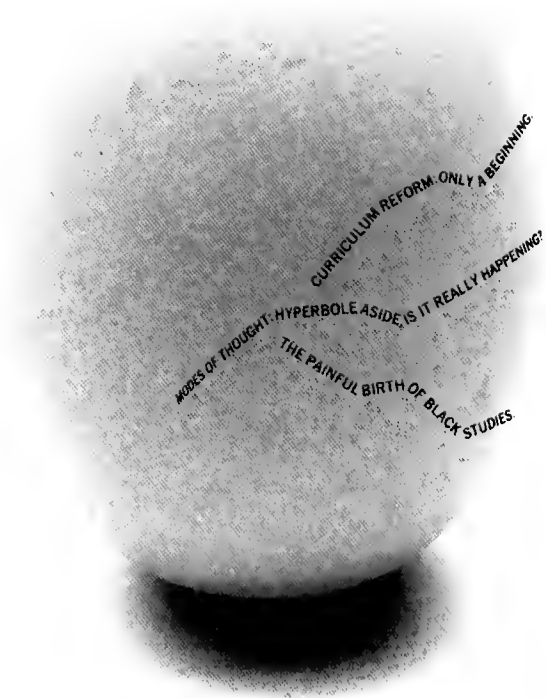


Alumni Monthly April 1970



Brown

Brown Alumni Monthly April 1970, Vol. 70, No. 7

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Under the Elms

By the Editors

Round One

"I think that today you came to see what I look like and to size me up," said Donald F. Hornig.

He was right. The students, faculty, alumni and others of the University who overflowed Sayles Hall on March 13 were there to do exactly that. When the day was over, not many denied the theory that the newly appointed 14th President of Brown had convincingly won Round One.

Although Dr. Hornig spent 11 years as a faculty member at Brown, to most of those in Sayles Hall on March 13, he was a new face—and a new leader. Maybe it was the age and tradition of Sayles Hall—with its array of somber presidential portraits and other suggestions of things past—that served most to counterpoint the dynamism that Dr. Hornig displayed on the day the Brown Corporation elected him.

It was clear on March 13 that a new era was beginning, but that has happened before, and in Sayles Hall. Maybe it was a silent awareness of the turbulent aspects of university life and the number of men who would not accept the challenge of a college presidency in these times. It could have been the end to the uncertainty of who would lead Brown into a new decade. Whatever, it was refreshing to see a man enthusiastically accepting all the challenges that a presidency offers. The crowd sensed it, and Dr. Hornig's vivacity in beginning the challenge was infectious.

At least twice on March 13, Dr. Hornig said it was not a time for master plans and blueprints for the future. He did not know enough and he would have to learn. No one really expected him to say very much, but then he did. He delivered three speeches, all of them different and appropriate to his audiences (excerpts appear in an article beginning on Page 12). All of them tended to indicate what Dr. Hornig has already said of himself: That he is not a man accustomed to silence on major issues.

The day was gloomy and wet, but it was doubtful that Dr. Hornig noted the weather. He was formally elected President by the Corporation in a 2 p.m. meeting and by 4 p.m., Dr. Hornig was in the Jellybean Lounge of the Graduate Center for an impromptu reception mostly for students. Inbetween, he spoke to the faculty and 20 minutes later gave what sounded like a major address at a University

convocation. There were no blueprints for the future, but in two hours the pattern had already begun to develop. Donald F. Hornig wants to be President of Brown, and he will be—in every sense of the word.

It is here that words of welcome are usually accorded a new President. But if Dr. Hornig sensed from the platform the feeling that was unmistakable in the audience, that message has already been conveyed.

Stoltz to stay as provost

The day belonged to the newly elected 14th President of Brown, but there was no mistaking Donald F. Hornig's customary tribute to those who have preceded him as chief executive officer of the University. And without question, his highest praise was heaped upon Acting President Merton P. Stoltz who, Dr. Hornig said, has agreed to remain at Brown as provost.

In the three speeches he made on the day of his election as President by the Brown Corporation, Dr. Hornig forcefully and articulately made it clear that he wanted Mert Stoltz to stay. In one sense, it was a sensitive situation.

Dr. Stoltz had led Brown since last summer after Dr. Ray L. Heffner's resignation. He served in the dual capacity of acting president and provost. It was no secret that Dr. Stoltz was also a candidate for the presidency. In such situations, it is easy for newly elected presidents to pay customary bows to the past without achieving the ring of sincerity. Not so with Dr. Hornig. Said he to the Corporation:

"Despite the uncertainty of being acting president, Dr. Stoltz has moved forward resolutely, inaugurating a bold new curriculum and a massive fund drive."

