, as did the Brown Hockey Association."

"While we were accepting applications, I put in a call to George Menard '50, hockey coach at St. Lawrence. He gave me four names, but then he told me that none of these men was any more qualified than Allan."

In the 11-day period between Coach Fullerton's retirement and the appointment of Soares, the athletic office received 15 inquiries and/or applications and five men were interviewed.

Jim Fullerton was Brown's first full-time hockey coach when he arrived on the scene in the fall of 1955. At the end of 15 seasons, he has a winning record of 170-166-9, no modest achievement at Brown, where winning records in any sport are rare.

There are other achievements. Since moving into Meehan Auditorium, Fullerton's teams have enjoyed eight consecutive winning seasons with a combined record of 116-69-7. Brown's Ivy League record during this span is 58-26-3.

The 1964-65 team won the Ivy title, finished fourth in the NCAA tournament, and had a 21-9 record, a mark rivaled only by Coach Wes Moulton's 1950-51 team which finished 17-6. There were two All-Americans during the Fullerton years—Bob Gaudreau '66 and Wayne Small '68.

Fullerton has received every coaching honor conceivable. Four times he won the Clark Hodder Award, presented annually to the New England College Coach of the Year. In 1965, he received the Spencer Penrose Coach of the Year Award, symbolic of number one college hockey coach in the country.

There are the statistics, and they are impressive enough. But, there's much more to the man than cold statistics.

For one thing, there is the high regard in which Fullerton is held by his players. Part of this rapport with the players comes from the respect players have for a master of his profession. Yet tough as he is, Fullerton is a humble man. Go into the dressing room after a big victory and try to congratulate the coach. See what it gets you.

"Don't talk to me, talk to them," he'll say, motioning to players. "They are the ones who did it, not me."

The fact that Fullerton has been close to his players is ironic in one sense, since he's an old-school man, a traditionalist. That type of person isn't supposed to be "in" with today's students.

Some of Fullerton's philosophy came out at the press conference at which his retirement was announced.

"I think a man must learn to take it before he can dish it out," he said. In response to another question, he said, "Discipline is essential to athletics." And on the position of athletes in today's campus unrest, he had this to say:

"There aren't many athletes causing the problems in the colleges today, or in the country, either. If more of the young people today emulated the athletes we'd be better off."

Acknowledging that Brown had a fine hockey tradition long before he arrived on the scene, Fullerton said that in the mid-1950's, hockey at Brown was in trouble because other schools were putting up their own rinks and Brown was still practicing at Rhode Island Auditorium and even as far off as St. George's School in Newport.

"When I came to Brown, Athletic Director Paul Mackesey assured me that there would be a rink in the near future. This promise was kept."

Fullerton sees the construction of Meehan Auditorium as the turning point in modern Brown hockey.

"Meehan is one of the finest college hockey arenas in the country," he says. "It's hard to beat those 3,000 roaring fans, the bands, the excitement. The rink and the success we've enjoyed in hockey has done a great deal for the student body at a time when other sports weren't as fortunate because the coaches lacked the facilities to make their programs go."

The veteran Bruin coach was frank in his reply to a question concerning the number of Canadian players now playing for American colleges. He favors limiting the import of Canadians in the interest of developing American stars and building a good national team. This is a subject close to Fullerton's heart right now since he is serving as a member of the ice hockey committee for the 1971 Pan-American Games and the 1972 Olympics.

The high point of Fullerton's career, he said, was the 1964-65 season, which ended with Brown competing in the NCAA's held at Meehan Auditorium. The low point had to be the 1960-61 campaign, and its 0-20 record.

"I wouldn't be honest if I didn't say that I was discouraged at times during that long season," he says. "And some of the players were, too. But I'm proud to say that the kids didn't take a defeatist attitude out of that season. Most of them have gone on to become successful lawyers, doctors, and businessmen."

Rod McGarry '61, was the captain of that 1960-61 team. He recalls that there was some displeasure among the players when Coach Fullerton insisted on playing a 2-1-2 limited offense, with the center holding at mid-ice and the defensemen never charging into the offensive zone.

"This was frustrating for some of the boys," McGarry says. "But Jim knew that with our limited talent we couldn't play the other teams straight without getting killed. By playing cautiously we managed to come within one goal of our opponents in six games and within two or three goals in half a dozen others. We recognized later that Fullerton didn't want us to get discouraged by being creamed night after night. Not having his players discouraged was very important to him."

When Fullerton decided to retire, he made the move in characteristic fashion. For the past couple of years he hadn't been feeling well. He hadn't felt that he could give the complete effort. At Christmas time he thought it over and decided that the best thing to do would be to step down.

"I just felt that I wasn't doing justice any longer to either the University or the kids with whom I work. Both deserve the best. But, I'll tell you something. After 40 years of coaching, I'm afraid that I'm going to miss the game very much."

If Fullerton was going to miss hockey, it was obvious from the reaction in the Providence press that the men of typewriter row were going to miss him.

"Here is a man who disproves the theory that nice guys can't win," said Barney Madden, sports editor of the

Journal-Bulletin. John Hanlon, columnist for the same paper, put it this way: "Jim is a kind, considerate, gentle, gracious man in a field that doesn't have that many with all these qualities and ability too."

A star goalie at Norwich University, Fullerton turned down an offer to turn pro upon graduation in 1930 and instead launched his coaching career at Norwich. After one season, he moved to the Northwood School in Lake Placid, N.Y., where, in addition to his coaching duties in hockey, football, and crew, he taught three subjects and later served as athletic director and assistant headmaster.

During his 24 years at Northwood, Fullerton's hockey teams won 86 per cent of their games, had four undefeated seasons, captured the Northwood Invitational Prep Tournament seven out of 11 times, and were the first teams to win the Lawrenceville Tournament two years in succession.

While the hockey team itself didn't need to adopt the "win-one-for-the-Gipper" attitude about Fullerton's announcement that he was quitting, the Bruins went on a spree after the semester break and were playing with even more vigor in the games following their coach's press conference.

The hockey team won six of seven games and raised the over-all record to 11-7-1 with five games to play. At that point, it looked as though the Bruins would nail down an ECAC playoff berth by March.

A victory over St. Nick's by an 8-3 score started Brown's stretch drive. One of the highlights of this game, played at Meehan, was the appearance in the St. Nick's lineup of Bob Gaudreau '66, former Brown All-American and Olympic star.

That same night, the freshmen hung a 5-2 defeat on the Alumni, breaking a close 3-2 game open with two third period goals. Brown trailed Army, 3-0, before roaring back for the 5-3 decision at the Point. Brown's 11-5 victory over Dartmouth was one of the most decisive Ivy victories in recent years, but the story of the game was the 60 saves that senior Don McGinnis made in the nets at Hanover. J.B.

Issues—but no policy

There was an air of excitement among the alumni as they filed into Room 166, Barus-Holley Hall for the session on "Athletic Issues" at last month's Alumni Council Week-End. The "word" at the luncheon earlier in the day had been that there might be a major policy statement forthcoming on athletics.

The alumni in Room 166 who had their hopes set high were in for a disappointment. The session brought forth no major policy statement on athletics at Brown. And, realistically, this should not have been surprising.

Even if the Alumni Council were considered the right time and place for such

a statement, and about this there is some doubt, it seemed unlikely that the University would commit itself to a new athletic policy shortly before the appointment of a new president.

The basis of the rumor was a strong appeal made in the fall by Coach Len Jardine (BAM, Dec. 1969) in which the Bruin football coach cited the critical need for "a policy statement on athletics in general, and football in particular, made from the highest University level."

Also, it was generally known that the chairman of the Athletic Advisory Council, Edward Sulzberger '29, and several key alumni close to the athletic scene had been in contact with Chancellor Charles C. Tillinghast, Jr., '32 and Acting President Stoltz seeking such a commitment. A statement on the athletic program is currently being drafted by the Athletic Council.

If the alumni attending the "Athletic Issues" session chaired by Chairman Sulzberger in Barus-Holley didn't get their new policy statement, they did at least hear some rather frank comments on the Brown athletic picture from such panelists as Vice-President Malcolm P. Stevens, Athletic Director Jack Heffner '28, Coach Jardine, and football co-captain William T. O'Donnell, Jr., '71.

For example, Vice-President Stevens had this to say: "The Athletic Advisory Council has discussed the athletic issue and we have examined all possibilities. We have no intention of getting out of the Ivy League. We mean to stay in, and staying in means becoming competitive. This now is what we really want."

Stevens also said that this was a difficult time to talk athletics because Brown was between presidents. But he did have these comments about the recent past:

"The Keeney decade was an era when Brown became extremely strong academically. Stronger than the public knows. Barney concentrated on academics, and a president can't do everything. Ray Heffner maintained this emphasis. But now we can hold our head high and go after the top athlete without anyone thinking that we are strictly an athletic school."

Coach Jardine, in typical fashion, also was frank with his audience. He cited the positive steps that have been made in the football program: more money, better equipment, substantial help from the Brown Football Association. But he told the group that Brown still has a long way to go.

"We're almost on a par physically with the rest of the league," he said. "Now our big project is to make sure that the football staff and the alumni are doing the little things that will put us over the top."

Coach Jardine felt that the alumni recruiting groups are still relatively weak, although improved over three years ago. As an example of the need for additional improvement he cited Long Island, rated by him as one of the finest football areas in the country and staffed, he said, by only one alumnus actively working for the football program.

"And too many alumni still don't have that championship attitude," Jardine said.

"They just won't go out and talk to the top-flight athlete. They feel more confident of success if they talk to the second-raters. But we're not going to win any championships with second-raters."

O'Donnell said that Brown has an athletic-oriented student body, since most students participated in some form of high school athletics. The two major concerns of the student body in this area are better facilities and a winning football team," he said.

Lloyd Cornell '44, director of financial aid, said that in only one case last year was a scholarship offered to an applicant recommended by the football staff not identical with offers made by other Ivies to which the boy had applied.

"We've definitely closed the financial gap in this regard," Cornell said. "But we do run out of money sooner than some Ivies, and then we can't offer any awards. We, frankly, need more money, not to increase the awards per person but rather to give more scholarships."

Questions on the athletic complex were asked, as they have been asked at each Alumni Council meeting for the past four or five years. And, all small talk aside, the answer to the key question—when?—was the same: "We don't know."

Vice-President Stevens reviewed how, after the original cost estimates came in too high at \$14 million, the plans were redone and reduced to \$8 million, plus an underground parking garage for an additional \$3 million to be constructed with borrowed funds. He was also quick to admit that this final estimate was 18 months to two years ago and that construction costs go up eight to 10 percent a year.

"Right now," the vice-president said, "we are preparing working plans, which will sit on the shelf until someone comes up with eight to 10 million. The athletic complex is a high priority item, but if we were to raise \$30 million in the next three years, I honestly can't say right now that one third of it would automatically go toward this complex. We have many other crucial needs."

Stevens said then, as he has before, that funds for the athletic complex can be raised through money given the Program for the Seventies and earmarked for the athletic facility as well as using funds not specifically committed to some other project (BAM, Nov. 1969).

George M. Cohan always said that he liked to leave his audience laughing. Chairman Sulzberger obviously feels the same way. As a closing to the "Athletic Issues" session, he read the following letter that had been sent by a high school student to Coach Jardine:

"I love football, coach, even though I haven't played any of it. I really think I could help your program. If I'm accepted at Brown I'll spend my freshman year studying and then go out for football as a sophomore."

The thin Bruin line

At West Point they called it "The Thin Grey Line." But at Brown, first-year basketball coach Gerry Alaimo has his own version. He calls it "The Surviving Six."

Last fall, Brown started out with 12 candidates for the team. This was a smaller figure than had been expected and was the result of a number of upperclassmen and members of last year's Cub team who decided not to compete.

Within 10 days, Lou Roedersheimer, a promising junior guard, was injured and dropped off the squad. After the second game, Bill Stout, a 6-8 center of some potential, suffered a broken jaw during a scrimmage. A week later, Mark Danner, a strong 6-6 reserve cornerman, gave up the sport for academic reasons. And then there were nine.

Against highly-ranked Penn, the Bruins were outshot and out-rebounded. Arnie Berman (No. 44) missed this shot and the rebound was grabbed by Penn.



Robert Reichley

On Jan. 31, senior guard Jack Stankovic quit the team. A week later, he was joined by senior cornerman Roger Wakefield and junior spot player Al Shers. And then there were six.

At this point, Wakefield had some second thoughts about the team getting through the final eight games. So he went to his fraternity that night, told his story, and was able to get Bruce Schneider and Carroll Lansdell to join the team. Both had played briefly as freshman last year, and both came back to provide Brown what it needed at that point—some reserve strength on the bench just in case the team was hit with foul trouble.

The "Surviving Six" included three juniors—guards Rusty Tyler and Bill Kahn and center Bob Pratt—and three sophomores—guard Oscar Colvin and forwards Arnie Berman and Bill Kolkmeier.

Attrition on athletic teams is not new at Brown, nor in the Ivy League. Jim Fullerton, at the press conference to announce his retirement, mentioned it as happening on his squads, although not this season. Bill Livesey, the baseball coach, has told about six candidates who dropped off his squad last season, most of them he said because he "was asking a little more than they felt they wanted to give."

The reasons for attrition are usually about the same—lack of interest and/or desire, disagreement with the coach and his estimate of their relative talent, and a feeling that they are not playing enough.

Several of the late-season drop-offs admitted that they were upset at not playing enough. Some also said that they were unhappy with the new coach and his approach. "Too demanding" was one complaint about Alaimo. "Too abrasive" was another. Even Alaimo's remark to the press that he had not lost any "winners" caused resentment in some circles.

To Coach Alaimo, none of this is a "significant problem." He feels that there is a danger of making more of the situation than is there. He adds that boys are seldom happy when they are on a losing team—and Brown was losing with regularity.

Columnist John Hanlon of the *Providence Bulletin* had this to say: "There are some special considerations in this case. Gerry is new and young and eager in his job, and he is completely devoted to his game and his team. And he is not a complacent person. He can be brusque, and no doubt demanding. He is hardly pleased

Worried Gerry Alaimo struck a familiar pose in front of the bench as the Bruins stayed close to Princeton, then lost the game by nine points.



at having defections from his ranks, but it has not stemmed his enthusiasm nor his approach."

The six underclassmen that he has left, plus the 17 players on what may be one of Brown's best freshmen teams ever, give Coach Alaimo hope for the future.

"These players convince me that we can get the job done," he says. "I feel deeply that we have the talent among the hold-overs and the Cubs to be a very respectable club next year. I can't be that far wrong about this thing."

Spring schedule

Varsity Baseball

March 26, at St. Leo's College (Fla.); 27, at Florida Southern; 30 to April 4, Rollins College Tournament at Winter Park.

April 8, at Northeastern; 10, at Penn; 11, at Navy; 14, URI (double header); 17, Columbia; 18, Princeton (double header); 21, at Holy Cross; 24, Dartmouth; 25, Harvard (double header); 28, at Providence (double header).

May 2, at Yale (double header); May 5, UConn; May 8, at Cornell; 9 at Army (double header).

Varsity Lacrosse

March 21, at Fairleigh Dickinson; 25, at Adelphi; 26, at Hofstra; 28, at Johns Hopkins; 30, at Univ. of Baltimore.

April 1, at Univ. of Maryland; 8, UConn; 11, New Hampshire; 15, at Penn; 18, Princeton; 22, at Holy Cross; 25, at Yale; 29, Harvard; May 2, Dartmouth; 9, at Cornell.

Varsity Crew

April 11, Boston Univ.; 18, Harvard and Rutgers at New Brunswick; 25, at Northeastern with Columbia; May 2, Syracuse; 9, EARC at Worcester; June 13, IRA at Syracuse.

Varsity Track

April 11, at Coast Guard with Bates; 18, Columbia and Penn; 22, Holy Cross; 24-25, at Penn Relays; 28, URI; May 2, Dartmouth; 9, Heps at Yale; 23, at New England; 29-30, IC4A's at Penn.

Varsity Golf

April 1-4, at Gulf Classic, Coral Gables, Fla.; 10, at Princeton with Columbia; 11, at Princeton with Colgate; 15, at MIT with Holy Cross; 17, at Providence with URI; 21, Wesleyan with UConn; 22, at Yale with Holy Cross; 24, at Amherst with Middlebury; 27, at Boston Coll.; 30, at Harvard; May 1, Dartmouth; 9-10, EIGA at Yale.

Varsity Tennis

April 4, Penn; 9, at UConn; 10, Navy; 14, Dartmouth; 16, at Harvard; 18, Providence; 22, at Yale; 24, Princeton; 25, Columbia; 27, at URI; 29, at Wesleyan; 30, UMass; May 1, at Army; 2, at Cornell; 4, at Holy Cross; 6, MIT; 8-10, New England at Williams.

Sports shorts

The wrestling teams, both varsity and freshmen, continued to suffer from the lack of manpower—and continued to lose. Against Springfield, for example, the Cubs actually led, 14-6, in matches that were wrestled. However, four forfeits at five points each gave Springfield a 26-14 decision.

The performances of three of Coach Mike Koval's Cubs did add a ray of hope to an otherwise dismal season. Tim Hough at 134 pounds was 5-0 on the season, with three pins and 50 points to 10 for his opponents. Steve Schuldt at 177 was 7-1, with three pins and a 44-17 edge on his opponents. Dave Milam, a 190-pound class wrestler, had a perfect 7-0 record. He had one pin and outscored his opponents 56-10.

The big news on the track front was the new Brown record set by sophomore Doug Price, who threw the shot 52-4½ in the triangular meet with Yale and Penn. The old record of 52-4¼ was set by Bruce Wentworth '69 in last year's Heps.

Price, who comes from Tampa, Fla., has made good progress this year under the direction of Coach Ed Flanagan, a weight specialist who assists Coach Ivan Fuqua. Last year, his best distance was 43 feet.

After losing five straight meets, the swimmers came back to defeat Columbia, 67-37, and Babson, 58-36. Pete Czekanski, a senior from Pawtucket, was a double winner against the Lions, taking the 1,000-yard freestyle and the 500 free. Steve Thomas won the 50 freestyle, Cy Miller took the 200 butterfly, and Ned Barnes was the winner in the 200 individual medley.

The 4-1 Cubs continued to set new records. The 200-yard medley relay team broke a pool record with a 1:45.7 in the 49-48 victory over Boston Latin. Lance Keigwin, Tim Clements, Jeff Shinn, and Eric Schrier made up the unit that eclipsed the old pool mark of 1:46 set by Dartmouth some years back.

Joe Savarese, a halfback from Lindenhurst, N.Y., and John Sanzo, a goalie from Garden City, N.Y., have been elected co-captains of the 1970 soccer team. The election was held at the annual soccer dinner.

Co-Capt. Herman Ssebazza '70, an All-American and All-Ivy selection, was awarded the Cliff Stevenson Most Valuable Player Award and Walter Scott Craig '70, an outstanding fullback for three seasons, won the Class of 1937 Trophy.

The hockey team will participate in the Great Lakes Christmas Tournament next winter, according to Athletic Director Jack Heffernan '28. The tourney, which will be played in the home of the Detroit Red Wings, is scheduled for Dec. 29-30. Michigan State and Michigan Tech also have been selected, with a fourth team yet to be named. William Wirtz '50, part-owner of the Chicago Black Hawks, was helpful in getting the Bruins invited to this annual tournament.

Dick Selcer, who came to Brown with Len Jardine as defensive backfield coach, has resigned to become head football coach

Winter Scoreboard

(Jan. 24 to March 4)

Hockey

Varsity (15-7-1)

Brown 3, Yale 1
Brown 5, Army 3
Brown 4, Providence 2
Cornell 5, Brown 1
Brown 11, Dartmouth 5
Brown 6, Penn 0
Brown 7, Princeton 1
Brown 5, UMass 2
Brown 8, Yale 2
Brown 6, Northeastern 1
Brown 4, Penn 2

Freshmen (8-7-1)

Brown 5, Alumni 2
Brown 4, Yale 4
Brown 7, Providence 5
Brown 8, Merrimack 3
Brown 5, Salem State 2
Princeton 4, Brown 0
UMass 5, Brown 4
Yale 9, Brown 5
Brown 12, Northeastern 3

Wrestling

Varsity (5-9)

Penn 38, Brown 0
Brown 37, Holy Cross 5
Cornell 25, Brown 11
Brown 34, URI 8
Princeton 32, Brown 6
Springfield 36, Brown 6
Brown 26, Dartmouth 18
Brown 21, WPI 19
Brown 20, Coast Guard 18

Freshmen (3-7-1)

Brown 29, URI 15
Princeton 29, Brown 11
Springfield 26, Brown 14
Dartmouth 18, Brown 16
Brown 23, WPI 21
Brown 21, Coast Guard 20

Track

Varsity (3-6)

Penn 62, Yale 49, Brown 23
Brown 63, Columbia 46
Boston Coll. 48, Brown 43,
Holy Cross 35

at Xavier University, Cincinnati. Before coming to Brown, Selcer was backfield coach at Xavier (1962-65) and an assistant coach at the University of Cincinnati (1965-67).