Less than 20 minutes later he told the faculty:

"Acting President Stoltz has made major contributions to all of these achievements and has guided the University with strength and wisdom during the current year.

"I shall come to Providence with my family in June. Between now and then I shall be learning as much as I can. Acting President Stoltz has my complete confidence and I do not intend to look over his shoulder and redo his actions in that period. He is in charge and I am sure he will continue to act with the wisdom and courage he has demonstrated so abundantly in this past year.

"I am happy and pleased that Merton Stoltz has consented to continue to serve Brown as her provost. I am enormously grateful that in facing the complex problems ahead, I shall have him at my side."

In Dr. Hornig's case, it was not so much what he said as the way in which he said it. He was sincere, and each of the groups he faced March 13 knew it. All gave Merton Stoltz a standing ovation, but the

one that penetrated the most came from the faculty. In overcrowded Carmichael Auditorium, the faculty rose for a full five minutes of applause and cheers in a gesture of respect, appreciation, and warmth that could not be mistaken.

To those who know and understand Merton Stoltz' respect for his colleagues and the importance of a unified faculty, there is a suspicion that it was the ovation that touched him most.

Pembroke: Sentiment for change

When President Benjamin Andrews admitted women to classes at Brown for the first time in 1891, and created the Women's College of Brown University in 1892, it was partially in response to the feminist movement of his time. There was some talk that the first women students were impatient with Brown's halfway measures, and these charges were answered in a *Providence News* editorial.

"As the women of this state," said the *News*, "are at least ordinarily sensible, they realize the value of half a loaf and are quietly waiting for the inevitable steps forward."

Nearly 40 years later, the *Brown Daily Herald* editorialized that the name, "Women's College in Brown University," gave Brown the reputation of being coeducational. "This name," said the *Herald*, "in recent years has prevented the Women's College from attaining a distinctive and individual development . . . What we propose, therefore, is not the adoption of any new policies. We simply suggest the change of one word in the title of the institution from Women's College in Brown University to Pembroke College in Brown University."

The *Brown Alumni Monthly* of February, 1928 reprinted the editorial and noted that "a grave division of opinion exists as to the desirability of the change. Some alumnae, probably for the most part older graduates, prefer to retain the name of Women's College in Brown University. Among the younger alumnae there is apparently a greater sentiment for a change." The young alumnae won the issue, and the Women's College became Pembroke.

In a latter day reversal of the 1928 controversy, a number of Pembroke students and recent graduates are again pressing for change—this time in the direction of coeducation and merger. In response to questions about the future of Pembroke, Acting President Merton P. Stoltz early this year created the Pembroke Study Committee to advise the Brown Corporation on the education of women at Brown and authorized it to present recommendations for possible changes in Brown's services to women students. The

12-member committee has met five times and considered such issues as coeducational housing, and the possibility of merging "duplicate services" at Brown and Pembroke like placement, admissions, alumni activities and publications.

The committee's initial report is due in May and it will probably take the form of specific recommendations about which Brown-Pembroke activities can be combined. If, as a result, most of the separate offices are merged, then Pembroke as a functioning institution may no longer exist.

There is some feeling among undergraduates that Brown is already functionally coeducational. Girls are now fully represented on the Cammarian Club and there is no longer a Pembroke student government. Both the *Record* and the *Herald* staffs are coed. The Brown and Pembroke class of '70 merged to elect a combined set of class officers and to establish a joint 25th reunion gift fund. Coeducational housing is on the increase.

Committee member Beverly Hodgson '70, believes Pembroke's separate identity is crumbling under the weight of such activities. "Most girls," she says, "feel that

the only separation between the schools is psychological. Girls have all their classes with men, get a Brown diploma, participate in University extracurricular activities, and generally have no illusion that they are going to a women's school."

Total or partial merger, proponents argue, would result in improved services and a more efficient utilization of resources. There is also a feeling that, although in the past Pembroke protected the interests of women, the existence of a separate structure today serves to discriminate against them.

For example, three Pembroke seniors recently applied for the \$5,000 Arnold Fellowship designated for "promising young men at the College." Such male-only benefits, merger advocates contend, might be eliminated if the financial aid offices were combined. And if women were retained on the staffs of the offices that were merged, nothing would be sacrificed in terms of attention to the special problems of women.

Others are not so certain that there is everything to gain and nothing to lose by combining the two institutions. Mrs. Elmer

Blistein, study committee member and president of the Pembroke Alumnae Association, says, "If Pembroke is merged into Brown, I just hope that it will not mean that the women are submerged."