Several other changes in the football coaching staff were in the wind this spring. First, there was a strong possibility that still another member of the varsity staff would be leaving. In addition, there are plans to hire an additional coach, presumably an offensive coach. There was also the

Harvard 61, Brown 41
Dartmouth 71, Brown 38

Freshmen (3-7)

Penn 101½, Yale 23½, Brown 12
Columbia 54, Brown 51
Brown 48, Holy Cross 41,
Boston Coll. 36
Harvard 98, Brown 10
Dartmouth 77, Brown 31

Basketball

Varsity (6-19)

Brown 74, Dartmouth 66
Harvard 79, Brown 67
Columbia 43, Brown 26
Brown 87, Cornell 72
Princeton 73, Brown 40
Princeton 59, Brown 50
Penn 84, Brown 56
Penn 90, Brown 75
Brown 79, Harvard 72
Dartmouth 78, Brown 68
Providence 69, Brown 66

Freshmen (11-8)

Brown 91, Dartmouth 86**
Harvard 97, Brown 78
Brown 88, R.I. Junior 83
Brown 115, Leicester 102*
Brown 96, Chamberlayne 81
Brown 93, Worcester Acad. 89
Boston Coll. 82, Brown 73
Brown 91, Bryant 80
URI 83, Brown 80

Swimming

Varsity (3-8)

Coast Guard 67, Brown 28
Princeton 64, Brown 27
Amherst 60, Brown 34
Brown 67, Columbia 37
Brown 58, Babson 36
MIT 60, Brown 34
Tufts 56, Brown 38
UConn 59, Brown 35

Freshmen (5-2)

Brown 64, Coast Guard 29
Brown 49, Boston Latin 46
Brown 49, MIT 46
Brown 58, Tufts 38
UConn 51, Brown 42

possibility that the duties of some of the members of the current staff might be changed before the start of another season.

Some years back, the American Football Coaches Association established an award that is given each year to an outstanding American. The award was named in honor of Tuss McLaughry, who coached at Brown from 1926 to 1940. This year Paul Dietzel, coach and athletic director at South Carolina, presented the award to President Nixon.

Brown Books

Edited by Elmer M. Blistein '42

Master Minds: Portraits of Contemporary American Artists and Intellectuals. By Richard Kostelanetz, '62. The Macmillan Company. xiii + 370 pp. \$7.95.

Most of these essays on important living men appeared first in such periodicals as *Stereo Review* and *Esquire*. Hence they are not thorough portraits, but rather sketches: lively, informative, what we have come to expect of the "hip" human interest story. As sketches they are obviously not the last word in their subjects. Yet, since their implicit approach to contemporary culture is one which is becoming more and more influential, it behooves us to look at them with some circumspection.

Mr. Kostelanetz' virtues as a profilist are tightly intertwined with his drawbacks. On the one hand, his engaging style, despite a predilection for such words as "boob-tube" and "shrink-think" which suggests a questionable fondness for the texture of our culture, makes these essays easy and enjoyable to read. With a good sense of pace he mixes, in each essay, several sorts of information: comments on the man's work, snatches of interview, observations of his personal style, tidbits of biography.

One of Kostelanetz' stated intentions is to "show how the character of a man's life relates to the pattern and content of his thought." This he does well, for he has a knack for pointing out significant details, relating, for instance, Glen Gould's penchant for talking on the telephone to his McLuhanesque decision to give up live concerts in favor of the LP recording.

Further, the author seems well-enough read in the several fields of his master minds to provide at least an intelligent layman's explanation of each man's contribution. Indeed, one must admire the inspired amateur as he flips easily through the minds and works of such diverse talents as Glen Gould the pianist, Ralph Ellison the black novelist, Paul Goodman the radical social thinker, and Merman Kahn the physicist who—as Kostelanetz' epithet "thermonuclear Santa Claus" suggests—is one of the few men who appear comfortable with the hydrogen bomb.

But the very lively openmindedness which makes such a book possible has disturbing implications. Pounded constantly by TV and large circulation printed media which at least claim to be representative of all points of view, and confronted with technological *faits accomplis* to which we must learn to adjust, we tend nowadays to regard openmindedness as a considerable virtue, if not an absolute necessity of modern life. Appetites well exercised not for discrimination but for flexibility, we are always able to stretch the stomach or the mind to accommodate yet another food

substitute, the newest dance, a new drug, a new ideology, the latest theory on just how and when the human race will perish.

Kostelanetz' enthusiastic survey of our master minds contributes to this spirit of the times. If Madison Avenue bends Pope's unfortunate line to read "Whatever is (new), is right," *Master Mind* implies that "Whatever is (famous and brilliant), is right." "All of these men," the author tells us in a preface, "are heroes to me." Our first impulse, perhaps, is to applaud the protean intellectual. But on second thought, is it not odd and troublesome for a man to have heroes whose effects on society are in as direct conflict as those of Paul Goodman, who has vigorously opposed much of modern technology, and John R. Pierce, who as a director of Bell Labs, helps to create and promote that technology?

As a result of Kostelanetz' treatment, all the qualities of his heroes appear to cancel each other out except for the two qualities they all have in common: genius and fame. His fixation on these qualities in the abstract—that is, considered apart from their service or disservice to moral or social causes—comes out in the opening essay, in which the author, having tried to find a biographical theme common to all the master minds, concludes that "there are no 'right' parents to have, places to grow up in, schools to attend, schedules to follow." Such fascination with the color and shape of the package genius comes in not surprisingly leads to vulgarization of the product.

When initially approached by the *New York Times* to do a profile, Kostelanetz confides, "I... thought myself too scrupulous a critic to dabble in... popular journalism." And yet, though he is obviously intelligent, he consistently in this book eschews the role of critic for that of entrepreneur of genius in our time. He does criticize certain personal traits such as Hofstadter's aloofness or Cage's name-dropping; and occasionally, playing straight man to his interviewee, asks a challenging question.

But he avoids almost every opportunity for exploring important issues, such as the implications for the performing arts of Gould's decision to give up the concert

stage; or the accuracy of Ellison's finding that all citizens of this country do in fact have equal opportunity to make it to the top. Not all responsible critics are ready to accept Cage's pronouncements on the equivalency of art and life, and not every responsible citizen thinks that Kahn's remarks on thermonuclear war deserve the description "spectacular insights." Yet Kostelanetz implies that no self-respecting modern would be without an appreciation of these two positions in his repertoire of appreciations.

Although the whole work of some of the men in this book is opposed to the work of some of the others, the author neither points out this vital fact, nor himself ventures into the implied controversy. Ironically, despite Kostelanetz' obvious purpose to place all these men in the tradition of rugged American pioneering and revolution, by allowing the master minds to nestle unabrasively side-by-side—thus deemphasizing their existence in a struggle with other minds and works—he makes his heroes appear to blend easily with the contemporary cultural scene, as just another commodity.

BRENT HAROLD '60

Richard Kostelanetz '62 lives and writes in New York City. Professor Harold is a member of Brown's English Department.

Briefer mention

Poverty and Mental Retardation: A Causal Relationship, by Rodger L. Hurley '61 (see *BAM*, October, 1968, pp. 16–20), has been reissued by Random House. The book was originally published as a report written for the Division of Mental Retardation of the State of New Jersey. This expanded edition has new data and a foreword by Senator Edward M. Kennedy (Dem. Mass.). Rodger Hurley again expresses his gratitude to Norman Loewenthal '66, "not only for the chapters which he wrote on Welfare, Health and the Migrants but also for his editorial assistance and his intense interest." He also has thanks for his wife, Ann Hollinshead Hurley '66, "both for her essay on Newark and for her thoughtfulness." \$7.95.

Yale University Press has published the third and last volume of the *Life and Works of George Peele*. Charles T. Prouty is the general editor. The third volume contains critical editions of *The Arrangement of Paris*, *David and Bethsabe*, and *The Old Wives Tale*. Professor Elmer M. Blistein '42, of Brown's English department, is the editor of *David and Bethsabe*. Seventeen dollars and fifty cents.

Richard J. Walton '51, whose book, *The Remnants of Power: The Tragic Last Years of Adlai Stevenson*, was reviewed in the *BAM* (Nov., 1969, p. 32), has written *America and the Cold War*. Published by the Seabury Press and designed for young adults (age 12 and up), the book sells for \$4.95. Although it may have been intended for young adults, this older adult read it with profit.

MASTER MINDS

BY RICHARD KOSTELANETZ



PORTRAITS OF CONTEMPORARY AMERICAN ARTISTS AND INTELLECTUALS

MILTON BABBITT JOHN CAGE ELLIOTT CARTER
ALLEN GINSBERG PAUL GOODMAN GLENN GOULD
RALPH ELLISON RICHARD HOFSTADTER HERMAN KAHN
MARSHALL McLUHAN REINHOLD NIEBUHR JOHN PIERCE
ROBERT RAUSCHENBERG BERNARD MULLER THYM

Brown Clubs

When officers of alumni field clubs begin to plan their programs for the next season, not a few of them engage in the ancient art of collective hand-wringing. The problem: how to attract bigger memberships and more participation at club events.

What often becomes evident at these sessions is that just having a speaker from campus can be pretty routine stuff and not enough to lure alumni from their homes. Dinner meetings are expensive, which often keeps away young alumni with a baby-sitter bill and the cost of dinner and cocktails to consider. And in the areas where commuters are involved, the timing of club meetings becomes crucial.

One of a number of Brown Clubs that faced these problems over recent years is

located in Fairfield County, Conn. The club serves a large number of New York city commuters. Social life is not lacking for the more than 600 Brown alumni living in the area. Somehow, yet another formal dinner, dance, or mixed cocktail party doesn't make it among Fairfield alumni.

The Brown Club of Fairfield County has had a number of philosophical discussions about its mission. Says former club President Robert Fearon '51:

"We have agreed that whatever our purpose might be, it is *not* to enrich our social lives. In this suburban community, there is plenty of activity on that front. We do feel, however, that the Brown Club can serve two broad purposes:

"The first is to become a vehicle through which the alumni in the area can have an opportunity to remain close to the University, and, secondly, to promote the University in the surrounding community in general."

Fearon, together with other club officers Roy O. Stratton, Jr., '52, and Anthony H. Flack '47, the current club president, decided on a program which they say emphasizes "an extension of the University." All three are in the advertising and public relations business by profession, and the philosophy grew out of the two Alumni Colleges Brown sponsored in 1963 and 1964.

"The Alumni Colleges," says Fearon, "were a critical success and a financial and box office failure." But they did lead Fearon to develop, while he was the club's vice-president and later president, a series of informal lectures, which have been going actively for six years.

Entitled "An Evening with the Faculty," Fairfield's informal lectures are designed to beat the commuting-social-high cost problems. Because all three club officers remain well informed on issues at Brown, the Fearon-Flack-Stratton triumvirate has attracted good, lively speakers who can address themselves informally to issues as they develop. Over the last six years, the club has heard more than 20 different speakers. Only a few like Professor Walter Feldman, of the art department, and Juan Lopez-Morillas, chairman of comparative literature, have made repeat performances.

The rest of the series has run the gamut from former art department chairman Bates Lowry (who holds the record with 80 in attendance) who spoke on saving the Florence art masterpieces just before he became director of the Museum of Modern Art, to Cammerian Club President Ira Magaziner '69, and *Brown Daily Herald* Editor Beverly Hodgson P'70. Retired Professor Charles Smiley talked on astronomy just after he went on an Air Force jet high into the atmosphere to photograph an eclipse, *Brown Alumni Monthly* Editor Robert Reichley spoke a few months after this magazine underwent format changes, and Dr. Roswell D. Johnson, whose views on sex and drugs on campus were expressed in an article in the *BAM* (Dec. 1969) and at the Alumni Council meeting in January, was the speaker this month.

If the subjects sometimes appear to be formidable, the surroundings for Fairfield's "Evenings" are not. After experimenting with a number of nights in the week for meetings, the Fairfield group decided on 5 p.m. Sundays to beat the Monday-Friday commuting problem and the Saturday social schedule.

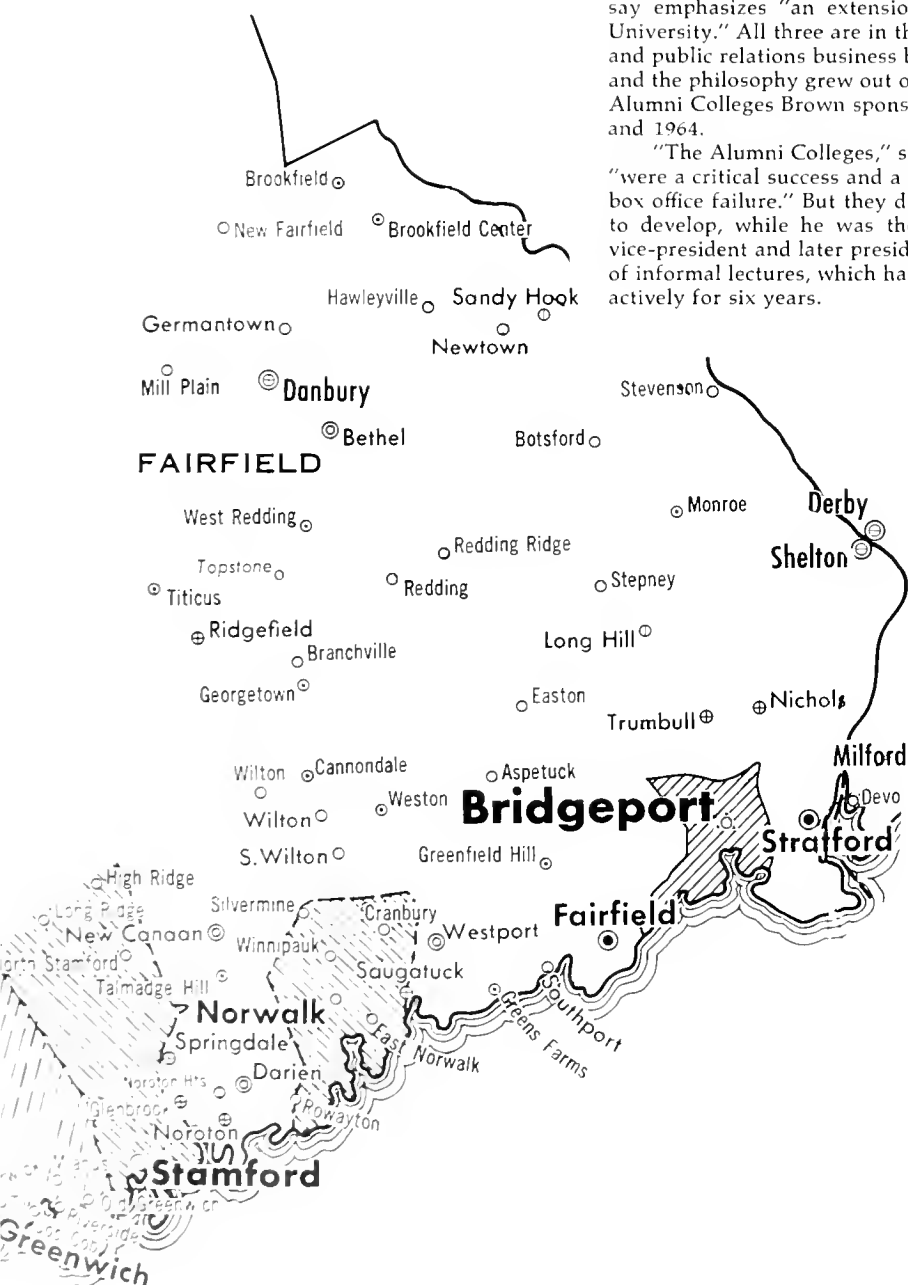
After discovering that the club had to pay dearly for even coffee at local restaurants and church halls, they began having meetings in private homes. It didn't take long for the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Black Lee (both 1949 graduates) to become the site for all "Evenings with the Faculty."

The Lee home is open and contemporary. It has a natural informality—the kind that invites people to sit on the floor rather than chairs. And Fairfield Club members do exactly that.

There are cocktails, and also a bucket into which members are quietly encouraged to toss a buck. They hire a bartender—the same one for the last six years—and he gets paid; he also brings the ice. Aside from the cost of mailing announcements and a \$50 honorarium for the speaker, there are no other costs.

The speakers at the meetings are encouraged to talk for no longer than 30 minutes, when there is a break to permit alumni to leave. Then a question-and-answer period goes on for another hour for the survivors, and that's usually the best part.

The club opens the meetings to guests, and Pembroke's—there are some who are not married to Brown men—also attend.



One guest speaker from campus a year ago found himself challenged on University policy, only to discover the challenger was a Yale.

Although Fairfield County has not broken attendance records at its meetings, it does average about 60 at each lecture. Says Fearon:

"This is not many, perhaps, in view of our 600 alumni in the area. Those of us who go regularly are amazed that we do not have to move to a larger setting to handle the crowd; the programs are great and even if people do not come, they know we are having this kind of session and we are offering something worthwhile to them."

This year, in order to cut high mailing costs, Fairfield County is embarking on another experiment. The club will mail all notices only to dues-paying members and not to all the 600 alumni in the area. The club currently has 43 dues-paying members and the expectation is that the number will go over 60. Dues jumped from \$3 a year to \$10 annually six years ago with no drop-off in members. The club also has a patron category for \$25.

"In September" says Fearon, "we will conduct a membership drive and outline our program for the year. That includes our Evenings with the Faculty, a sports night, and a joint function with the Pembroke Club. Again, we are trying to make it easy and flexible, and, at the same time to cut our costs. We will circulate our dues-paying roster which is, in a way, kind of blackmail. And yet we want to motivate people to come. Even when they don't I would add once more that at least they know the University is offering them something and maybe they will look favorably upon what Brown is asking them to do."

The concept of Evenings with the Faculty is mostly Fearon's, and he has some other ideas about club and general alumni activities. For one thing, he wants to see the Alumni College brought back.

"I feel the University must have a program wherein there is a continual extension of the University to the alumni. This means that Brown is giving something to its alumni on a life-long basis. It also means that when Brown asks for support, it is not doing so on the basis of asking for everything and giving nothing. It is a continuing two-way street."

Fearon thinks that a new Alumni College program ought to also include the families of alumni.

"When I say the family, I mean I want to allow the youngsters to come to the lectures, too. I am a great believer in inter-generational activities, and I abhor this over 30, under 25, over 40 thinking that establishes a cut-off and labels a person as being incapable of thought change, or imagination.

"It would be an exciting idea to offer an Alumni College for entire families—kids are capable of sharing this kind of an experience with their parents. We have had parties that included the kids and they didn't go off somewhere into a corner with their own peer group. At a dinner party last week I spent two hours arguing the

commonality of different human-types using Venn diagrams with the 16-year-old daughter of my host."

Whether Fairfield County can increase its membership and attendance with a program based mostly on a note of continuing education remains to be seen. One thing sure is that Fearon & Company are going to keep it going.

R. A. R.

An attempt to bridge the gap between alumni and undergraduates was made by the Brown Club in New York at its February meeting.

With organizational help from the Pembroke Club in New York, the Brown Club invited John Salinger '70, president of the Cammarian Club, and Miss Susan Friedman P'70 to state their views on some of the recent happenings on College Hill. Mrs. Doris Stapelton P'28, executive secretary of the Pembroke Alumnae Association, was on hand to introduce the speakers.

The alumni and alumnae in the audience showed great interest in hearing about the recent change in curriculum. Miss Friedman spoke to this point:

"The curriculum change tried to implement two principles of education that have been around for centuries. One principle is that the student at the university level is mature enough to know what he needs educationally, providing he is given competent advisers and counsellors. The other is that education is a continuing process involving a relationship between the individual student and his professors, the student and his educational materials, and the student with other students."

Miss Friedman said that some of the recent changes at Brown clearly reflect and enhance these principles. Thus the curriculum changes, which allow the student the option of a pass-no credit system, demand more involvement of the individual professor in evaluating the student's work.

Also, according to Miss Friedman, the participation of the student in some of the decision-making processes may help determine those teaching materials that will most advance the learning process. And the change in living arrangements through the use of coed dorms potentially allows students to know students of the opposite sex without the pressure of a dating relationship.

Salinger said that neither the University nor the students at Brown have all the answers. In the recent past, he said, all universities tried to remain "above the clouds" but are today being forced to look at the problems surrounding them.

The meeting was well attended and the questions from the audience were open and frank. The gap between alumni and students, the generation gap—call it what you will—may not have been bridged. But at least a few pillars were sunk.

In other Brown Club news, Robert Fearon '51 has taken over the job as membership committee chairman. Alumni in the area who are not members of the Club may secure information about joining by contacting Fearon at 889-6900.

The club rejoices that the research and grants division of the New York Medical College's department of obstetrics will be graced by Paula Purvis, who served as the club's executive secretary for the last year and a half. A search team is out now looking for Paula's replacement.

Gordon MacRae will be the vocalist at the sixth annual Commencement Pops Concert on Saturday, May 30, according to an announcement by Joseph A. Brian '47, chairman of the music committee.

Sponsored jointly by the Brown Club of Rhode Island and the Pembroke College Club of Providence, the Pops also will feature the 65-piece Rhode Island Philharmonic Orchestra, with Francis Madeira conducting.

Since first started as the Bicentennial Pops Concert in 1965, the Pops has become one of the most popular social events held at the University. Martha Wright was the vocalist at the first concert, followed, in turn, by Wrightson & Hunt, Anna Maria Alberghetti, John Raitt and Martha Wright, and Wrightson & Hunt back for a return engagement.

Gordon MacRae has been described as one of the few six-letter men in show business, having achieved success in movies, television, radio, night clubs, recordings, and the theater. After serving as a page boy at NBC, his career got off the ground when he sang with Harry James at the New York's World's Fair in 1940.

In 1941, MacRae went on tour with Horace Heidt's orchestra and the following year he made his Broadway debut in the hit, "Junior Miss." He then replaced Frank Sinatra on CBS radio for a six-month stint that was interrupted by service as a lieutenant in the Air Force.

Following his discharge in 1945, MacRae returned to Broadway and appeared with Ray Bolger in "Three To Make Ready." He also appeared on radio as Fanny Brice's summer replacement. By 1947 he was being heard on 580 radio stations and was recording for Capitol records. Two of his albums for Capitol, "Oklahoma" and "Carousel," are still best sellers today.

MacRae's Hollywood career included a succession of successful musicals with Doris Day. Then came the coveted role of Curly in the screen version of Rodgers and Hammerstein's "Oklahoma."

Tickets for the Pops Concert, which will be held on the College Green, are \$6 per person or \$60 for a reserved table for 10. As in the past, patron tables in a preferred location will sell for \$100. Almost all of the major five-year reunion classes, including the 25-year group of 1944-45-46, are planning to attend the Pops and early reservations are recommended.

Tickets may be purchased by writing to Pembroke Alumnae Office, 185 Meeting St., Providence, R.I. 02912. Checks should be made out to Brown Club of Rhode Island.

Co-Chairmen for the Pops are Alfred S. Reynolds '48 and Mrs. Lucile B. Keegan P'30.

Brunonians far and near

'97 Dr. Marcius H. Merchant is residing at 390 Main St., Warren. "At age 95, I am in good health and enjoying life. The only drawback is that for some years now I have been almost totally blind. I'm able to keep up with the news of Brown through my son Joe '28 and by having sections of the *Alumni Monthly* read to me."

'06 We've finally heard from Charlie Jones, who is living at 7 Cove St., New Haven, Conn. "One thing I learned at Brown," writes Charlie, in a letter to Sid Bellows, "was how to be broke and happy at the same time." He reminisces about the time he saw Bob Feller's no-hitter against the Yankees in 1946 and the All-Star game a few years earlier when Carl Hubbell struck out five of the American League's heaviest sluggers in succession. Charlie, who lost his wife after 56 years of marriage, says that "the finest thing in the world is the association of man and wife and the most underrated vocation is housekeeping."

'07 Herbert B. Keen sends along a new address. Sal now is located at 7 Bailey Hollow Rd., Stony Brook, N.Y.

'10 Keith Mercer reports that he may be putting a newly-designed valve into production for the water works and sewage fields in the Quebec area. As a result, he says that time will not allow him to make the 60th Reunion. His new business address: P.O. Box 37, Westmount Post Office, Westmount, Mtl., Quebec.

Dr. Lester A. Round is in excellent health and reports that he is doing a regular half-day service at his old position at Rhode Island Hospital. He shows no intention of retiring and fully intends to be with us for the reunion this spring.

Robert L. Munson reports that there was no trip to Florida this year. "With close attention to health I hope to make the reunion."

Edward J. Shaeffer sends word of a wonderful trip that he and Marian took last fall. They joined a group of California friends on a bus trip from Cleveland to Montreal, the Gaspé Peninsula, and the New England states. The trip continued through New York, Philadelphia, the Amish country, Washington and Williamsburg.

'11 Two members of our class were mentioned last fall when an all-time Brown football team was selected.

Brent Smith was one of the three tackles on this mythical team and Russ McKay was one of the three halfbacks selected.

'13 John E. Rouse is the author of a three-volume work on world cattle. The printing of the first two volumes will be completed by Oklahoma University Press this spring. North American cattle will be handled in volume three. John reports that it has taken him seven years to produce volumes one and two due to the traveling that was required for his research. He's also restricted in the sense that during the warm months he has to look after his own cattle on the One Bar Eleven Ranch in Saratoga, Wyo.

John has had an interesting career, although he has reported little of his activities over the years. After graduating from Brown, he was employed by one of the largest oil producers and eventually became one of its top executives. Upon retirement he maintained some interest in oil because, according to the latest information available, he was president of Utah Southern Oil Co. But "retirement" to John meant nothing more than a change of occupation. The change in this case was to purchase a cattle ranch and then to write what some say is an encyclopedia on cattle throughout the world.

'15 Correspondence from classmates over the past six or seven months indicates that there will be a good turn-

out for the 55th Reunion the week-end of May 29 to June 1. Classmates will shortly be receiving a mailing giving them added details.

Edward W. Hincks has been elected president of the Cape Coral Civic Center, Inc., Cape Coral, Fla. "Had to put through incorporation papers in order to be eligible for the gift of land from the Gulf American Corp.," he says. He and Esther plan to drive north for our 55th.

'16 Dr. Theodore R. Ford last December became staff physician at the V.A. Hospital in Tuskegee, Ala. For the past nine years he had been staff physician, chief grade, at the V.A. Hospital in Knoxville, Ia.

'17 Ken Atwater, who is retired, sends along a new address: 360D Laurel Ridge Apts., Hatfield St., Northampton, Mass.

'18 Horace C. Jeffers, an attorney, has a new mailing address: P.O. Box 135, Flanders, N.J. He's with Jeffers & Dillon in Morristown.

Cdr. Thomas W. Hall has been elected president of the English Setter Association of America. A leading exhibitor of his Stone Gable Kennel (Greenville, R.I.) setters, Tom unseated the incumbent president for the national office even though the New England area has only 30 votes. He will take office later this year.

Class secretaries: Exchanging ideas for 1970's June reunions

A campaign encouraging more Brown directional signs on main Rhode Island highways will be the 1970 project for the Association of Class Secretaries.

Meeting in its annual session during the Alumni Council weekend last month, the association decided to talk with state government officials about placing University and Brown Stadium signs on interstate highways 95 and 195 and other main roads in the vicinity of Providence.

The association each year adopts a special project in addition to the other work it does. President Irving Loxley '27 said the association is now drawing up plans to submit on the directional sign project.

In other business, the class secretaries looked ahead toward spring reunions and exchanged promotional ideas. They elected Robert W. Kenyon '36 as a director of the Associated Alumni and heard talks from David J. Zucconi '55, associate alumni executive officer and secretary of the Secondary Schools program, and Robert A. Reichley, editor of the Brown Alumni Monthly. A main function of class secretaries is to provide news for the class notes section of this magazine.

Class officers who attended the meeting last month are at right and are secretaries unless otherwise named:

First row, left to right, Clinton N. Williams '31, treasurer; John R. Pate, Jr. '66, Irving G. Loxley '27, president of the Association of Class Secretaries; Bradford V. Whitman '44, vice-president.

Second row: Frederick E. Schoeneweiss '20, Arthur J. Levy '19, Donald C. Thorndike '23, Ralph B. Mills '28.

Third row: Walter Adler '18, Edward S. Spicer '10, William A. Spicer '42, Martin L. Tarry '37, Raymond H. Abbott '43, and Earl W. Harrington, Jr. '41.

Fourth row: Michael A. Cardozo '63, Earle B. Arnold '11, Francis J. O'Brien '16, H. Cushman Anthony '26, Daniel Fairchild '45, and D. Warner Dumas '64.

Fifth row: Robert H. Goff '24, Henry C. Hart, Jr. '35; Franklin A. Hurd '33, Donald L. Saunders '57, Charles Andrews Jr. '51, and John M. Andrews '53.

Sixth row: Fred Rappoport '67, Jay Shapiro '69, Benjamin D. Roman '25, Larry Delhagen '58, C. Woodbury Gorman '38, and Marshall W. Allen '34.



Annette Gregoire

'19 The class will continue its practice of holding annual reunions. This year's schedule will include cocktails before the Alumni Dinner and a class dinner Sunday. Details will be announced shortly, but classmates are urged to reserve the week-end of May 29 to June 1.

The Rev. Robert Lewis Weis, retired Episcopal priest, is the author of a book, *St. James Church, Fruit Hill*, published in December. The occasion was the centennial of the founding of St. James Church, Providence, in 1869, a church which merged in 1931 with the Fruit Hill Church of the Holy Spirit, forming a new St. James Church, Fruit Hill, North Providence.

William B. Edwards served as chairman of the development committee which raised funds to erect the new multipurpose building at Lincoln School, Providence.

Arthur J. Levy has been named to the professional relations committee of the American Bar Association. He is a Providence attorney.

Samuel S. Sheffield, a retired salesman with C. H. Lamson Co., resides at 3048 Wold Ave., Cincinnati. Since his retirement, he has spent a great deal of time serving as a volunteer member of the Association for the Blind. Currently, Sam is assistant treasurer of that organization. We regret that in the December issue of this magazine we listed Sam's activities under the name of the late William P. Sheffield '15.

'20 Fred E. Schoeneweiss, who is serving as chairman of the 50th Reunion committee, has announced that Cliff Lovenberg will handle publicity. Several meetings were held early this winter and a mailing will go to all classmates shortly.

'21 Dr. Maurice M. Pike, after 20 years of association with the Yale-New Haven Orthopedic residency program, has retired. However, he retains a "minor" appointment with the new University of Connecticut Health Center.

'23 Kilgore Macfarlane, Jr., and Libby left late in January for South Africa, where he will be one of the Americans on the senior team playing against the South African golf team in a series of matches in Johannesburg, Cape Town.

George and Elsie Decker have bought a home at 32 Sunny Acres Rd., Jensen Beach, Fla., which will be their residence for six months of each year. They will continue to live in Sharon, Conn., the other six months. The Deckers left Feb. 27 for a 70-day cruise to Europe, South America, and the Caribbean.

'24 Jack Monk is Brown's representative on the Ivy League Club in Sarasota, Fla. and he served as chairman this winter of the group's annual dinner. Among those attending the affair was John Elmendorf, former vice-president at Brown and currently president of New College in Sarasota.

Carl R. Filmer plans to retire this

month as a highway construction engineer with the Georgia Highway Department. "Plan to move to Savannah, where we have a son and daughter, both married, and four grandchildren."

Edward R. Place has been elected secretary of the Washington-Baltimore Chapter of the National Society of Fund Raisers.

Prof. George Saute has retired from his position as director of the School for Continuing Studies at Rollins College. "Am now professor emeritus of mathematics," he says. George sends a new address: 1620 Highland Road, Winter Park, Fla.

'25 The reunion committee held a mid-winter meeting to plan the activities for the June reunion. Included in this group were Ben Roman, Shirley Elsbree, Pat Kenny, Henry Macintosh, and George W. Kilton. Secretary John Pemberton was not able to attend. Among the special attractions for the reunion week-end will be a class dinner at the Squantum Club on Saturday and a brunch and social hour Sunday. A card will be mailed to sound out classmates on their plans and then a detailed brochure will follow later this spring.

Ben Roman did some extensive traveling after he "retired" from Brown as dean of students last June. After touring Europe, Ben has returned to Brown for the current semester and is teaching two courses in Classics.

'26 Wesley Webb, who has retired as athletic director at Central High School, was honored this winter at a banquet given by the Rhode Island Athletic Directors Association. Wes remained in office long enough to see Central obtain a new gym and its own practice fields. Schoolboy sports editor Dick Reynolds '31 of the *Providence Bulletin* had this to say: "Central High survived many lean years, thanks in great degree to Webb's dedication and determination. He was just what the school needed during those dismal years—an incessant scrapper, sometimes considered cantankerous, but universally admired for his unflagging zeal. Eventually his efforts were rewarded with the return of Central to the sports summit. During this resurgence, his teams captured football and baseball titles but saved their finest feat as a farewell gift by winning state basketball supremacy with a perfect slate in 1969."

'27 Dave Mishel sends word that his wife, Anne, died Nov. 3. "This changed the pattern of living and I sold Camp Brunonia and retired," he says. He is living in Sarasota, and the former Iron Man lists his hobbies as golf, bridge, billiards, and serving as toastmaster at athletic dinners.

Jacob Marinsky retired from his real estate business two years ago, at which point he and his wife toured the United States by auto.

Chester L. Worden says that his hobby is antique cars. He left Coats & Clark, Inc., in August of 1966 and says that shortly he may leave Rhode Island and settle at his Vermont home in Woodstock.

Charles M. Arnn retired from American Tel & Tel last year. "Felt too young and frisky to stay retired so I got a real estate brokers business and operate it in Westport, Conn. My son, Edward C. '67, is with radio station WNAB in Bridgeport as a newscaster, and my wife, Charlotte P'27, is enjoying the fine life of Westport."

John S. Brookfield took an early retirement from Allied Chemical to enter the securities field. He's an investment broker specializing in trusts.

Newell O. Mason retired as professor of history at Stevens Institute of Technology last fall after 39 years there.

Dr. Jacob P. Warren, whose death was reported in the November issue of this magazine, had many close ties at the University. His first wife is Rose Warren P'27, while his two daughters are Eleanor Warren Gordon P'59 and Sylvia Warren Boyd P'57. His son-in-law, Alan Mayer Gordon, is Brown '57.

Everett T. Lesure, an executive textile manufacturer, is division president with Collins & Aikman Industries, Westminster, Calif.

Stuart E. Eddy also is living in California. His address: P.O. Box 1184, Palm Desert.

Samuel J. McCormick has retired from active management of Josten's Simmons M.R.I. division in Attleboro, Mass., but will continue to maintain headquarters at the firm's North Main Street location in Providence. He will serve as a consultant to the Josten management, assisting in sales and merchandising and in long-range planning for the company's expansion and development.

John Munroe is working in Watertown, Mass., as controller of Quincy Market Cold Storage & Warehouse Co.

Don C. Brewer reports that he is "still functioning" as a real estate appraiser in Colorado Springs, with Brewer & Company the name of his firm. "I completed my office as president of the Chapter here of the Society of Real Estate Appraisers, received a nice bronze plaque, and my blood pressure came down accordingly."

Arthur Bailey Cleaves, a consulting geological engineer, is professor of geology at Washington University, St. Louis, Mo. "Six recent years in South America," he says. "Peru, Colombia, Caracas, and other spots. Went over a cliff once, was operated on, and right back on the job. Am working on the relocation of the Panamerican Highway, a job that will go through 1970. To date have had close to 40 articles in technical journals and trade magazines."

Donald L. Ball retired from CBS in February of 1969. He reports three grandchildren, a girl and two boys. One of his chief hobbies is photography.

Robert P. Brown says that the inclement tax structure in Rhode Island has caused him to change his home address to Florida, where he's located at 25-16th Ave., S.,

Wally Elton: The wedding guest in Leningrad

The bride wore a white mini dress and a veil. The groom was dressed in bell bottoms and an Edwardian jacket. The bride carried a bouquet and both mothers cried. A not untypical sort of modern wedding. But Wallace Elton '29, was a little surprised, nevertheless, since the couple was Russian and the ceremony took place in Leningrad.

Elton was in Russia for two weeks on a side-vacation from a business trip for International Executive Service Corps, an organization of retired businessmen who share their expertise with overseas businesses in developing countries. During stops in Istanbul, Athens, Tehran and Copenhagen, Elton was a business consultant, brimming with advice about advertising and marketing, but the Russian trip was strictly for pleasure.

One of the things that interested Elton most was taking a close look at Russian customs, which is how he happened to be a wedding guest in Leningrad. As with most of the things he saw, it was the similarities, rather than the differences, between Russian and American ways that impressed Elton most about the ceremony.

"I was fascinated by the weddings," he says. "They are non-religious civil weddings, but the seriousness with which they are held—the attitude of the bride and groom and their families, the way they dress for the occasion and the conduct of the ceremony—is remarkably like our own. The emotion and meaning are preserved, even though the religious overtones are completely gone."

"The wedding I went to took place in what is called a wedding palace, in the formal ball room of what had been a grand duke's town house before the revolution. It is available to any couple who applies for free and there is even a jewelry shop and a flower shop there for convenience."

As a businessman with years of experience as executive vice-president of

J. Walter Thompson advertising agency, Elton was also very interested in the Russian people as consumers. "It was not at variance with what I had expected; the people have money in their pockets and they are great shoppers. The stores are crowded and the shelves are loaded with merchandise. But the choice is very slim and this is one of the big problems."

"Central Planning, that is the state, decides what is going to be produced, but as the consumers get more money, they are the ones who decide what to buy. And the two decisions are not always the same. A shoe shop in the GUM department store in Moscow was selling imported Czechoslovakian shoes, which are a little more stylish than Russian shoes, and there was a line of 200 women waiting to buy them even though shops all around are filled with Russian shoes."

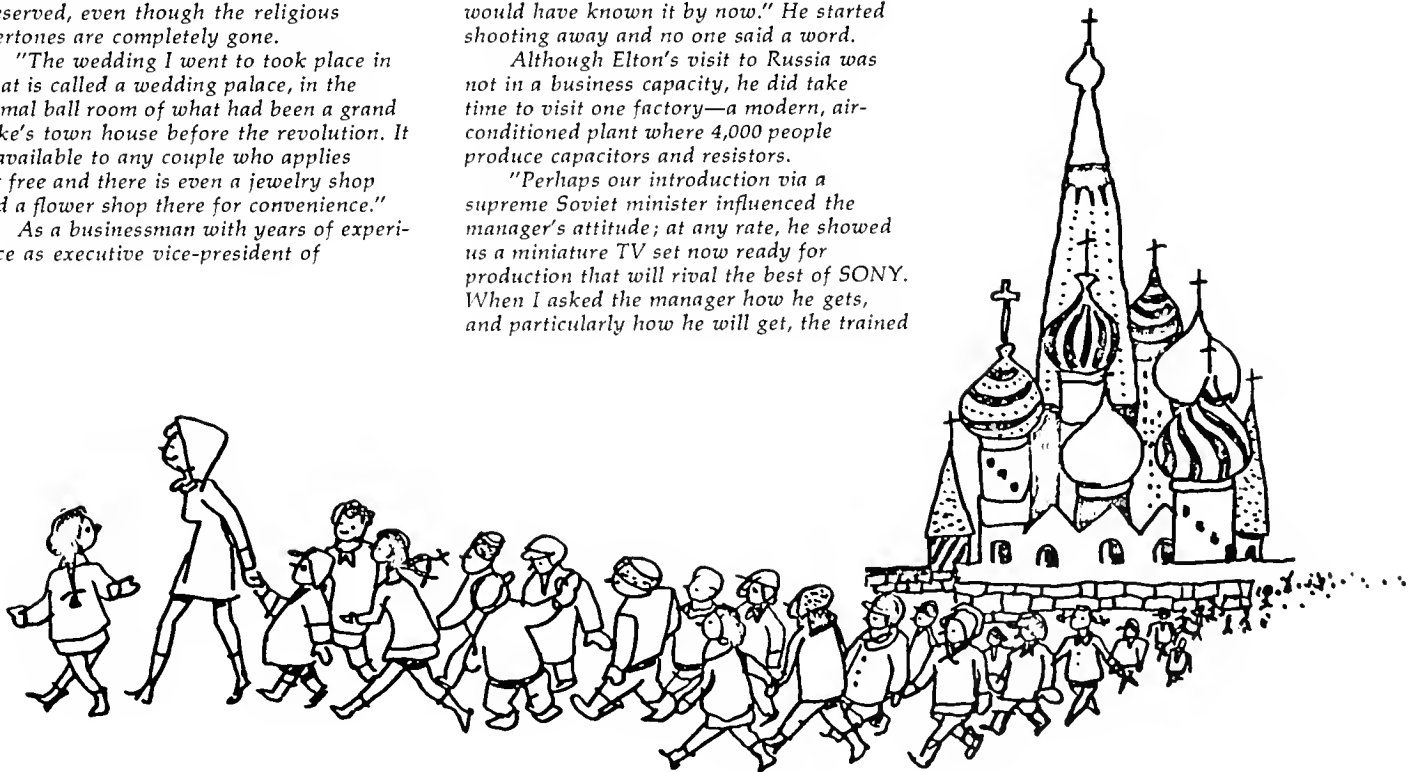
Another of Elton's misconceptions was shattered when he discovered that there apparently were no restrictions on where he went, and he didn't have to take a guide unless he wanted one. One day close to November 7, the day the Revolution is celebrated, he was near the river in Leningrad and part of the fleet was moving in. He saw one of the new missile-carrying cruisers anchored off shore and said to his guide, "I guess I can't take any pictures of that." She replied, "Why not? If you have your camera with you, go ahead. If you weren't supposed to take pictures, you would have known it by now." He started shooting away and no one said a word.