Associate Professor Newell Stultz, who is a strong women's rights advocate and a member of the committee, shares the same doubts. "The special needs of women," he says, "are probably not going to be dealt with by flat merger. If the study committee recommends the merger of many activities and that is all, I will feel that it has failed and missed a golden opportunity to recast the role that was Pembroke's in past years. I appreciate the mission that Pembroke played in the past, in offering equal educational opportunity to women, but that mission has been completed. Which is not to say that the educational interests of women can be adequately served if there is no specific recognition of women's special needs."

Stultz feels that Brown University is a male-dominated institution and consequently it does not always serve the needs of its women students as well as its men students. He cites the athletic program

Whatever functions Pembroke did or did not fulfill in the past, it always had a definite geographical identity as the female conclave on Meeting St. Now, with coeducational housing on the increase, even the Pembroke-as-real estate definition is open to change.



Michael Boyer

as an example of the way Brown is biased towards male students. Stultz would like to see Pembroke become more assertive on these issues. "They have asserted themselves as students," he says, "but not as women."

Stultz argues for more academic research on the education of women and for better services to women students and alumnae. A model he suggests is the Radcliffe Institute, which exists to help women in their 30's and 40's re-enter productive careers following a period of professional inaction during child raising.

The "Pembroke question," as it has come to be called, evokes strong emotional responses from undergraduates and alumnae. And on the merger question, the lines of debate are not clearly drawn. Some of the "new feminists" are for total merger because they feel it is difficult to agitate for equal rights when they are being coddled by an all-girl institution. Other women's rights advocates are in favor of the coordinate system because it provides an institutional voice for women's interests.

One intangible but important factor is the sentimental value attached to Pembroke's history. Thousands of women have graduated from Pembroke since its founding, and few of them fancy the idea of having their alma mater dissolved from under them. Even among younger alumnae there is considerable sentiment for retaining the name of Pembroke, even if it were to become a kind of academic Potemkin Village. Says Virginia Doyle Kennedy '69:

"If Pembroke was established in the 19th century in response to the lack of equal educational opportunity for women, and if it is to be as responsive to the needs of the community now as it was then, then perhaps the time has come for it to just quietly fold up its tent and steal away. But I hope they will leave the banner flying even if the tent is gone."

A classmate of Mrs. Kennedy's echoes her attachment to the name of Pembroke. "The question of whether the two institutions should merge is an important one, but it has already been answered. For all intents and purposes they *have* merged. The question of the name is just icing on the cake. Personally, I would rather say I graduated from Pembroke because Pembroke has a better academic reputation than Brown."

Chancellor Charles Tillinghast, in addressing the 1969 Pembroke Alumnae Dinner, helped to put the issue in perspective.

"... A lively topic of discussion in agitation today," he said, "is that of the future of Pembroke. Shall it continue as a coordinate entity in the University or shall it completely lose its separate identity?

Gradually over the years in various ways, I guess beginning in 1919, it lost certain of its distinctive features. I recall well that in the time that I was at Brown I had the oddity of a Pembroke coed in just two classes. And by the time that my children came along, of course, they had boys in all of their classes and they married two of them. I think that the next year or two are going to see great pressures to determine for quite some time in the future exactly the degree of coeducation we shall have at Brown.

"Whatever we decide will have to be done thoughtfully and carefully. And as we appraise the need, we need to recognize that Pembroke in its present or past form has been a highly successful institution, or portion of an institution. It has been in great demand, really greater demand than the men's college. It has greater selectivity in admissions than any other part of the University. It has achieved a position as unquestionably one of the outstanding women's colleges in the United States. Perhaps one could fairly say that in many ways it has been the outstanding unit of Brown University. I doubt we should change this unless we are convinced that there is something better that lies ahead. But that is not to say that we should close our minds to this very important question."

Proposed solutions to the very important question range from total merger of Brown and Pembroke to turning Pembroke into a center devoted to the study of women and their education. Whatever the future of women's education at Brown, it is certain to be affected by the new awareness of women as a special interest group that is buffeting the country. And if, as some people have suggested, the women's liberation movement does parallel the struggle for black awareness, it is not too farfetched to imagine that today's demand for total coeducation might become tomorrow's desire for female separatism.

A woman's first duty . . .

"A woman's first duty is to be desirable" says the magazine advertisement posted on a Pembroke bulletin board. Underneath is the hand-written question, "Do you agree?"

This sign is one of many prepared by the newly-formed Pembroke Women's Liberation group in an effort to make campus women aware of its aims.

The group of about 15 girls started meeting early this semester in a study group devoted mainly to educating themselves to the issues. "Most of us were originally attracted to Women's Liberation for emotional reasons," says Sue Rogers '72, "so we want to investigate the issues on a rational basis."