Although Elton's visit to Russia was not in a business capacity, he did take time to visit one factory—a modern, air-conditioned plant where 4,000 people produce capacitors and resistors.

"Perhaps our introduction via a supreme Soviet minister influenced the manager's attitude; at any rate, he showed us a miniature TV set now ready for production that will rival the best of SONY. When I asked the manager how he gets, and particularly how he will get, the trained

people needed to refine production and distribution processes for such new products, he said, 'we ask the universities and institutes for the people we need.' He'll get them too, because the universities of only three cities, Moscow, Riga and Leningrad, now have over 70,000 students, each of whom is committed to work for three years following graduation in whatever industry the state assigns him to."

The most impressive aspect of the trip for Elton was the similarity he noticed between Russian and American people. "The Russians are friendly and straightforward and as individuals they are very polite. But get on a subway with them and you're taking your life in your hands. They become as pushy and aggressive as New York subway riders."



Everywhere he went on his trip, Wally Elton made sketches. This one is of a group of Russian School children on the way past St. Basil's Cathedral.

Naples. "Four daughters and 10 grandchildren," he says. "Hobby has been golf and running the Edgartown Yacht Club Race Committee."

Hal Broda was named as one of the ends on an all-time Brown football team selected last fall. He sends along the following address: 3602 North Market Ave., Canton, O.

'29 Alexander A. DiMartino is secretary-treasurer of the Aetna Bridge Co., which has been awarded a \$4,139,000 contract to modernize the old Washington Bridge between Providence and East Providence. His firm also constructed the new parallel bridge.

'30 Alvah W. Bearse writes that he received an MBA at Michigan State and is now teaching in the business department of Southwestern Michigan College.

Samuel C. Marquardt is a special representative in retail sales with National Cash Register Co., Philadelphia.

Edmund J. Farrell went to Rome in November to conduct a governmental education survey. He was scheduled to return to the States in January but his work was delayed when he suffered a heart attack, from which he was recovering comfortably at last reports. Ed was superintendent of schools in Pawtucket, R.I., from 1954 to 1959 and for the past decade he served as registrar at the University of Rhode Island.

The 40th Reunion brochure was designed by Harry P. Taylor, with illustrations by Teresa Graham of the Royal College of Art, London. Also included is a reproduction of an early print of *Class Night at Brown, 1900*, by Milton R. Halladay, and a text about reunions by classmate Taylor. Keep the dates in mind because the reunion season comes early this year—May 29 to June 1.

'31 William G. Schofield, long-time Boston newspaperman and recently manager of editorial services at Raytheon Co., has been named associate director of public information at Boston University. Bill was with the *Boston Herald Traveler* for 27 years as a reporter, columnist, and chief editorial writer.

William H. Attwill, a mechanical engineer, is a consultant supervisor in the engineering service division with E. I. Du Pont Co., Wilmington, Del.

Bernard V. Buonanno has been elected treasurer of the New England Board of Higher Education and chairman of the Rhode Island delegation to the board.

'32 John J. O'Shaughnessy, Jr., an attorney from Sturbridge, Mass., is vice-president of the Worcester County Bar Association and a past president of the Southern Worcester County Bar Association. He has served as president of both the Chamber of Commerce and Rotary Club.

'33 Alex M. Burgess, Jr., lecturer on preventive medicine at Harvard Medical School, and medical research

director of the Brown Population Studies and Training center has been appointed chief of the division of medical care standards of the Rhode Island Department of Health.

Robert B. Dugan is regional supervisor, freight car utilization, with the New Haven region of the Penn Central Railroad.

Daniel H. Rider has been nominated by Governor Sargent of Massachusetts as a justice in the district court system. He will serve as presiding justice of Dedham District Court.

'34 Leo Weiss (GS), who retired this year after 34 years as a guidance counselor at Hope High School, has become the first guidance counselor at the Providence Hebrew Day School. During his career, Leo served as a director of Hillel at the University of Rhode Island for seven years and taught religious school at Temple Beth El for 25 years.

D. Harry Angney (GS) has been appointed senior vice-president of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston. Formerly a member of the economics department at Brown, he also served as research economist for the Rhode Island Textile Association prior to joining the Reserve Bank's staff in 1948 as manager of the research department. Since 1955 he had served as vice-president of personnel.

Frank G. Chadwick, Jr., is president of the First New Haven National Bank. He is a member of the board of directors of the Quinipiac Council, Boy Scouts of America, and is a director of the Yale-New Haven Hospital and the New Haven Chamber of Commerce.

Robert T. Flynn is serving as Democratic town committee chairman in Seekonk, Mass.

'35 Walter S. Bopp, vice-president and general manager of Philco-Ford Corporation's international division, retired effective Jan. 31. Under his direction, international division sales nearly tripled in the period from 1962 through 1969. In commenting on Walter's retirement, President Robert E. Hunter had this to say: "Walter can take pride in his contribution to this company. Under his talented, energetic leadership, our international operations expanded threefold and Philco products gained a sound position in major markets of the world."

Benjamin I. Shulman has been elected a member of the board of directors of the Carner Bank of Miami Beach. He also is serving as a member of the loan committee and as chairman of the investment committee of the bank.

Stanley Henshaw, Jr., served as special gifts chairman for the 1970 Rhode Island Heart Fund. He is vice-president and secretary of Beech & Sweet Co.

Paul L. Paulsen has been named chief engineer with Mossberg Pressed Steel of Cumberland, R.I. He joins Mossberg after five years with the Bostich division of Textron, Inc., East Greenwich, R.I.

Israel Weisman has opened a new business, Profit Sharing Consultants, Ltd., in Worcester, Mass. Last December he resigned as treasurer of Lodding Engineering, Inc., Worcester. He has lectured for the Council of Profit Sharing Industries and the National Council of Administrative Management Associations.

Knight D. Robinson, an architect, is a partner with Robinson, Green & Beretta, Providence.

'36 John D. Glover, an authority on environmental analysis and corporate planning, has been elected the Lovett-Learned professor of Business Administration at Harvard Business School. Prof. Glover becomes the second recipient of this endowed chair.

Richard K. Bristol is controller with American Bank Note Co., New York City.

Dr. Joseph A. Yacovone, chief of the state division of dental public health, has been awarded the Medal of Honor Award of the Rhode Island State Dental Society.

Conrad E. Green's name has been submitted by Governor Frank Licht '38 for a position on the five-member Board of Examination and Registration of Architects for Rhode Island.

'37 Donald L. Daniels has moved his offices to the new executive plaza in Chestnut Hill, Mass. He operates a life brokerage agency for Continental Assurance Company and is district manager of CNA Investor Services, Inc., an allied mutual fund sales organization. Both firms are subsidiaries of the CNA Financial Corporation of Chicago. In addition, Don is senior consultant for Estate Planners Associated, a firm specializing in a broader range of financial planning, including retirement programs for educational fund development.

'38 William E. Fay, Jr., has been elected executive vice-president of Smith, Barney & Co., Inc., international investment banking firm. He joined Smith, Barney in 1946, became a partner in 1958, and was elected a vice-president and a director when the firm incorporated in 1964. Bill became a senior vice-president in 1967. Currently he's president of the Bond Club of Chicago, a trustee of Northwestern University, and a director of the Brain Research Foundation and the United Charities of Chicago.

Charles T. Gaffney has been elected a vice-president with New York Twist Drill Corp. He will be responsible for a new sales program in the Michigan area. He comes to New York Twist Drill after 17 years as a sales manager with National Twist Drill.

Henry W. Stevenson, Jr., is serving as executive director of the Rhode Island Public Expenditure Council.

Merrill Hassenfeld, president of Hasbro Industries of Pawtucket, R.I. has announced that a nursery school/child care center will be constructed in East Providence as the first of what the company hopes will be a nationally franchised chain. Hasbro makes toys and school supplies with annual sales of more than \$40 million and distributes the Romper Room School television show through a subsidiary in Baltimore.

William P. Ash is assistant vice-president of Union Trust & Deposit Co., Parkersburg, W. Va.

'39 Henry G. Butler has been named chairman of the school committee in North Kingstown, R.I. He is a 10-year veteran of the committee and has served on a number of building committees.

Wilbur F. Eastman is president of the trade book division of Prentice-Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs, N.J.

Gardner S. Gould, Jr., is plant engineer at the Bath Iron Works, Bath, Me.

Edward W. Renfree is a sales engineer in the electrical products division with Kaiser Aluminum, Hillside, N.J.

James H. Maker, chief metallurgist of the Wallace Barnes Division of the Associated Spring Corp., is listed in the recently published 12th edition of *Who's Who in the East*. He holds several government patents and has published numerous articles in his field. He and Marian live at 1467 Stafford Ave., Bristol, Conn.

Dr. Thomas C. McOsker has been elected treasurer of the Rhode Island Hospital's staff association.

Dr. John H. Fletcher handles career planning with scientists and engineers for American Cyanamid Co., Wayne, N.J.

'40 Leonard M. Campbell has been elected assistant vice-president of Insurance Company of North America. He joined INA in 1957 as a casualty manager with assignment in Europe. He returned to the main office in Philadelphia in 1960 as deputy underwriter in the international department.

Dr. Bertram H. Buxton, Jr., chief of staff at Providence Lying-In Hospital, has been named president of the Providence Medical Association. He had been secretary of the association and is a member of the state medical society's house of delegates.

The Rev. Alan H. Moore has been pastor of the First United Methodist Church of Westfield, Mass., since 1965. The church recently dedicated a new \$450,000 sanctuary and education building. Alan now is serving as chairman of the New England Conference Board of Missions of the United Methodist Church.

William M. Silsbee, executive director of Operation New Birmingham, has resigned to enter private business in northern Alabama. He was executive director of Birmingham's Downtown Improvement Association in 1958 and then spent the past 12 years with Operation New Birmingham.

William E. Kelly is serving as principal at East Hampton (Conn.) High School. He was the first superintendent of recreation for the city of Norwich from 1952 to 1957 and was named Norwich Kiwanis Man of the Year for services to youth in 1956. Bill was on the faculty of Norwich Free Academy for 11 years, where he coached baseball and basketball and assisted in football.

Dr. Norman Royall (GS) is professor of mathematics and physical science at the University of Missouri. He is the author of the recent book, *Vietnam: Vital Interest or Tragic Mistake?*

'41 Herbert I. Buttrick, Jr., has a new position as headmaster of Cabarrus Academy, Concord, N.C. "Spent a busy summer organizing this new co-educational school for pupils grades one through 10." Herb had been in Portland, Ore., as director of a lower school.

Giles A. MacEwen is working in Roswell, N.M., as a consulting petroleum geologist.

Dr. William A. McClelland, who served as assistant professor of psychology and assistant to the dean of the College from 1948-51, has been named president-elect of the 700-member District of Columbia Psychological Association. He will move up to the post of president in 1971. Bill earned his M.A. and Ph.D. degrees from the University of Minnesota following service in the U.S. Army Air Force during World War II. He is executive vice-president of the Human Resources Research Organization, a national education and training research organization at Alexandria, Va.

'42 Dr. Kenneth M. Greene, chairman of the department of education at Simmons College, has been named president of Lasell Junior College, Auburndale, Mass. He will assume his new position July 1. Dr. Greene was graduated Summa Cum Laude from Brown, was a member of Phi Beta Kappa, and winner of the John Hay, James Manning, and Ratcliffe Hicks scholarship awards. His advanced degrees are from Columbia. He became instructor of English at Simmons in 1947. During World War II, Dr. Greene entered the Army as a private and emerged in 1946 as a captain, earning a Purple Heart with Oak Leaf Cluster and a Croix de Guerre with Bronze Star. He and Anne have two daughters, Jocelyn 16 and Janet 13, and a son, Kenneth, Jr., 12.

The sympathy of classmates goes to Bernie Bell, our class president, whose son, Daniel '72, died in January. His obituary appears in this issue of the magazine.

Dr. Leland W. Jones is president of the Rhode Island Heart Association, chief of thoracic and cardiovascular surgery at St. Joseph's and Roger Williams General hospitals, and senior thoracic surgeon at Our Lady of Fatima, Miriam, and Pawtucket Memorial hospitals.

Arthur B. Rice is teaching art and mechanical drawing at the South Jefferson Central School, Watertown, N.Y. During December, the art exhibit at the Plaza office of the National Bank of Northern New York featured a display of Arthur's lyrical abstractions and "OP" art. He's also exhibited in Providence, the Lighting Group Gallery in New York City, Syracuse University, and the Strozzi Palace, Florence, Italy.

Howard M. Arnold, Jr., is vice-president and general manager of Gladdings, Inc., Providence department store.

Dr. F. Karl Willenbrock of the State University of New York at Buffalo, has been appointed to the Scientific Advisory Committee of Textron's Bell Aerospace Division. Karl received the University's Distinguished Engineering Service Award in 1962.

'43 Dr. Francis Finn is executive vice-president with the National Association of Colleges and Universities, Washington, D.C. His home address: 8517 Warde Terrace, Potomac, Md.

Dr. Enold H. Dahlquist, Jr., is president of the American Association of Blood Banks and associate director of the blood bank at Rhode Island Hospital.

Donald Werden has exhibited at national juried-shows at Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, American Watercolor Society, Allied Artists of America, and the Philadelphia Watercolor Society. He is represented by the Banfer Gallery at 23 E 67th St., New York City.

'44 Edmond N. Morse has been elected an executive vice-president of Smith, Barney & Co., Inc., international banking firm. The Harvard Business School graduate joined Smith, Barney in 1947, became a partner in 1960, and was elected a vice-president and a director when the firm incorporated in 1964. In 1968 he was given overall responsibility for the firm's capital management activities, including venture capital and advisory services.

Charles P. Isherwood has been transferred from Miami to McLean, Va., to open a new office of the American Institute of Family Financial Planning, Inc. The company is an affiliate of Travelers Insurance Co.

'45 Malcolm C. Smith has been promoted to the position of national sales manager with New Jersey Machine Corp. He is a veteran of 33 years with the firm, which is a manufacturer of packaging machines for paper box making, paper converting, bottle filling, capping, labeling, and cartoning. Mal is an enthusiastic flier and a fully-licensed pilot. He uses his own plane frequently, both for business and for relaxation.

Dr. Frank Siniscalchi has been named chief of staff at Osteopathic General Hospital in Cranston, R.I. He is a 1951 graduate of the Chicago College of Osteopathy and has been on the Cranston staff since 1957.

'46 Ivory Littlefield, Jr., chairman of the board of trustees of Lincoln School, Providence, participated in dedication ceremonies of the school's new multi-purpose building.

Henry W. Boger, chief development engineer-valves, has received the World-wide Engineering Award by Masoneilan International, Inc., in recognition of his outstanding engineering achievements. He is editor of the firm's new *Handbook of Control Valves Sizing*. He and Bernice and their two children reside at 47 Woodland Rd., Westwood, Mass.

'47 Robert B. Anderson has been elected president and a director of the Good Humor Corporation, a subsidiary of Thomas J. Lipton, Inc. The Good Humor Corporation, celebrating its 50th anniversary year, is the originator and leading street vendor of ice cream on a stick in the world today. Bob had been serving as vice-president and general manager of Good Humor.

Jack Wardlaw is associated with the Wanaque (N.J.) Reservoir, where he is president of the Reservoir Union, the American Federation of Technical Engineers. He is a former vice-president of the Republican Club in his area.

John D. Hunt has been promoted to senior vice-president with Worcester County National Bank, Worcester, Mass., with which he has been associated since 1952. He is vice-president and a director of Worcester Capital Corp., a director of Reeves Industries, Inc., New York City, and president of the New England chapter of Robert Morris Associates.

'48 Joseph M. Mosher, Jr., has been named by Rhode Island's Governor Frank Licht '38 to the five-member Board of Examination and Registration of Architects.

Dr. Ben Z. Taber, medical director, has been named a vice-president of Syntex Laboratories, Inc. He received his M.D. from Harvard and joined Syntex as associate medical director in 1965.

Aaron Cohen has been elected assistant vice-president for manufacturing for Cadillac Textiles Inc. Cumberland, R.I., manufacturer of synthetic cloth.

Donald H. Lucas, Jr., a teacher in the Mount Greylock Regional School District, Williamstown, Mass., is attending Rutgers University during 1969-70.

Harry K. Sleicher is president of Seaboard Foundry, Inc., Johnston, R.I.

'49 Professor Harry C. Allen, Jr., (GS), chairman of the chemistry department at Clark University and former assistant director of minerals and research in the Interior Department, has suggested the creation of a federal, cabinet-level agency to conserve and administer the nation's natural resources.

Arthur W. Butler, Jr., has joined the Narragansett Council, Boy Scouts of America, as district executive for Apple Valley District. Art has a rich Scouting background, having served as a Cubmaster, Scoutmaster, and as a member of several unit committees.

Lee H. Grischy has been promoted to assistant vice-president with Winters National Bank & Trust Co., Dayton, O. He has been with the bank since 1963.

John L. Waterman is a chemist for the Goodyear Company in New Bedford. He has served two terms as a member of the board of selectmen in Rehoboth, Mass.

Ray A. Norton, Jr., real estate man, is a partner with McLaughlin & Norton of Providence.

'50 Jack Guveyan has completed two years as president of the Philharmonic Society of Arlington, an organization of approximately 45 instrumentalists and 80 choristers. "Have been promoted to acting director of the medical assistance program with the department of public welfare for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts."

Harold T. Connors, Jr., has been appointed a vice-president by Potter Hazelhurst Inc., Providence marketing and advertising firm. He has been the agency's internal creative director since 1966.

Harold V. Garabedian has been appointed general manager of the northeastern division with Nereus Corp. Before coming to this firm in January of 1969, he had been supervisor of research and development marketing at the electric boat division of General Dynamics Corp.

Arthur A. Horne is engineering manager with F. Dyne Electronics Co., Bridgeport, Conn.

John S. Le Feber, a manufacturers representative, is president of Electronic Products, Milwaukee.

Robert A. Robinson is president of the Church Pension Fund of New York City. He served as vice-president of the Church Pension Fund and Affiliates from 1966 to 1968, when he was elected to his present position.

Dale S. Rothwell has been elected president of the Somerset (Mass.) Community Credit Union. He is also chairman of the Somerset Industrial Commission.

Bob Cummings has been elected to a new three-year term as a trustee of Providence Lying-In Hospital. He recently returned from a tour of Russia, taken with a group of New England businessmen. Bob is owner of Cummings & Co., Inc., 515 Hospital Trust Bldg., Providence.

Thomas R. Nye has been elected to the board of directors of Keuffel & Esser Co., Morristown, N.J., engineering equipment and supplies firm. He is presently a vice-president of the company and its chief financial officer.

Frank S. Scott has been named by Mayor James DiPrete '51 of Cranston, R.I., as chairman of the school buildings

committee. He has served as a member of the city plan commission and the recreation advisory committee for seven years and the conservation commission for two years.

Oliver L. Patrell has been named a member of the board of the Boys' and Girls' Clubs of Bridgeport, Conn. He is general manager of the Bridgeport office of Aetna Life and Casualty Co.

Raymond R. Sturdy, Jr., has been named a director of the Jewelers Board of Trade, Providence-based credit reporting agency. Ray is treasurer of Sheever, Tweedy & Co., North Attleboro.

Richard W. Arnold, Jr., has been named project manager in the environmental affairs department of American Telephone & Telegraph Co., New York City.

Randall W. Bliss has been named by the American Bar Association to its membership committee.

Russell F. Bates is owner of Bates Pet Supply in Detroit. His address: 27248 Pembroke Dr., Warren, Mich.

Col. Kenneth A. Plant, USAF, is with the Joint Chiefs of Staff at the Pentagon, Washington, D.C.

Herbert H. Welch is working in Allentown, Pa., as director of labor relations with Mack Truck, Inc.

John A. Bruce is with General Electric in Columbia, Md., as a site manager.

Joe Paterno has received from Governor Raymond P. Shafer of Pennsylvania the Pennsylvania Award for Excellence in Athletics. Governor Shafer, in his citation, said of the Penn State football coach: "Understanding leader, undefeated coach, patient teacher, Joe Paterno always remembers as he helps his team to win that learning and character are the lasting prizes a great university can give its sons."

Dr. Donald D. Lathrop is assistant professor of psychiatry at the University of Southern California. He's also associated with the Los Angeles County Hospital.

William E. Parmenter, Jr., Providence attorney, is located at 2011 Industrial Bank Bldg.

'51 Dr. Paul S. Nadler is serving as professor of business administration at Rutgers University. He holds a master's degree from Wisconsin and a doctorate from New York University.

Kenneth L. Holmes continues as vice-president of Merrill, Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith. He has been associated with the firm 14 years, serving as assistant to the president, manager of bank relations, and national institutional sales manager.

John W. Clark has been promoted to the position of assistant director of policy issue in the policy issue department at Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co., Springfield.

Ronald J. Burns, a former vice-president of Amerada Petroleum Corp., has been named executive vice-president and a director of Mansett Corp., Providence-based investment management company.

Albert E. Mink is principal of Nathanael Greene Middle School, Providence.

John L. McHenry is serving as president of Local Finance Corp., Providence-based consumer finance company.

Gerard A. Boucher has been elected assistant vice president of Valley Forge Life Insurance Co., a member of the CNA-insurance group. He joined CNA-insurance in 1953, and is presently serving as director of advertising for Continental Casualty.

Paul J. Brennan has been named to the Rhode Island Commission for Human Rights. He is personnel manager for Federal Products Corp.

'52 Albert M. Van Wagenen has been appointed a vice-president for the Nestle Co., Inc. He will continue to direct the firm's sales to the food service industry.

Irvin A. Wexler has been appointed marketing manager of Genset Corp., a subsidiary of Tenneco Chemicals, Inc., Moonachie, N.J. He will be responsible for marketing and sales of Jentra 3, Tenneco's new polyporic material.

William L. deProsse, Jr., is manpower development specialist with the anti-poverty programs of the U.S. Department of Labor in Washington, D.C., where he makes his home with his wife, Kandy, and son, Brian.

Professor Robert Janson-La Palme is teaching art history at Washington College, Chestertown, Md.

Ralph Crosby has been elected to a four-year term on the board of education in Cheshire, Conn.

Dwight Ambach has been named deputy director of the office of regional economic policy (Inter-American Bureau) at the State Department, Washington, D.C. "Five Ambachs returned to Washington in 1969 after four interesting years in Chile, where I was economic adviser at the embassy and AID mission. Serving as a U.S. delegate at inter-American conferences at Trinidad, Washington, and Caracas has made recent months active."

Don DiMott is owner of The 7's, a Boston cafe located near the Boston Common. He and Fred Kozak '50 were among those who were with Joe Paterno '50, head football coach at Penn State, when he appeared at the Sweed Nelson Football Banquet in Boston last month.

Ray Perkins has been appointed a vice-president of Doyle, Dane, Bernbach, the nation's sixth largest advertising agency. After three years in the Navy during the Korean War, Ray joined *Life Magazine's* retail representative program, working for the magazine for two years in Rhode Island, Washington, and Philadelphia. He

subsequently went with Benton & Bowles (account executive), Papert, Koenig, Lois and then Cunningham & Walsh. He joined his present firm in 1966 and currently is account supervisor on the Kitchens of Sarah Lee account.

Martin Snyderman, Jr., for the past three years has been associate director and chief of the data processing division with the Science Information Exchange at the Smithsonian Institute. "Have written numerous articles relative to the management and economics of data processing and am serving as a part-time lecturer on those topics at George Washington University through 1970."

Robert H. McKinley has been made a general partner of the Washington, D.C., investment firm of Johnston, Lemon & Co., with which he has been associated for the past nine years.

Carlen P. Booth has been appointed director of budget and costs at the home office of New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. He received his master's in business administration from Boston University in 1960, with his major in corporate finance and investment. In 1964 he attended Northeastern University's Center for Management Development. Carlen has been with New England Life since 1956. Active in civic and business organizations, he is a member of the Cost Analysis and Profitability Studies Committee of Life Officer Management Association, a past president of the Barrington (R.I.) Jaycees, and a member of the physical education committee of the Barrington YMCA.

John J. Pietro, Jr., has been elected to the board of trustees of Worcester Academy. He is president of Mid-State Insurance Co. For many years, John was head football coach at the academy and he currently serves as co-chairman of the annual giving fund.

Dr. G. Scott Sugden has been assigned to the Washington, D.C., headquarters of USIA in the office of Director for Africa. "I'm responsible for covering USIA operations in English-speaking West Africa."

Bob Warren reports that he started his own manufacturers business 2½ years ago. The firm is called Electronic Sales of New England. "Things are going so well that I'm looking for a full-time working partner."

'53 Bruce K. Carpenter has been named first assistant public defender in Mayville, N.Y. He plans to move to Chautauqua County and establish a law practice, in addition to his duties in the public defenders office. Since May of 1967 he had been with the Legal Aid Bureau of Buffalo, Inc.

Calvin L. French is professor of far eastern art at the University of Michigan.

David R. Traynor is working in Jericho, New York, as associate marketing manager of New Dimensions in Education, Inc.

Dr. John L. Brown, Jr. (GS), professor of electrical engineering at Penn State University, has been named a fellow of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers. He was chosen on the basis of

his contributions in the areas of statistical communication theory and underwater acoustics.

Lawrence J. Clipper is an associate professor at the University of Indiana at South Bend.

'54 Alan W. Brownsword reports that the U.S. Office of Education has awarded him a year's paid leave of absence from his position as deputy director of the division of school programs in the Bureau of Educational Personnel Development. As a result, Alan has accepted the Horace Mann lectureship at the School of Education of the University of Massachusetts.

Frank C. Whitney has been named power sales manager with Brockton Edison Co. He joined the Massachusetts firm in 1960 as industrial sales engineer. He and Shirley have three children, Barry, Lisa, and Ruth.

Harry F. Edson, Jr., is teaching at the Kew-Forest School, Forest Hills, N.Y.

Stephen A. McClellan, Jr., is an agent with Massachusetts Indemnity and Life Insurance Co., Richmond, Va.

Cameron H. Sanders, Jr., a foreign service officer with the U.S. Department of State, is spending the current year doing graduate work in Atlantic affairs at Columbia University.

Frank H. Meyer has been promoted from assistant vice-president to vice-president with Connecticut National Bank. Previously with IBM, he came to CNB in 1961 as manager of programming and systems in the data processing division.

Peter V. Shaw has joined Rhode Island Hospital Trust National Bank as officer-in-charge of advertising, public relations, and market research.

Douglas C. Mac Callum is working in Fort Lee, N.J., as marketing manager in the data processing department of IBM.

Thomas T. Gately is now general manager with the Stanley Works of Canada, Imperial St., Hamilton, Ont.

'55 Stuart Erwin, Jr., has been named vice-president of Universal Television. He has been with Universal since 1968, most recently as supervisor of production for the studio's regular weekly primetime series on ABC. Included are "It Takes a Thief," "The Survivors," and "Marcus Welby, M.D." Stu also has worked on the NBC program, "The Virginian." Prior to joining Universal, Stu spent five years as director of advertising and marketing services for the Ralston Purina Company in St. Louis.

Thomas A. Morie has been appointed national advertising sales manager of Food

Engineering, Philadelphia. Prior to this appointment, he was eastern advertising manager of *The Electronic Engineer*, marketing manager of *Iron Age*, and Chicago district sales manager of *Food Engineering*, all Chilton Company publications.

Robert E. Kenny has been named director of market development and planning with Dravo Corp., Pittsburgh, Pa. He served formerly with the Commercial Research Division of United States Steel.

Donald R. DeCiccio, executive vice-president of The Entwistle Co., Cranston, has been elected a director of the company. He joined the firm in 1958 as a contract administrator and buyer and later became contracts manager.

Lawrence P. Corcoran is branch sales manager with Aluminum Company of America.

Joseph Hilton, a member of the brokerage department of Cushman & Wakefield, Inc., has been elected a vice-president of the national real estate firm, which he has been with since 1966.

'56 Samuel A. Herzog has been named controller of Bonniers, an exclusive speciality store at 605 Madison Ave., New York City.

Louis H. Reese is working out of West Hartford, Conn., where he is director of purchases for Chandler Evans control systems division.

Richard A. Strickland has been named group supervisor in the claims department

at the Pittsburgh casualty and surety division office of Aetna Life & Casualty.

Lt. Cdr. Edward J. Koczak, Jr., USN, has been awarded the Legion of Merit for "exceptionally meritorious performance" while serving as special assistant to the director of the National Security Agency.

Senator Harold C. Arcaro, Jr., of Providence, has proposed that the voting age in Rhode Island be reduced from 21 to 18. In his speech in the legislature, Harold said that he thought such a move would "constructively channel the vigor, enthusiasm, and idealism of youth."

'57 L. Sanford Waters has become president of Norman D. Waters & Associates, Inc., New York publishers' consultants and specialists in coordinated advertising. The Waters organization was founded in 1927 as an advertising agency. In recent years, it has become primarily an adviser to such magazines as *Redbook*, *Sports Illustrated*, *Look*, and *Esquire*, among others. Prior to joining the Waters organization, Sanford was with the McCall Corporation, where he recently served as publisher of a group of magazines in the pattern, fashion, and home furnishing fields.

John F. McDaniels has been elected a vice-president-underwriting of First Boston Corp., New York. He was associated with the New York law firm of Davis, Polk & Wardwell until joining First Boston.

Bruce Bliss is a research chemist for Englehardt Industries in Plainville, Mass. He and Phebe have four children and reside

at 156 Raymond Hall Dr., North Attleboro. Bruce has been busy in civic and political activities. He's been Republican town chairman for six years, chairman of the town's municipal water and electrical systems, a member of the draft board since 1965, director of the Red Cross chapter, and a Little League manager.

Pete Barstow continues as audio visual manager with Horton, Church & Goff, Providence advertising agency. He is serving as a member of the music committee of the Brown-Pembroke Commencement Pops Concert and will MC the event for the sixth straight year.

Richard C. Barker is working in Los Angeles as executive vice-president with Creative Investment Management, Inc., an investment firm.

Thomas J. Hurley, Jr., a research chemist, is with Thompson Plastics, Assonet, Mass.

Bruce Mansfield has been engaged as the tennis pro at the Glen Ellen Country Club, Millis, Mass. He is an active member of the United States Professional Lawn Tennis Association and the New England Lawn Tennis Association.

Robert H. Ackerman is senior resident in neurology at the Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston.

John J. Clarke (GS) is associate professor in the school of journalism at Ohio State University.

'58 B. Allen Flaxman is assistant professor of dermatology at the Temple University Skin & Cancer Hospital,

The road to 'The Great White Hope' began with a \$1

Edwin Sherin '52 entered Brown with the intention of playing football and becoming a doctor. Instead, he became a performer—and all because his roommate bet him a dollar he wouldn't have the guts to try out for a play.

Last year, the former Sock & Buskin star directed the Broadway production of "The Great White Hope," a story based on the life of Jack Johnson, the first Negro to win the world's heavyweight crown. The play won the Antoinette Perry, Pulitzer Prize, and Drama Critic Circle awards as the year's best drama.

"Football was quite important to me when I came to college," Sherin says. "I had been a water boy for the Chicago Bears when I was 10 or 11 and I thought that I was a pretty good quarterback. But then Bud Wescott bet me a buck that I wouldn't audition for Sock & Buskin's production of 'Alexander,' I took the bet, got the part of Opoctes, and that's how it all began."

Before leaving College Hill four years later, Sherin appeared in 16 Sock & Buskin and Brownbroker plays, including a number of musicals, and served on the board of directors of both groups. He also won the Gaston oratory prize. His subject: "Why

Communist China Should Be Admitted to the U.N."

After graduating with a degree in international relations, Sherin put in a hitch as an ensign in the Navy, mostly aboard a destroyer. With his discharge in his pocket, he concluded that he wasn't interested in a career with the State Department, or government service, or in going to medical school. Yet, there was never a moment when he specifically decided to cast his lot with the theater.

Marriage in 1954 changed all that. His wife, Pamela Vevers of London, was an actress, both in this country and abroad. A friend of hers who was casting an Omnibus TV show, suggested that Sherin audition. He got the part, but what was even more important, he got the feel of grease paint. During the next decade, Sherin appeared in eight Broadway plays, close to 75 TV shows, and scores of off-Broadway productions.

Blond and blue-eyed, with a snubbinish

Ed Sherin and the 'White Hope' cast: On the way to a hit.



Arena Stage

Temple University School of Medicine, Philadelphia.

Ted Poitras has been named chairman of the Winter Park Bach Festival Choristers. Made up of Central Florida singers, it is the second oldest continuing Bach Festival in the United States. Ted is choir director of St. Alban's Episcopal Church, Auburndale, Fla.

William E. Corrigan, Jr., trust officer of the Pawtucket Trust Co., has been elected an assistant vice-president of Pawtucket Saving Bank and Pawtucket Trust Co.

Roger C. Baldwin has been promoted to assistant vice-president of the First Pennsylvanian Banking & Trust Co.

Robert C. Wood, executive vice-president of People's Trust Co., has been named Rhode Island chairman of the 1970 Education and Fund-Raising Crusade of the American Cancer Society. He is vice-president of the Rhode Island Bankers Association, president of the R.I. Philharmonic Orchestra, Inc., and treasurer of the Rhode Island Tourist Travel Association.

Christopher E. F. Knapton is special assistant to the secretary with the U.S. Department of Transportation, Washington, D.C.

James H. Rich, Jr., Philadelphia attorney, is with the firm of Mason & Ringe.

'59 Bruce S. McCabe is assistant city editor of the *Boston Globe*, with offices at 300 Morrissey Blvd., Dorchester.

John F. Ballard, who is with Lehigh

Portland Cement Co., is manager of distribution for the Rhyne Furniture Department, Marianna, Fla. The firm manufactures promotional bedroom furniture.

Theodore K. Mathews is assistant professor of music at Agnes Scott College, on leave of absence from the University of Michigan until next fall.

Dr. John M. Cohen has set up his office for the practice of pediatrics in the Fraser Medical Building in Wellesley Hills, Mass.

'60 Major Melville W. Collins, Jr., USMC, is a computer systems engineer with the Marine Corps Automated Services Center in Kansas City, Mo.

Dr. Roger W. Cummins is assistant professor of English at Bryn Mawr (Pa.) College.

Stephen I. Munzer has been named a partner in the New York law firm of Sobol & Stone and the name of that firm has been changed to Sobol, Stone & Munzer, with offices at 342 Madison Ave., New York City. The firm is engaged in general practice, with specific emphasis on real estate and corporate matters.

Nick Pannes, head football coach at Ilion High, has been honored as coach of the year by the *Herkimer Times*. Pannes directed his team to the most successful season in the history of the upper New York State school.

Peter H. Reinke (GS) has been named director at the upper school at the William

Penn Charter School in Philadelphia. He has been at the school since 1961, serving as head of the English department and director of the summer School.

Sidney L. Beck (GS) is serving as chairman of the biology department at Wheaton College.

Hubert Allen is assistant professor of classics at the University of Illinois. He currently is director of the Morgantina excavations.

Theodore R. Boehm has become a partner in the law firm of Baker & Daniels, Indianapolis.

Robert H. Willis is a clinical instructor in the department of psychiatry at Mount Sinai Medical School and Mount Sinai Hospital, New York City.

'61 Lt. Cdr. Douglas M. Hackett, USN, reports that last June he was detached from his job at the Pentagon, where he had been part of the Naval Intelligence Task Force for the Pueblo Incident. "I was part of this group from the day the Pueblo was captured and participated in such aspects as debriefing the crew upon its release. I was also responsible for proving that the North Korean allegations of intrusion were forgeries, a point which subsequently became the official U.S. position on the matter. I'm now stationed in Saigon on the intelligence staff of Commander Naval Forces Vietnam. I am an intelligence analyst and am primarily concerned with the role of Cambodia in supplying logistics needs

bet for Ed Sherin



nose, Sherin is a very direct and honest person. Looking back, he admits now that perhaps the desire to direct was always lurking somewhere in the background. But he admits that for him, at least, it was important to learn the actors' problems before he tried to direct them.

When he felt he was ready, Sherin made his directing debut with a production of J. M. Synge's "Deirdre of the Sorrows." Then he went to Arena Stage, a resident company theater founded in 1950 in Washington, D.C., by Thomas and Zelda Feichander, a dynamic couple who boldly began to produce theater with which no one else would, or could, gamble. Foundation grants helped maintain the theater's sense of independence. "The Great White Hope," was staged at Arena, thanks to a \$25,000 grant from the National Arts Foundation.

Like the hero of his latest success, Mississippi-born Sherin has a reputation as a man who doesn't pull his punches. On directing, Sherin says:

"Obviously, every actor is a different soul. You have to be Jesus Christ to some and the Marquis de Sade to others. Above all, you have to save an actor's self

esteem, or you're destroying his magic. An actor isn't a big chunk of meat you can buy in a delicatessen."

Sherin on being a director: "When I started directing in 1958, I talked too much, intellectualized too much, and tried to make things work on a certain day when they wouldn't and when I should have let them linger in the air."

Sherin on subsidized theater: "The best ideas I've had as a director are those about which I've said to myself, 'You're nuts.' But I've gone ahead and done them. In subsidized theater, with someone putting up the money for experimentation, you can afford to play your hunches that way."

Last summer, Sherin went Hollywood, accepting an offer from United Artist to direct "Valdez Is Coming," a western drama starring Burt Lancaster. "The Great White Hope" is also scheduled to go before the cameras.

for the VC in the Republic of Vietnam. Of interest is the representation which Brown has had on the intelligence staff of CNFV: Lt. Cdr. Art Murphy '59, Lt. Cdr. Bill Pitt '60, Lt. Cdr. Luke Mayer '62, and I. When my Vietnam tour is over in July I'll be joining Barbi (P'61) and the kids at our home in Falls Church, Va."

Shuh-Jing Ying (GS) is associate professor in the department of mechanical engineering sciences at Wayne State University.

David A. Lee, research mathematician, is spending the 1969-70 academic year as visiting professor at the Karman Institute for Fluid Dynamics in Belgium.

Knowlton J. O'Reilly is assistant manager in the women's sportswear division, Oxford Industries, Inc., New York City.

Donald T. Bliss reports that he has finished his classes at Suffolk University Law School after four consecutive years of evening studies. He continues as a state representative from North Attleboro, Mass.

Roderick A. McGarry, II, has been elected to the board of directors of the Narragansett Council, Boy Scouts of America.

Donald E. Bassani, a management consultant, is with Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co., Cleveland.

'62 Richard D. Coopersmith has been named an assistant counsel in the legal department of Federal Reserve Bank of New York. Dick obtained his law degree from Columbia Law School in 1965 and was admitted to the New York bar in 1966. He joined the bank as a law clerk in 1965.

Peter A. Iovino is located in Washington, D.C., where he is vice-president of marketing with American Computer Resources, Inc.

Charles B. Keenan, Jr., has been appointed a magistrate in Hartford County, Md.

Bart Mosser has been promoted to first assistant district manager of the floor division in the New York district for Armstrong Cork Co.

Barton L. Lilly left SK&F Labs of Philadelphia last fall and is with Golden West Systems, Inc., Denver, Colo.

'63 Thomas W. Hoagland has been promoted from assistant cashier to second vice-president in the commercial banking department of Central National Bank of Chicago. Tom is president of the Brown Club of Chicago and a regional chairman of the Brown University Fund.

James N. Roitman, with a Ph.D. degree from UCLA, is a research chemist with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Western Regional Lab, Albany, Calif.

Capt. Richard L. Kahn is serving at Kirtland AFB, N.M., where he is a medical officer with the 58th Weather Reconnaissance Squadron.

R. Parker Crowell is manager of

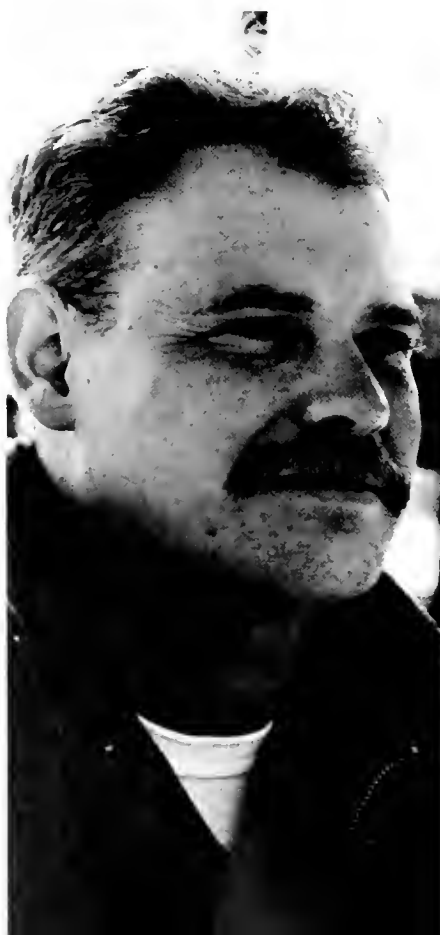
David Danzer: Doctor in 'this awful place'

Dr. David Danzer '63, a GP in his late twenties, is halfway through living the hoariest cliché in medical legend: the lonely physician living miles from the nearest big city hospital who often has to get up in the middle of the wintry night, grab his black bag and clip-clop out to the bedside of a sick or injured unfortunate.

Of course, there are differences. Danzer is a Navy lieutenant, not a civilian. His calls crackle in over military radio, not a hand-cranked phone. He often heads out on a medical call in a growling LH-34 Skylifter chopper or rides back in a mammoth, orange-tailed C-130 Hercules four-engine transport plane. His "territory" is 5½ million square miles, the dimensions of the U.S. and Mexico combined. And there's little chance for him to practice obstetrics; his patient list is almost exclusively male.

Dr. Danzer is the senior Navy medical man on the vast, treacherous, inhospitable Antarctic Continent. "Great God! This is an awful place," the doomed explorer Sir Robert Falcon Scott wrote over a half century ago of Danzer's sector of the world.

For Dr. Danzer, the first six months are the easiest.



For 12 months, half in continual daylight, half in bitter, black, 24-hour darkness, Dr. Danzer has full on-site responsibility for keeping Navy men and civilian scientists of Operation Deep Freeze well, medicated, sober and sane.

Each year, the U.S. sends approximately 200 technicians and scientists south, backing up their assault on the secrets of this frozen continent with the efforts of 2000 Navy personnel. The Navy throws half-a-dozen ships, a flock of helicopters and seven transport planes, plus \$17,000,000, into building a pipeline of supplies and equipment to keep these scientists fed and housed. This assault on the bleakness of Antarctica has been going on for 16 consecutive years. During the 1969-1970 season, keeping every American on the continent healthy is Dr. Danzer's responsibility.

"The first six months of the tour are the easiest," the brown-haired, moustachioed physician says. "I came down in October. That's the beginning of the austral summer down here. Lots of people flying in and out, mail calls regularly, supplies easy to get because all you need to do is contact 'Chi-Chi'-Christchurch, New Zealand, Deep Freeze's staging port. Hell, we even had women down here this summer, the first time American females have been on the ice in years. Five lady scientists working on a couple of projects and a lady correspondent from the Detroit News covering their activities.

"But winter—March through next October—that's a different story. Antarctica reveals its true nature—big, cold and dangerous. No planes can get in unless someone is just about to die. Then we might, repeat might, be able to engineer an air evac flight, if the weather gives us a break. They got one in last August to take a guy out of Byrd Station who had secondary diabetes and other abdominal problems.

"Winter is when it gets bitter cold down here. The thermometer dropped to minus 123°F. at the South Pole Station one winter. And gale winds sometimes hit 200 miles-an-hour on the coastline. That's when I really begin earning my sea pay."

Danzer is the medic for about 2000 personnel in the summertime. They line up at sick call in his McMurdo Station dispensary with many of the same complaints that a New England GP faces in the winter: Sprains, colds, chilblained feet, frostbite, cold sores, chapped lips. Plus a few unusual complaints.

"I had one helicopter pilot in here for observation for a couple of days. He cracked his forehead and there was a little brain fluid coming out of his nose, but he healed up in a few days. He'd been out helping some scientists round up penguins on the ice. He dove for one, and when it flapped away from him, he split his skull."

Antarctic injuries occur with uncanny perverseness. "A couple of seasons ago," Dr. Danzer recalls, "A Seabee lieutenant was sitting in a Jamesway hut at Palmer Station having a cup of coffee. They were dynamiting about 100 yards away and had protective matting up. Nevertheless, one

rock escaped, flew the 100 yards and dropped with precise accuracy through the roof of the Jamesway, hitting him on the head while he was enjoying his morning coffee, giving him a concussion and forcing a medical evacuation."

Adds Dr. Danzer, "There are a lot of raw throats and noses because Antarctica is a dreadfully dry place. The average person doesn't understand this. It's a desert here, despite all the snow. Less precipitation than Tucson in a year. The Pole gets about two inches annually; New York City in the same period gets about 43 inches. Of course, each inch that falls, stays, blows and drifts; it never melts. So, it's piled up 7000 feet thick at the Pole. A desert 7000 feet thick."

Dr. Danzer is everything from psychiatrist to head of the emergency room. "During the winter, boredom is the biggest problem. Basically, most of the men are involved only in base maintenance then. They can finish their work quickly and that's when Channel Fever starts to set in. Naturally, they are bothered by lack of women—but that's nothing new for the Navy. Navy doctors have encountered this problem for years and we're pretty good at handling it. Lack of mail, of course, is a problem. The men feel particularly cut off from their families."

Out at Williams Field, a tiny airfield, camp about eight miles from McMurdo where giant transport planes flown by the "puckered penguins" of Antarctica's air squadron schuss onto snow runways on skis, bringing in supplies that keep America's effort alive the year round, Dr. Danzer has a crew of 12 chute-qualified sailors on call for just this kind of accident. If a rescue chopper can't get in, they can drop out of a circling plane, link up with the injured survivors, rig tents or arrange to sled the victims out.

And overlooking McMurdo Station, Dr. Danzer's "hometown," are a couple of crosses, further reminders of the grim toll Antarctic weather and topography have inflicted in the years before modern medical science moved on to the ice in the form of medics like Danzer. On Observation Hill, the survivors of Scott's historic and tragic expedition, which resulted in the freezing to death of five explorers, erected a giant cross 700 feet up the slope. It took them two days to carry the cross to the summit and it stands there today, its inscription still legible.

McMurdo is Antarctica's only city—"The New York of the Continent"—and Danzer, among his other duties, heads up its "hospital," a 12-bed sick bay sitting up behind the green "Chapel of the Snows" and alongside a new, huge, yellow "winter over" building which will be home for the several dozen hardy souls who stay through the McMurdo winter.

McMurdo is a shabby, shanty town to the eyes of the uninitiated—despite the fact that it is powered by an atomic reactor up on the hill behind it. Its few cars have names like "Viola Tricolor" or the Admiral's "Pink Panther" and drivers must report by radio every time they leave the Base to go to any nearby destination, just in case a

sudden snow squall should spring up and trap them. McMurdo's few streets are either dusty and grey when dry, or white with ice and snow. It's a jumble of huts, houses and laboratories, chalets for scientists and innumerable offices, satellite tracking stations, storehouses and equipment warehouses—all painted in pink, orange, khaki, green and red.

Dr. Danzer isn't the only medic on the ice. VXE-6, the Navy Air Squadron that does all the ice flying, has a flight surgeon. And there are medics and pharmacist mate personnel at the other U.S. Bases, as well as a crew backing up his efforts at McMurdo. But he's the senior man on the Continent; all major medical decisions come to rest squarely on his shoulders. "I guess I'm the only American doctor in the world right now with a Continent as my practice," he muses.

There's an awful lot of consultation, base to base, by radio teletypewriter, with Dr. Danzer receiving periodic situation reports on the health and wellbeing of all hands. Typical of all the "mail" he'll get to read during the six months of winter blackness: "Injury report. Westmoreland, Robert J., CM2, 442-47-35, C.A.S.A. Severe sprain left ankle, with possible fracture. Bandaging, elevation, ice pack. While searching for suitable aircraft landing site, snow mobile and patient broke and through crust and plunged 100 feet to bottom of crevasse. Sicklist. Condition good."

Dr. Danzer has been to the South Pole on routine inspection trips several times during the summer when cargo supply flights are a daily routine. "Rickety-rack, to the Pole and back," the Navy flyers dub these milk runs. "The plane usually goes down in the morning filled with mail, cargo, fuel for storage and possibly a few VIP passengers or replacement personnel," Dr. Danzer explains. "The first time visit to the Pole usually involves a few traditional Welcome Aboard ceremonies. From the air, South Pole Station looks just like many other Antarctic stations, a tiny dot of irregularity in the seemingly endless sea of white. When you land, there's not much to see on the surface except a bunch of radio masts, possibly a bulldozer and a couple of sledges. If the temperature's anywhere up around zero, the locals refer to it as "hot and dusty" and you sometimes find them greeting a plane coatless on such a 'mild' day."

"At least once, you arrange to get yourself photographed at the Pole, a huge, mirror-ball-topped candy cane stuck in the snow behind the sign identifying the fact that this is Latitude 90° south. You usually walk around the Pole at least once, which means that you are going around the world in just a couple of seconds, and which also

means you've walked from 'today' into 'tomorrow' and back into 'today' again in just a very short time."

Byrd Station, like the Pole, is a weird and eerie underground labyrinth of tunnels and huts which Dr. Danzer also visits periodically. It's about 885 miles to the east from McMurdo. "Welcome to Byrd—Showplace of Antarctica," is the sign which greets visitors like Dr. Danzer. "Keep off the grass," warns a large sign in the tunnel in front of the mess hall where a patch of plastic flowers is flanked by a sturdy black picket fence.

Nearby is the beer storage area, fenced in with chicken wire carrying a sign which warns visitors, "Beer Cage—please do not feed the beers." That's funny at Byrd. "Chief complaints out here," Dr. Danzer explains, "are people waking up with headaches and dried-out noses. It's that dryness again. Some people adjust to it and some don't."

"The biggest fear in all this Polar flying is the dreaded whiteout," Dr. Danzer admits. "When you run into one, the first emergency procedure is to pray a little. It's like flying in a bowl of milk."

Dr. Danzer is from Brooklyn, N.Y. After graduating from Brown in 1963, he finished medical school at the University of Miami in 1967. "You can't get much more difference in temperature than Miami and McMurdo," he grins. After finishing medical school and interning at the Los Angeles City General Hospital, he went into the Navy and was a flight surgeon for six months.

Besides picking up an MD after leaving Brown, he's also added to his household, Janne, an attractive wife from Warwick, R.I., whom he met when she was working for Pan Am. Their only contact for the next few months will be ham radio "phone patches" which permit them to talk briefly to one another during the black "winter over" six months. "Janne's back in Rhode Island, not far from Brown, waiting for me," he says. Davisville is the home base for Operation Deep Freeze.

At Brown, Dr. Danzer didn't do very much that might have tipped off the fact that just seven years after graduation he would be dispensing medical care to an entire continent. He was a cheer-leader for two years, gavoiting along the sidelines in Brown Stadium. "And I was in Sock and Buskin, too. Played Sebastian in Twelfth Night. And I was in Amphytrion 38."

"One more thing. I was the first male ever to enroll in a modern dance course at Pembroke." Looking nervously around at the rugged, bearded sailors shuffling in and out of the cold for treatment in the sick bay, he adds quickly, "but for God's sake, don't tell any of these guys. If they find that out, I'll never hear the end of it all winter."

by Arturo F. Gonzalez, Jr. '52
(Arky Gonzalez is a free-lance writer and a member of the Life magazine staff in London.)

Hayden Stone's new Greenwich office in Southern Connecticut.

Paul Warren Ferguson has been promoted from assistant registrar to associate registrar at Montclair State College. He holds an M.Ed. degree in guidance from Indiana State University and has done work toward his doctorate at the University of Maryland.

David M. Donnelly has been transferred from Cape Town, South Africa, to Paris as planning associate for Mobil Oil Co.

'64 Donald A. Bailey has joined the corporate finance staff at Butcher & Sherrerd, Philadelphia investment bankers. He earned his M.B.A. degree from the Harvard Business School and an LL.B. degree at the University of Pennsylvania Law School. Prior to joining Butcher, Don served as a legislative assistant to U.S. Congressman R. Lawrence Coughlin (R-Pa.).

Last June, Thomas A. LaTanzi opened his own law office on Route 28 in Orleans, Mass. In December, the 1967 graduate of the Boston College Law School was named counsel for the Town of Orleans.

Floyd B. Hanson (GS) is associate professor of mathematics at the University of Illinois at Chicago Circle.

Edwin H. Tuller, Jr., is a candidate for a master's degree in hospital administration. He had been coordinator of research grants at Rhode Island Hospital.

David L. Edgerly is working in Hartford as a reporter for the *Hartford Courant*.

David P. Prescott is associated with the New York City law firm of Pell & LeViness, 375 Park Ave. He was admitted to the New York bar in December after graduating from Fordham University School of Law.

Steve Rosenthal, after finishing his pre-medical course last year, became a member of the freshman class of the University of Cincinnati College of Medicine.

Dr. Henry W. Eisenberg is in Los Angeles where he is doing research in renal transplantation at the UCLA Medical Center. He plans to return to Cleveland this spring to continue his residency in surgery at University Hospital.

Dr. Albert H. Van Nieuwenhuize is in Boston as a first-year surgical resident at New England Medical Center.

Kenneth H. Antin earned his M.A. from the University of Wisconsin and is a part-time philosophy instructor at Portland Community College, Portland, Ore.

Ray E. Hamby, a development chemist, is associate staff member with Raychem Corp., Menlo Park, Calif.

Dr. Jonathan M. Rubins is resident physician at Victoria General Hospital, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Ronald W. Jakes has changed jobs and is controller of operations with Sprague Electric Co., North Adams, Mass. He had been with Lybrand, Ross Bros. & Montgomery in Springfield.

Conrad M. Cutcliffe has become a partner in the firm of Swan, Keeney & Jenckes, Providence.

'65 Robert Bliss ranks first in his class at New England College of Law with an overall record of 84.72. He's served as editor of the school's *Law Review* and will be graduated in June. Massachusetts Attorney General Elliott Richardson picked Bob from a group of 132 applicants as one of 12 interns to work in his law office last summer.

Lee Andrew Kears, Jr., has been named assistant to the chancellor and executive vice-president at New York University. From 1968 until his promotion, Lee was a special assistant for student affairs at NYU. After graduating from Brown, he attended Harvard Law School for a year.

Trevor R. Guy is teaching English as a second language at the Jefferson School in Union City, N.J.

Allan C. Kirkman has been promoted to assistant vice-president at Provident National Bank, Philadelphia.

John A. Ferguson is at Wayne State University as director in the office of military and veterans affairs.

'66 Steven J. Kadison, a graduate of the John Marshall Law School, has been admitted to the Illinois bar. He participated in the Federal Criminal Defender program, in which law students help in the defense of indigents on trial for criminal offenses in the federal courts. Steve was a member of the student staff of the John Marshall *Journal of Practice and Procedure*.

Robert V. Dewey, Jr., who has earned his law degree from the University of Wisconsin Law School, is a special assistant to the attorney general in the Attorney General's Office, State of Minnesota, St. Paul.

Ronald M. Senio also received his law degree last June, in his case from Georgetown University. He's working in Baltimore as an attorney with the Baltimore Law Reform Unit.

Pasco Gasbarro, Jr., a recent graduate of the Boston University Law School, has become a member of the Rhode Island Bar, and is presently serving as law clerk to Hon. Thomas J. Paolino '28, Associate Justice of the Rhode Island Supreme Court.

Harvey W. Stenson, Jr., received his master's in music at Syracuse last August. He's spending most of the current academic year doing post-graduate study and traveling in Europe.

Juergen G. Keil, a physicist, is systems analyst with the U.S. Navy Underwater Sound Laboratory, Fort Trumbull, New London, Conn.

William P. Kinsella is a law clerk with Katz, Robinson, Brog, and Seymour, New York City.

Richard W. Sorenson is treasurer and

director with Carling Electric, Inc., West Hartford, Conn.

James M. Greenberg (GS) is associate professor of mathematics with Case-Western Reserve University.

Tom Eastler was given quite a send-off in the *Columbia Daily Spectator* when he concluded his graduate work in geology at Columbia this winter. When he arrived at Morningside Heights, Tom found a fledgling rag-tag organization calling itself the Columbia University Hockey Club. Having played some hockey at Brown, he volunteered his services to help the club. The *Spectator* picks it up from here: "He was asked to serve as a coach and accepted the position without salary. Operating with a virtually non-existent budget, Eastler was a driving force in organizing weekly practice sessions and in gaining for Columbia a spot in the Metropolitan Hockey League. Not only was he a coach, but he also served as chief fund-raiser, business manager, and administrator as well. One of his last jobs was to work on a Columbia hockey program and guide. It has been Eastler, with the generous cooperation of the College Alumni Office, who has raised the money to keep the club off thin ice. The hockey club will run into difficulties without him. It is time, if the sport is to exist in any form at Columbia, for others to start bearing the burden which Eastler has carried thus far. But for anyone who, in this age of professionalism, may have forgotten what amateur athletics is all about, I suggest they look at Thomas Eastler, a man who served above and beyond the call of duty and for whom it was truly a labor of love."

Donald N. Kmiecak left the New England Telephone Company the first of the year to become assistant plant manager of Raxon Fabrics Corp., Allentown, Pa. He and Janice have one child, Kimberly Marie.

Roy A. Tassava (GS) is an assistant professor of zoology at Ohio State University.

Paul F. Gleeson, Jr., is a research assistant in the department of anthropology at the University of Tennessee.

Earl W. Harrington, III, is located at the Special Educational Instructional Materials Center at the University of Wisconsin.

Roger L. Ludin received his Ph.D. in physics from Worcester Polytechnic Institute last June. Presently he's working at WPI as a post-doctoral research fellow. "Just had my first article accepted for publication by the *Physical Review*."

Clifford B. Le Page, Jr., has earned his LL.B. from the University of Pennsylvania. A Reading, Pa., attorney, he's associated with the law firm of Speicher, Austin, Connor and Giorgi.

James G. Kelly, Jr., (GS) is an electrical engineer in the research department at the Newport Naval Underwater Weapons Research and Engineering Station, Newport, R.I. He's also in a doctoral programs in systems engineering and operations research at the University of Pennsylvania Moore School of Electrical Engineering.

Pasco Gasbarro, Jr., has moved back to Rhode Island after his graduation from Boston University Law School. His address: 41 Maplehurst Ave., Providence.

Edward J. McEntee has completed work for his master's degree in psychology at Boston University. He's currently working at Boston State Hospital.

Lt. John A. Russo, USN, has been awarded the Air Medal for meritorious achievement while engaged in aerial combat missions over Vietnam.

Paul F. Clements is employed in Minneapolis, Minn., as production manager with Multi-Media, Inc., an industrial film corporation.

Andrew E. Hess returned from Vietnam and left the Army in June. He then spent a few months traveling through Europe.

Gerald I. White, an investment analyst, is with Sterling Grace & Co., New York City.

'67 Stuart F. Crump, Jr., earned his master's degree in history at Wayne State University in June. "In lieu of induction into the Army, I am spending two years working at Tenacre Foundation, which is a licensed mental hospital in Princeton, N.J."

Stephen V. Cantrill is assistant director of the Medical Records Research Project, University of Vermont.

Ray D. Risner reports that he has been promoted to the rank of first lieutenant in the Signal Corps and assigned to Headquarters USARV, assistant chief of staff, Communications-Electronics, at Long Binh, Vietnam. "Would like to hear from other Brown men over here," he says. His APO: SF 96375.

Dr. Andrew R. Gallopo (GS) has been appointed assistant professor in the chemistry department at Montclair State College.

Frank W. Krogh is a law student at Yale, and hopes to receive his degree in June.

Charles V. Heckler, a reliability engineer, is with the Transatron Electronic Corp., Wakefield, Mass.

Jonathan A. Brown, Jr., after two years in the Navy, including cruises to Vietnam, has enrolled at the Wharton Graduate School of Business Administration.

Ronald Guyotte has received his M.A. degree in history from Northwestern and is working as an instructor of history in the division of social science at the University of Minnesota.

Robert G. Munck is with the Computing Laboratory at Brown, where he is manager of time-sharing systems.

Kenneth N. Sawyers (GS) is an assistant professor at the Center for the Application of Mathematics, Lehigh University.

Peter E. Zimmermann is a junior foreign service officer with the United States Information Agency.

Samuel T. Perkins is in his 11th month of the Vietnam tour. He will travel in Europe for a year following his discharge and then enter law school.

Paul von Rosenstiel received his M.S.

in architectural technology from Columbia last fall and is working for Alcoa at New Kensington, Pa.

Michael J. Hutter, Jr., has been elected editor-in-chief of the *Annual Survey of Massachusetts Law*. He is a third-year student at the Boston College Law School.

Steve Shabica left in December to spend 13 months in Antarctica as part of a research expedition. He's working on his master's degree in marine ecology at Oregon State University. The expedition will be based on the Antarctic Peninsula at the U.S. Naval Base at Palmet Station. Steve will be the station scientific leader and will be in charge of the scientific programs at Palmet during the summer and winter.

'68 Victor de Jong is in Rockville, Md., about 15 miles outside Washington, D.C. "Am working as a development engineer in IBM's federal systems division, involved with the development of a bigger and faster computer. Still found time to play on a soccer team down here last fall," the former All-American Bruin boater said.

Frederic R. Pamp is fire direction officer of C Battery, 1st Bn., 14th Artillery, in Vietnam. "I'm grooving it. Only 242 days left," he wrote in December.

Dennis M. Hagan is an elementary school teacher at the Park Street School, Springfield, Vt.

Jeffrey T. Schomp finished Vietnamese Language School in November and was transferred to Intelligence School, Ft. Holabred, Md. "Expect to be sent to Vietnam in March."

J. Garrett Keenan informs us that he has joined Harper and Row publishers as a college traveller and now represents them in Kansas and Western Missouri. His new address is 1319 W. 44th Ter., No. 204, Kansas City.

Carl H. Kiesewetter (GS) is a resident geologist with the Longwood Valley Reservoir Project, Jefferson Township, N.J. "Have supervised construction of seven dams, two reservoirs, and a powerhouse," he says.

Joseph R. Bouvier has been awarded an advanced degree in electrical engineering from Lehigh University.

Otis J. Magee was graduated last June from the University of Texas with a B.S. in electrical engineering. He worked for a while at Texas Instruments in Dallas and then joined the Air Force in November.

Francis A. Thompson, Jr., is serving in the First Infantry Division in the Saigon area. "Was trained as infantry but landed a job as legal clerk in battalion headquarters, handling court martials, board hearings, etc. Will be separated in April and will return to school in the fall."

Steven L. Meltzer reports that he finished his first year at Harvard Law last June. In July he left for four months of active duty training at Fort Polk, La., with the Army Reserve. Since returning home in

November, he has been employed as a law clerk for the firm of Steptoe & Johnson in Washington, D.C., where he will remain until returning to Harvard in the fall.

Dr. James E. Brennan (GS) is assistant professor in the department of mathematics at the University of Kentucky.

U. Michael Johnson, Jr., has been transferred to the construction division of Alcoa in Davenport, Ia. "Alcoa is installing the largest aluminum rolling mill here and I anticipate being involved in the project."

John R. Tuttle is a graduate fellow at Rockefeller University, New York City.

Joseph R. Bouvier is working for RCA Defense Electronics Products, missile and surface radar division, Moorestown, N.J., as a design and development engineer. Joe received his M.S. in electrical engineering in Lehigh last October.

William E. Mullin is teaching at Moses Brown School and residing at 106 Williams St., Providence.

'69 Dr. Chogman Lee (GS) a native of Seoul, Korea, has been appointed head of the research department of Technic, Inc., Providence. A recipient of the Jesse H. Metcalf Fellowship in Chemistry at Brown, Dr. Lee has been employed by the University as a teaching assistant and a research assistant.

R. Daniel Prentiss is working as an ordinary seaman and deckhand on the tug, Samson, for the Puget Sound Tug and Barge Co.

Kevin A. Seaman is teaching business law and consumer economics as well as directing a work-experience program at Ward Melville High School in Stony Brook, N.Y. "Will probably attend law school next fall."

Dr. Martin J. Gourke (GS) has joined the research division of Rohm & Haas Co., Philadelphia, manufacturer of plastics, chemicals, and fibers. He has been assigned to the company's Spring House, Pa., laboratories, where he will be involved in the development of acrylic polymers for use by the coating industry.

Peter E. Swift is an ensign in the U.S. Navy, stationed aboard the USS Wasp. "While I'm in the Navy, my wife, the former Janet Bronson ('69), is attending Columbia Library School."

Marriages

1934—Wilbur F. Smith and Mrs. Shirley Mansfield Dettner, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Raymond J. Mansfield of Palm Springs, Calif., Jan. 1.

1936—Wendell B. Lund and Leonora Anton of Old Orchard Beach, Me., April 20.

1938—Joseph I. Cooper and Mrs. Audrey Michaels Ehrlich, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Arthur J. Michaels of New York, Oct. 10.

1943—Walter McLellan and Joan Y. Denninger in Santa Barbara, Calif., Dec. 11.

1950—Miles Harrison and Mrs. Emily

King de Gautret, daughter of Mrs. Peter Gaar of Salisbury, Conn., and the late Mr. King, Nov. 1.

1953—Harold S. Fleming and Elizabeth LaB. Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Morgan D. Smith of Upper Montclair, N.J., Sept. 27.

1955—Robert V. Spalding and Evelyn R. Hill, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis S. Hill of Dedham, Mass., Oct. 19.

1957—Frank A. Brown, Jr., and Grace G. Fletcher, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph G. Fletcher of Alpena, Mich., Jan. 31.

1960—Harold E. Lardaro and Laurel M. Kramer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter A. Kramer of Forest Hills, N.Y., Jan. 3.

1961—David Bender and Marilyn Halperin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Halperin of New York City, Jan. 24.

1962—Harry B. Tubman and Leticia Phinney, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Phinney of Glastonbury, Conn., Aug. 2. Clive Conley '62 and Edward A. Stettner '62 were ushers. At home: 44 High Court, East Hartford, Conn.

1963—Dr. Frank J. Chiminello, Jr. and Ethel T. Burke, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Asa J. Burke of Chelsea, Mass., Aug. 16. At home: 117 Garfield Ave., Chelsea.

1963—David M. Donnelly and Elizabeth J. Simpson in Durham, South Africa, Dec. 28, 1968.

1963—Jeremy Zimmermann and Darlene Uten, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Uten of Windsor, Mich., June 28.

1964—Jeffrey H. Dennis and Patricia A. Trusler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James V. Trusler of Bristol, England, Dec. 31. The groom's father is Lloyd W. Dennis, Jr., '31 and the groom's mother is Marjorie Holt Dennis P'32. At home: Hopkinson House, Washington Sq., Philadelphia.

1964—Stephen A. Goldberger and Jan R. Mersel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Milton J. Mersel of New York City, Oct. 5. Mathew Mallow '64 and Donald August '64 were ushers. The groom's father is Herbert H. Goldberger '39.

1964—Richard M. Jones and Wendy A. Edmiston, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Edmiston of Lansdowne, Pa., Sept. 27. Douglas A. Jones '71 was an usher. The groom's father is Robert F. Jones '34.

1965—Martin S. Cooper and Alice Warsawer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Warsawer of Teaneck, N.J., Oct. 12. Robert H. Cooper '68 was best man, and Robert Dunn '65 was an usher. At home: 333 E. 66th St., New York City.

1965—Bruce E. Goldstein and Ruth Lehr of Montclair, N.J., Jan. 17. At home: 112 Concord Ave., Somerville, Mass.

1965—William H. Josephs and Zina A. Barnard, daughter of Mrs. Ross F. Barnard of Los Angeles, and the late Mr. Barnard, Dec. 21. Arthur S. Priver '64 and Peter H. Lipman '65 were ushers.

1965—William B. Rozell and Susan K. Leibensperger, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William P. Leibensperger of Columbus, O., Oct. 4. Richard B. True '65 was best man.

1966—James L. Alberi and Lynn H. Thomas, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Allen C. Thomas, Jr., of Philadelphia, Oct. 11. C. Edwin Goldkamp '66 was best man, and Robert Chase '67 was an usher.

1966—Lawrence E. Beeson and Susan G. Angier, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Roswell Angier of Chappaqua, N.Y., Dec. 27.

1966—Edward W. Bernet and Susan C. Leben, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Max Leben of Brooklyn, N.Y., May 24.

1966—Lt. (j.g.) Paul Eisenhardt, USN, and Kathleen M. Kennedy P'69 in Boston, Mass., Dec. 28. Wendell S. Brown '65 was best man, and Donald C. Tyler '66 was an usher. At home: 230 Grove Acre, Apt. 320, Pacific Grove, Calif.

1966—Lt. Frederick Keenan, USN, and Katharine H. French, daughter of Mrs. Meredith J. French of Bristol, R.I., and James B. French, Jr., of Portsmouth, R.I., Dec. 20. Capt. John H. Warton, Jr., USA, '66 was best man, and Richard M. T. Fee '66 and Lt. (j.g.) Stephen Williams, USN, '66 were ushers.

1966—Frank L. Schellenger and Elizabeth A. Murphy, daughter of Mrs. Antoinette Murphy of Westerly, R.I. and James P. Murphy of Vicenza, Italy, Oct. 11.

1966—Lt. (j.g.) Daniel C. Sullivan, USNR, and Cathy E. Tracewell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gordon B. Tracewell of Parkersburg, West Va., Dec. 27. Joseph H. Sullivan '69 was best man, and Louis Strong '66 and Louis Vito '66 were ushers. At home: UVM M. S. H. Apt. No. 63, Ethan Allen Ave., Winooski, Vt.

1967—Bruce L. Jaffee and Lea Silverman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Isadore N. Silverman of Wilmington, Del., Dec. 27. Richard Jaffee '70 was best man.

1967—Ronald S. North and Sharen L. Tambo, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hoidel E. Tambo of Clark, N.J., Oct. 11. At home: 540 Ocean Blvd., Long Branch, N.J.

1967—Richard G. Whipple and Maryanne Nelson P'67, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilford J. H. Nelson of Billings, Mont., Aug. 30. At home: 41 West 74th St., Apt. 4A, New York City.

1967—Reagan J. Zogby and Karen L. Holman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Holman of Princeton, N.J., Dec. 6.

1968—John C. Hale and Patricia A. Merrill, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Palmer Merrill of Skowhegan, Me., Nov. 1.

1968—Alan G. Johnston and Sally C. Miller P'65, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Douglas C. Miller of Hartford, Conn., Dec. 20. At home: P. O. Box 36 SOY, Kenya, East Africa.

1968—Edwin L. Noel and Nancy C. Simpson in St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 7. Thomas C. Noel '62 was best man.

1968—Joseph J. Serritella and Antoinette M. Ralbovsky P'68, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. William A. Ralbovsky of Johnstown, N.Y., Nov. 15. Paul Oosterhuis '69 was best man. At home: 77 Williams St., Providence.

1969—Gregory Beckhamand and Diana McMullen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. McMullen of South Attleboro, Mass., Sept. 21, 1968. Lonnie Brunini '69 was best man.

1969—Robert Harada and Catherine Flippen P'69, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Flippen of McLean, Va., Jan. 24. At home: 15 Fletcher St., Staten Island, N.Y.

1969—Everett P. Ingalls, III, and Margery B. Pattison, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lee S. Pattison of Cincinnati, Oct. 11. Kenneth R. Ingalls '72 was best man.

1969—Ensign Robert P. Lynch, USN, and Ancelin M. Vogt P'68, daughter of Harold G. Vogt of Lexington, Mass., and the late Mrs. Vogt, Jan. 24.

1969—Kenneth H. McDaniel and Lillian Gomes, daughter of Delfina Gomes of Pawtucket, R.I., Aug. 16. William S. Poole '69 was best man and Randall Ward '70 was an usher. At home: 190 Water Ave., East Providence.

1969—T. Richard Nichols and Mary M. Romano, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James A. Romano of New Cumberland, Pa., Oct. 18. Richard B. Keyworth '69 was an usher.

1969—Stephen D. Rees and Linda A. Weakley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert V. Weakley of Providence, Dec. 27. Raymond O. Strothman '69 was best man, and A. Thomas Collins '70, Richard J. Gralla '69, and Frederick David '71 were ushers.

1969—Frank A. Scofield and Nancy L. Walsh, daughter of Atty. and Mrs. John M. Walsh of New York City, Dec. 27. Rupert Scofield '71 was an usher.

1969—Joseph H. Sullivan, III, and Carol J. E. Maeder, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Paul F. Maeder of Rumford, R.I., Jan. 31. Daniel C. Sullivan '66 was best man, and Charles Knapp '71 was an usher. At home: 310 Thayer St., Apt. 5, Providence.

1969GS—James L. Wideman and Eileen LaV. Ervin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dalton E. Ervin of Springfield, Ill., Oct. 20. At home: 150 Melrose St., Providence.

1969—Timothy G. Wiggernhorn and Mary E. Bridges of Hinsdale, Ill., Aug. 23. John Gardner '69 and Jeffrey Jones '68 were ushers. At home: 7310 Spruce St., New Orleans, La.

Births

1943—To Dr. and Mrs. Enold H. Dahlquist of Glocester, R.I., a son, Michael Thomas, Jan. 12.

1949—To Mr. and Mrs. Donald B. Fouser of Ipswich, Mass., their second son, Jason, Aug. 18.

1952—To Mr. and Mrs. William L. deProse, Jr., of Washington, D.C., their first child, a son, Brian Christopher, Dec. 2.

1953—To Mr. and Mrs. Donald S. Presel of Cranston, R.I., their first child, a daughter, Ronna Lynn, Oct. 4.

1954—Mr. and Mrs. Pat F. Nesci announce the adoption of their first child, a son, Justin, born Feb. 6, 1969.

1955—To Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Borah of Seekonk, Mass., twin boys, David and Daniel, Jan. 21.

1956—To Mr. and Mrs. George A. Otto of Lima, Peru, their second child and first son, Richard Talbot, Oct. 17.

1956—To Mr. and Mrs. David J. Revis of Hamden, Conn., their third child and second daughter, Martha Ellen, Dec. 19.

1956—To Mr. and Mrs. Richard E. Williams of Clarks Summit, Pa., a son, Loren Ellis, June 17.

1957—To Mr. and Mrs. Stephen R. Cottrell of Alexandria, Va., their second child, a daughter, Amy Ruth, Oct. 24.

1957—To Mr. and Mrs. L. Sanford Waters of New York City, their first son, Bradford Mayhue, Dec. 9.

1958—To Mr. and Mrs. Peter C. Charron of Doraville, Ga., a son, Matthew Kevin, Aug. 18.

1959—To Mr. and Mrs. Richard D. Claiborn of North Haven, Conn., their first child, a daughter, Holley Longshore, Sept. 28.

1959—To Lt. Cdr. Richard D. Haskell, USN, and Mrs. Haskell of Beltsville, Md., their fourth child and third son, Marc Alfred, Oct. 23.

1959—To Mr. and Mrs. Alfred A. Lucco of Walnut Creek, Calif., their third child, a daughter, Julianne, Feb. 9, 1969.

1959—To Mr. and Mrs. James M. McMorris of Manhasset, L.I., N.Y., a son, Christopher Dale, Sept. 25.

1960—To Mr. and Mrs. Robert Klein of New York City, their second child and second daughter, Emily Joanna, Dec. 26.

1961—To Dr. and Mrs. Richard P. D'Amico of Warwick, R.I., a son, Richard Peter, Dec. 5.

1961—To Mr. and Mrs. John D. Master of Creve Coeur, Mo., their second child and first daughter, Deborah Doty, Jan. 15.

1962—To Mr. and Mrs. Howard J. Kashner of Riverdale, N.Y., a daughter, Megan Rachel, Jan. 17.

1962—To Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. Stettner of Wellesley, Mass., their second child and first son, Jeffrey Edward, July 26.

1962—To Mr. and Mrs. Ralph E. Steuer of Chapel Hill, N.C., their first child, a son, Evan Randall, Nov. 26.

1963—To Dr. and Mrs. David A. Bailen of Newton Centre, Mass., their second son, Mark Ira, Dec. 29. Paternal grandfather is Edward Bailen '30.

1963—To Mr. and Mrs. John G. C. Banks of Skaneateles, N.Y., a son, John, April 30, 1968.

1963—Mr. and Mrs. John H. Fish, III, of Oak Park, Ill., announce the adoption of a son, John Murray, born July 21.

1963—To Mr. and Mrs. Yale H. Kablowsky of Sharon, Mass., a daughter, Alisa Rachel, Aug. 19.

1963—To Mr. and Mrs. H. Clinton Pollack, Jr., of New York City, a son, Henry Clinton, III, Oct. 10. Paternal grandfather is Henry C. Pollack, Sr., '32.

1964—To Mr. and Mrs. D. Warner Dumas of North Kingstown, R.I., their third child and second daughter, Priscilla Putnam, Nov. 6.

1964—To Mr. and Mrs. Mark S. Hoffman of Dedham, Mass., a daughter, Stephanie Ellen, Aug. 14.

1964—To Mr. and Mrs. William A. Levine of New York City, their second child and first son, Daniel Alan, Nov. 7. Mrs. Levine is the former Gail Caslowitz P'63. Maternal grandfather is Aaron N. Caslowitz '31.

1964—To Mr. and Mrs. David S. London of Attleboro, Mass., their second child, a son, Marc Daniel, Nov. 5. Godfather is David Parker '69. Mrs. London is the former Toby M. Parker P'65.

1964—To Mr. and Mrs. Antone G. Singen, III, of White Plains, N.Y., their first daughter, Ann Hope, July 19. Paternal grandfather is Antone G. Singen '38 and paternal great-grandfather is Arthur G. Singen '12. Mrs. Singen is the former Ann L. Kelsey P'67.

1965—To Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Croke of Barrington, R.I., their first child, a son, Andrew Thomas, Oct. 19.

1966—To Mr. and Mrs. Richard L. Anderson of Providence, their first child, a son, Christopher Charles Lloyd, Nov. 18.

1966—To Mr. and Mrs. Donald N. Kmiecak of North Brookfield, Mass., their first child, a daughter, Kimberly Marie, Nov. 23, 1968.

1966—To Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Ginsberg of Arlington, Va., a daughter, Deborah Ilene, June 18. Mrs. Ginsberg is the former Gail Cohen P'66.

1967—To Mr. and Mrs. Joseph J. Ruma of Medford, Mass., a daughter, Holly Ann, Dec. 19.

1968—To Mr. and Mrs. Joseph N. Brown, Jr., of Mayville, Mich., their first child, a daughter, Valerie Suzanne, Aug. 27.

1968—To Mr. and Mrs. Robert S. Lyle, II, of Franksville, Wis., their first child, a daughter, Elizabeth Hunter, May 19.

Deaths

ARTHUR DUNHAM STOUT '99

in Plainfield, N.J., Nov. 15, 1968. He was retired as secretary and general manager of the Tri-County Wholesale Supply Co. in Berkeley Heights, N.J. Mr. Stout began his career in the insurance field at Newark and New York, where he was identified with the Merchants Fire and the German-American Companies respectively. During World War I, he became associated with the Walter Scott gun carriage plant in Plainfield, N.J. Later, he served as assistant general manager of the lumber department of William & Suydam, continuing in that capacity until he joined Tri-County Wholesale Supply Co. Delta Kappa Epsilon. A son is Robert Stout, 824 Osborne Ave., Plainfield.

DR. JAMES HAMILTON, JR., '06

in Warwick, R.I., Jan. 3. He was a retired Providence physician. He received his M.D. degree from the Yale Medical School in 1910 and interned at Rhode Island Hospital.

Dr. Hamilton joined the Army Medical Corps in 1917, served as a lieutenant and commanded a base hospital in France. He was the staff pathologist at St. Joseph's Hospital from 1928 to 1945. He was also affiliated with Rhode Island, Charles V. Chapin, Roger Williams General and Memorial hospitals. Dr. Hamilton was on the consulting staffs of other hospitals well into the 1960's. He received an honorary degree from Providence College in 1955, and was further honored in 1961 when he was one of 11 Rhode Island laymen named Knight Commanders of St. Gregory the Great by Pope Paul XXIII. He was a member of the American Medical Association, the Rhode Island and Providence medical societies, and the American College of Physicians and Surgeons. His nephew is Dr. James L. Hamilton, 1254 Cranston St., Cranston, R.I.

WILLIAM CRAWFORD ROSS '09

in Providence, R.I., Jan. 17. Before his retirement, he was in the production control department of BIF Industries, Providence. He also was an engineer with the Screw Machine Products Co. in Providence. His widow is Maud R. Ross, 62 Riverside Dr., Riverside, R.I.

ANDREW LYNDON BRECKENRIDGE '11

in Hamden, Conn., Dec. 15. A retired engineer, he was a former supervisor of construction of new buildings at Yale University. During World War I, he served with the USNR, and during World War II he served as a civilian field engineer with the War Department. He also had been employed as a supervisor of construction at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute and as a supervising engineer for Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Mr. Breckenridge was a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and the Connecticut Society of Civil Engineers. His brother is Francis C. Breckenridge '15, his cousin is Wilbur T. Breckenridge '15, and his widow is Katherine G. Breckenridge, 198 Grandview Ave., Hamden.

MAURICE STANLEY RICKER '11

in Belfast, Me., May 12, 1968. He was retired as a claims examiner for the Veterans Administration in Boston, Mass. During World War I, he served as a lieutenant with the 6th Division, U.S. Army and received the Croix de Guerre. He also had been affiliated with the Boston brokerage firm of Curtis and Sanger. Psi Upsilon. His son is John Y. Ricker, 11 High St., Belfast.

JOSEPH ANTHONY MC CAULL '13

in Harmony, R.I., Oct. 12. He was a retired school teacher. During World War I, he served as a sergeant first class with the U.S. Army Signal Corps. He taught at LaSalle Academy from 1920 until 1934, when he became an educational advisor for the CCC at camps in Massachusetts and Rhode Island. In 1942, Mr. McCaull was employed at the Walsh-Kaiser shipyard in charge of maintenance and personnel records, and in

1945 he was named a senior training officer in the vocational rehabilitation and educational division of the Veterans Administration in Providence. He later became a mathematics teacher in the Providence school system. Phi Kappa. His widow is Rose N. McCaull, Putnam Pike, Harmony, R.I.

EARL WHITTEMORE HARRINGTON, SR. '14

in Cranston, R.I., Jan. 22. He retired in 1958 as vice-president of Manufacturers Mutual Fire Insurance Co., after having served the company for 45 years. Mr. Harrington was senior warden emeritus and former treasurer of Trinity Episcopal Church in Pawtuxet and honorary trustee and former president of the board of trustees of William H. Hall Library in Cranston. He was a former member of the board of directors of the Rhode Island Region of the Associated Alumni, a life member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, class secretary and class agent of the class of 1914, and a member of the Brown Engineering Society and Brown Club of New York. Sigma Nu. Sigma Xi. His daughter is Barbara Harrington Steele P'38, his son is Earl W. Harrington, Jr., '41, and his widow is Susan R. Harrington, 55 Columbia Ave., Cranston.

CHARLES MYRON CLEGG '15

in Washington, D.C., Jan. 18. He was an assistant sales director of Shannon & Luchs Co., a Washington real estate firm, and had been with the company for 15 years. He formerly was with Capitol View Realty and with General Outdoor Advertising. A member of the Sales Executives Club in Washington, he had received several distinguished salesman awards. Alpha Delta Phi. His widow is Sue R. Clegg, 4600 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C.

NORMAN LUTHER KELLER '18

in Doylestown, Pa., Oct. 20. He retired in 1950 as vice-president and treasurer of the Chalfont Hosiery Mill in Chalfont, Pa. During World War I, he served as a lieutenant with the ordnance division of the U.S. Army. Mr. Keller previously had been vice-president and secretary of Hosiery House, Inc., New York City. He was a member of the Union League for many years, a former director of the Kiwanis Club, and he was a member of the Doylestown Shade Tree Commission. Phi Delta Theta. His widow is Ruth D. Keller, Golf View Rd., Doylestown.

ALFRED JAMES RIANI '19

in Signal Mountain, Tenn., Jan. 3. He was a retired science teacher and principal of the Marlboro (Mass.) Evening School. He received his A.B. degree from Clark University in 1922 and his A.M. degree from Suffolk University in 1951. During World War II, Mr. Riani was a civilian instructor

of audio-visuals for the U.S. Air Force, and he taught science and audio-visuals at Marlboro High School for many years. He leaves two brothers, John and William Riani.

DR. EDWARD TRACY WHITNEY A.M. '20

in Boston, Mass., Dec. 16. He was an eminent proctologist and surgeon in Brookline, Mass. He earned his A.B. degree from Harvard University in 1917 and received an M.D. degree from the Harvard Medical School in 1924. During World War I, he served with the U.S. Army in Europe. Dr. Whitney interned at Carney Hospital in 1924-27 and in 1926-31 he was a special assistant to the late Dr. Hilbert Day. From 1932 to 1958 he was surgeon-in-chief of the rectal clinic at Boston Dispensary and an instructor in proctology at Tufts College Medical School since 1940. Dr. Whitney was a diplomate of the American Board of Surgery in 1944, American Board of Proctology in 1950, and he was a member of the American Board of Rectal and Colon Surgery. He became a specialist in proctology in Boston in 1937, was a fellow of the American Proctologic Society in 1944-58, and became an honorary fellow of the International Academy of Proctology and a fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society. His widow is Lillian B. Whitney, 1090 Beacon St., Brookline, Mass.

HAROLD FRANCIS TRACY '22

in Boston, Mass., Sept. 10. He was an attorney in the law firm of Hannon & Tracy in Boston. Mr. Tracy received his LL.B. degree from Georgetown University in 1925. Phi Kappa. His son is William F. Tracy, 6 Hagen Rd., Newton Centre, Mass.

MIAN GULIAN '23

One of Brown's finest football players is dead. Mian "Mike" Gulian '23, who was named to the All-American third team by Walter Camp in 1922, died Jan. 10 at his home, 130 Nonantoum Rd., Newton, Mass.

Known as the "Armenian Prince," Gulian played four years of varsity football under Coach Edward North Robinson and served as captain of the 1922 team. The Bruins had an accumulative record of 22-12-3 during those years.

Coach Robinson once said that he never saw Gulian moved out by an opposing lineman. His marvelous line play was largely responsible for Brown's 3-0 victory over Harvard in 1922, and the next week he played himself into exhaustion against Dartmouth before being carried from the field. This was one of the few times in his career that Gulian didn't play the full 60 minutes.

The late Bill Cunningham, nationally

famous columnist, played against the Bruin tackle in that 1922 Brown-Dartmouth game. He later recalled the meeting.

"We knew this swarthy, impassive guy was good from the press clips we had on the Brown team, but I didn't realize exactly how good he was until the first play from scrimmage when I tried to clear him out on a trap off his tackle.

"I smashed into Gulian with all I had and bounced back a full yard, landing flat on my back. He was the roughest, toughest, but finest and most sportsmanlike athlete I have ever met. During that game, he gave me everything he had but he'd invariably help me to my feet after the play had been spent."

Gulian was born in Marash, western Armenia, on July 29, 1900, and came to this country with his parents at an early age. He was the first Armenian to make Camp's All-American team and also the first man of his nationality to play National League football. The bruising tackle was with the Buffalo All-Americans in 1923, the Philadelphia Yellow Jackets in 1924, and the Providence Steam Rollers the next three seasons. He then gave up football and joined Equitable Life Assurance Company in Boston.

When World War II broke out, Gulian was already 41 years of age and had a successful insurance business. But he wanted a piece of the action. The Navy turned him down twice and the Army said it wasn't interested unless he lost 40 pounds. By Herculean efforts, which included tri-weekly heat and massage treatments, he finally got down to 212 pounds, which was what he weighed when he played football.

He served in the Army for 10 months, until his age ended his military career. Gulian then signed with the American Red Cross for service in India. He joined the corps in the BBI theater in 1943 and was made a field director in 1944, serving until the end of the war. He later described the three years with the Red Cross as "the most satisfying and productive" of his career.

The former Bruin All-American was involved in a controversy in the fall of 1937 when he wrote a series of articles for the *Providence Bulletin* in which he blamed Coach Tuss McLaughry and his staff for the decline and fall of Brown football during the previous three or four seasons. The articles prompted many other former Brown football players to rally to McLaughry's defense.

During his undergraduate days, Gulian was a member of the Cammarian Club and Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity. As an alumnus, he served as a member of the Boston Brown Club and as a decade chairman for the Brown Housing and Development Fund during the post World War II years.

A bachelor, Gulian leaves no immediate survivors.

ALFRED FISK DEWING, JR. '24

in Pawtucket, R.I., Jan. 28. He was secretary-treasurer of Standard Mill Supply Co., Pawtucket, the firm he joined in 1923. Mr. Dewing was a member of the World Trade

Club of Providence. His widow is Mae S. Dewing, 110 Rye St., Seekonk, Mass.

HAROLD LAVERN KENDALL '24

in Providence, R.I., Oct. 14. He was a retired trust officer of the Rhode Island Hospital Trust National Bank, Providence. He also was head of the lower school of Moses Brown Preparatory School in Providence and an insurance counselor for Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Co., until he joined the bank in 1929. A World War I veteran, Mr. Kendall was a trustee of the Kent County Memorial Hospital and a member of the Warwick American Legion Post. His widow is Mildred C. Kendall, 232 Greenwood Ave., Warwick, R.I.

GEORGE LACEY GANE '27

in Bryn Mawr, Pa., Oct. 30. He was a supervisor for the U.S. Railway Department. During World War II, he served as a staff sergeant in the 816th Engineers, U.S. Army. His widow is Patricia Gane, 207 Stenton Ave., Plymouth Meeting, Pa.

NORMAN PERCIVAL ARNOLD '30

in Gainesville, Ga., Dec. 29. He was retired as a technical consultant for the E. I. duPont de Nemours, Atlanta, Ga. Mr. Arnold had also worked as a chemist for the Roessler-Hasslacher Chemical Co. in Niagara Falls, N.Y. Alpha Tau Omega. His widow is the former Hollis W. Vose P'29, Sportsman's Club Rd., R.F.D. No. 11, Gainesville.

JOHN JOSEPH BURKE, JR. '30

in Hampton, N.H., Jan. 1. A retired attorney, he was former mayor of Gloucester, Mass. The day he died he had intended to sit on the platform during the city's inaugural exercises. Mr. Burke received his LL.B. degree from Harvard Law School in 1933 and began his law practice in Gloucester. He also had practiced law with a New Hampshire associate, and he was a member of the Massachusetts and New Hampshire Bar Associations. In 1940, Mr. Burke acquired a number of fishing boats, and in 1944 he entered a boat partnership with William J. Brady, head of the New England Fillet Co. of Boston, and Gloucester Seafoods Corp. of Gloucester. Theta Delta Chi. His widow is Eunice G. Burke, 5 Bourn Ave., Hampton.

DR. NATHAN LEVITT '30

in Palm Beach, Fla., Jan. 6. A practicing dentist in Providence since 1934, he received his D.M.D. degree from Harvard Dental School in 1934. Dr. Levitt was a member of the Providence, Rhode Island and American Dental Societies, the Jewish Home for the Aged and the Jewish Community Center. Pi Lambda Phi. Phi Beta Kappa. His widow is Madeline M. Levitt, 27 Lafayette St., Pawtucket, R.I.

DR. PAUL MILLER OSMUN '30

in Seattle, Wash., May 11. He was a practicing physician. He received his M.D. and

C.M. degrees from McGill University's School of Medicine in 1938, and interned at St. Luke's Hospital in New York City. Dr. Osmun was a member of the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology. Zeta Psi. There are no known survivors.

ERIC GUSTAF LAGERLOEF '34

in Old Greenwich, Conn., Jan. 9. Mr. Lagerloef was an administrative assistant for the American Paper and Pulp Association in New York City. During World War II, he served as acting chief of the pulp and paper unit, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, U.S. Department of Commerce. He was the author of numerous foreign and domestic trade articles on the pulp and paper industries and he was director of Foreign Trade for America Paper Institute. Phi Delta Theta. His widow is Lucille L. Lagerloef, 1 Heusted Dr., Old Greenwich.

GEORGE RUFUS KENSON '35

in Providence, R.I., Feb. 1. He was a management engineer for 27 years at the Quonset Point Naval Air Station. He retired from the air station two years ago and began volunteer work with SCORE (Service Corps of Retired Executives). Mr. Kenson received his degree from Rhode Island College in 1934, and he was a member of the American Management Association. He founded the Artisan Unit in the Palestine Shrine in 1961 and was a charter member of the Providence Council of the Order of DeMolay. His widow is Roella K. Kenson, 89 Fort Ave., Cranston, R.I.

GEORGE JOHN DEVINE '36, A.M. '40

in Connecticut, Jan. 15. For the past 13 years he had taught English at Weaver High School in Hartford, Conn. Mr. Devine began his teaching career in 1937 at Slater Junior High School in Pawtucket, transferring to the then-new Pawtucket West High in 1940. While in Pawtucket Mr. Devine was active with the Pawtucket Community Players, a dramatic organization. He also did graduate work at the University of California at Berkeley on a John Hay Fellowship. Phi Gamma Delta. His widow is Ethel L. Devine, 59 Riverside Dr., Vernon, Conn.

JACOB WEISS '44

in Brockton, Mass., Jan. 24. He was an electrical engineer. He formerly had been employed by the Western Electric Co. in New Jersey. During World War II, he served as a private first class with the 86th Division of the U.S. Army. His brother is Benjamin Weiss, 24 Elgin St., Providence.

JOHN JOSEPH NIHAN '45

in Boston, Mass., May 8. He was a food technologist and assistant director of product development at H. A. Johnson Co., Brighton, Mass. During World War II, he

served as a lieutenant (j.g.) in the U.S. Navy. He received his degree from Boston College in 1947 and attended the Boston College Graduate School. Mr. Nihan also was an analytical chemist for the Massachusetts Department of Health and the Beebe Rubber Company in Nashua, N.H. He was a member of the Society of American Bacteriologists. There are no known survivors.

ROBERT CLEGG KOHLMANN '59

in Toronto, Canada, Nov. 22. He was affiliated with P. F. Collier & Son, Inc., as a sales manager. His widow is Dianne Kohlmann, 55 Isabella, Apt. 301, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

ROBERT ARTHUR NOVICK '63

in Boston, Mass., Jan. 1. He was appellate attorney for the Massachusetts Defenders Committee in Boston. Mr. Novick received his LL.B. degree from the Harvard Law School in 1967 and began his law practice as a member of the Boston Legal Aid Society. He was a member of the American, Massachusetts and Boston Bar Associations, and the legal panel of Civil Liberties Union of Massachusetts. Phi Beta Kappa. His widow is the former Susan Gilman P'64, c/o Mr. and Mrs. Bernard S. Gilman, 484 Laurel Rd., Rockville Center, L. I., N.Y.

ALAN NEIL COHEN, '64

in Brighton, Mass., May 29. He was a buyer for William Filene's & Son, a Boston department store. He received his M.B.A. degree from Columbia University School of Business in 1966. Theta Delta Chi. His father is Leslie Cohen, 205 Kent St., Apt. 31, Brookline, Mass.

PETER DE NYSE BROWN '66

in Cleveland Heights, O., Dec. 4, when he was accidentally shot by another reporter with whom he roomed in Cleveland Heights. He was a *Press* suburban reporter. He also attended Case Western Reserve Law School and worked as a law clerk for the American Civil Liberties Union during the summer. A diligent worker, Mr. Brown was sensitive to the causes of the underprivileged. He joined the *Press* in September, 1968, worked on the police beat, and then joined the suburban department last August 1. His mother is Mrs. Sylvia M. Brown, 20 Poland Manor, Poland, O.

DANIEL JOSEPH BELL '72

in Boston, Mass., Jan. 18. A sophomore at Brown, Danny died in Children's Hospital after an 11-year battle against Hodgkin's disease. He fought so hard to live that he became the longest active patient in the history of the Jimmy Fund in Boston. Despite his illness, he was active in sports, playing varsity tennis at Classical High and competing in skiing and squash while at Brown. His parents are Mr. and Mrs. Bernard E. Bell, 376 Slater Ave., Providence. His father is president of the class of '42. The Bells ask that those wishing to make contributions do so to the Jimmy Fund, c/o Children's Hospital, Boston.

On Stage:

Come rain, shine or inebriation

By today's standards, the prose style is dreadful and the moral tone simplistically righteous. But in their heyday during the late 1800's, the weekly dime novels were read by millions of boys, denounced by Anthony Comstock and often confiscated by worried parents.

The Superman of the dime novel was one Frank Merriwell, so named by his literal-minded creator to reflect his character as frank, merry and well.

The Merriwell books appeared at the rate of one a week for 986 consecutive weeks (1896-1916). Gilbert Patten, who wrote the books under the name of Burt Standish, eventually spent a grand total of some 20 million words sending Frank to perilous adventures in far corners of the world. When not frightening hostile natives with his skill at ventriloquism, or advising the Kaiser in his royal palace, Frank was usually at Yale, facing down his enemies on and off the football field. ("You are a cheap cad," Frank told the overdressed Harvard bully.) Brown's unofficial "Frank Merriwell Scholar" is Frank C. Acker, associate director of University relations. Acker's 3,000 volume collection of dime novels is one of the most complete in the country and he owns every one of the 986 written about his favorite character, Frank Merriwell.

Though other universities have written letters detailing their temperature and humidity control arrangements and asking to receive Acker's collection, it is already destined to join the Americana collection of the John Hay Library. Why are universities so interested in the dime novels? "Part of it is nostalgia," says Acker, "but I think there is increasing recognition that these books were a real social force in shaping the values of the young."

Frank Merriwell's college career, for example, is said to have given enrollment at Yale a significant boost. And it is possible that his strict moral tone did as much for clean living. Says Acker:

"Readers could depend on Merriwell always to do the right thing, always to win, always to admire a girl who was fair as a flower and innocent as a bird, always—for the sake of athletics—to spurn alcohol, cigarettes, coffee and unorthodox amour." The reason parents objected to the dime novels, Acker believes, was because of the sometimes lurid covers depicting scenes of violence or peril. "When many of these were reprinted into more subdued hard covers," he says, "they found ready acceptance in the home."

But until then, parental resistance to the dime novels was

so great that the publishers of the Merriwell books felt compelled to print, "A Few Words to Parents Concerning the Frank Merriwell Stories" which made a strong case for the defense:

"A parent who carefully censors the daily papers that come into his family, and permits his boys to read the Frank Merriwell Stories will be far more certain of inculcating correct moral principles than one who pursues the opposite course. In the newspapers we frequently read of boys who have taken to crime from the reading of boys' papers, but our claim is that such charges are unfounded and that the real source of evil in every instance will be found to be bad companions, or a naturally depraved tendency, and not this class of publications, which, as a class, are rather to be approved than otherwise."

Most of the people who bought, read and bartered dime novels were young boys, but girls and adult men and women read them as well. Dime novels were immensely popular during the civil war among soldiers in both the North and the South, Acker says, and on occasion those in the front lines of battle would put aside the war momentarily and exchange dime novels.

In spite of the tremendous popularity of dime novels, (eventually forced down to a nickel by competition) writing them was never a very profitable occupation. The Frank Merriwell books often sold a half-million copies a week, netting the publisher \$25,000, but the most Gilbert Patten ever made for writing one was \$150.

Since the books had to be cranked out every single week, come rain, shine or inebriation, most of the dime novelists had understudies who could step in in case of emergencies. This didn't always work and there were times when a novelist

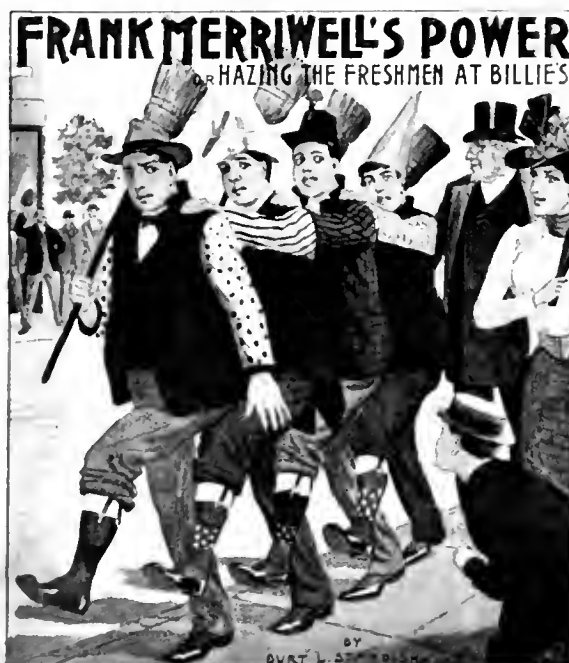
sobered up to discover that his stand-in had killed off a favorite character in a fit of pique. Merriwell's author had several understudies, one of whom was Upton Sinclair, but Patten was a fairly reliable type, so Sinclair remained in the wings.

Besides writing a 20,000 word novel a week, Patten was editor of a Maine newspaper, the *Corinna Owl*, and he wrote other kinds of books under different names. At first, Patten thought of the Merriwell stories as more of a joke than anything else. "But when it got so that half-a-million kids were reading them every week," he said, "I began to realize that I had about the biggest chance to influence the youth of this country that any man has ever had . . . No boy, if he followed in Merriwell's tracks, ever did anything that he need be ashamed of." A.B.



No. 237.

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If, on the other hand, you are one of the lucky ones with securities that have increased in value, you may find that you can improve your dividend return significantly by reinvesting in a pooled Life Income Fund at Brown, without having your principal reduced by capital gains taxes. Friends and alumni have already contributed over \$3,000,000 in Life Income Funds to the University, and the annual return available to new donors is currently better than six percent.

If you are interested in these or other tax benefits that may be achieved through gifts to Brown under the new Tax Reform Act, simply write your name and address along with the words . . . *Annuity Trust*, *Life Income Fund*, or *New Tax Law* on a piece of paper and mail to Development Office, Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island 02912.

1. The first part of the paper is devoted to the study of the asymptotic behavior of the solutions of the system (1) as $t \rightarrow \infty$. It is shown that the solutions of the system (1) are bounded and tend to zero as $t \rightarrow \infty$ if the matrix A is stable. The second part of the paper is devoted to the study of the asymptotic behavior of the solutions of the system (1) as $t \rightarrow \infty$ if the matrix A is not stable. It is shown that the solutions of the system (1) are unbounded and tend to infinity as $t \rightarrow \infty$ if the matrix A is not stable.