Some of the topics that the group plans to discuss are: the image of women in the media, the nuclear family, the relationship between the economic system and the

equality of women, and the acculturation process by which children are educated to their sex roles.

The women in the group have varying ideas about what will be enough to liberate them—some believe in specific reform on such issues as abortion and day care centers; others feel that nothing can really improve women's lot until the present capitalist system is abolished. But however they may differ on where they are heading, Women's Liberation members agree on where they started from: oppression.

For many of the Pembroke group, the most immediate concern is job discrimination against women. Says Sue Rogers: "It's scary looking at the future and seeing how many Pembroke end up working as secretaries. We are being given a good education, the same quality education as the boys are getting, but many of us are not going to be able to get the same jobs."

A favorite preoccupation of new recruits to Women's Liberation is trading horror stories about such discrimination. The classic one circulating around Pembroke involves a foreign girl who spoke five or six languages and wanted to work at the UN. She expressed this desire to a counselor at the Pembroke placement

John Nicholas Brown, his gift, and behind him a bust of John Carter Brown, his grandfather, who began the collection of Americana.



Michael Boyer

The Pembrokers' concern for equal access to jobs after they graduate is tied to a desire to be accepted as intellectual equals while they are still on campus. "I was a fairly intelligent girl in high school," says Sue Rogers, "and I made no bones about it. So I stood out as being different. I wanted to go to a competitive school like Pembroke because I had the feeling that when I got here I would be at least partly judged by my ideas. But I found that that

Although the Pembroke group is still small, they hope to attract more members as they spread their message through the dorms. Many Pembrokers, they feel, would share the Women's Liberation concerns if they knew more about the group. To this end, one of their secondary objectives is "to clean up the image of Women's Liberation and show that we're not all wild-eyed bra burners who gave up men three years ago."

The event was the 70th birthday of John Nicholas Brown, who, as secretary, is one of the most influential members of the Brown Corporation. He is also the senior member of the Board of Fellows, a patron of many projects including the University's John Carter Brown Library, and—as the *New York Times* put it a few days later—

Not to be outdone by the John Carter

[illegible]

Brown Library and its staff Mr. Brown acknowledged the gifts, then said he was giving the JCB a surprise of his own: a rare map of 17th century Canada engraved from a drawing of Samuel de Champlain. The gift is important because it is the first-known publication of the map, which was issued in 1653.

The rare Canadian map is one of a series of five maps of the same region, each showing additional geographic information. The relationship between the maps and their significance in the growth of geographical knowledge was first discovered in 1954 by Lawrence C. Wroth, librarian emeritus of the JCB, whose studies showed the series to have been printed from a single re-hammered and re-engraved copperplate over a period of 60 years.

What Mr. Brown's gift accomplished was to complete the JCB's ownership of all the maps in the series. It is now the only library in the world to own all five, and only two other copies of the 1653 Champlain map are known to exist.

The volume of the sayings of Poor Richard which the library purchased in Mr. Brown's honor carries its own significance in the rare book world. That particular printing of the maxims, done in Boston in 1758 by Franklin's nephew Benjamin Mecom, is called *Father Abraham's Speech*. Subsequently reprinted under the title *The Way to Wealth*, the collection of sayings became Franklin's best known and most popular work.

Curiously, only three copies of *Father Abraham's Speech* have ever been uncovered, and the volume purchased by the JCB is the finer of the two perfect copies. The third lacks a title page.

The JCB copy of the sayings also bears the added interest of an inscription by Solomon Drowne, a member of an important Rhode Island family. Drowne, who wrote his name in the book in 1758, was the father of the widely known surgeon Solomon Drowne, a friend of Franklin's.

The party, of course, was more than just a big night for rare book buffs. It was steeped in Brown and Rhode Island history and tradition, and continued the long interest in books and libraries begun as early as 1829 by John Carter Brown, grandfather of the man who was honored by the JCB.

The JCB collection, which today contains over 40,000 rare books, manuscripts, and maps pertaining to early American history, was begun as a private collection of John Carter Brown. The library dates its founding to 1846, when John Carter Brown purchased a major group of 300 scarce items of Americana. By the time of the death of his son, John Nicholas Brown in 1900, the collection numbered 12,000 items and was the first great American rare book collection placed in its own separate library building and maintained as a separate scholarly entity.

Funds for the growth of the collection after it passed to Brown University were, for the first four decades, drawn from its own endowment. When that became inadequate, it was the present John Nicholas Brown who stepped in and, with other friends of the library, formed the Associates of the John Carter Brown. It is this group that provides the funds for the acquisition of rare books, and during the past 30 years the University has borne the largest part of the expense connected with the actual operation of the JCB.

Lawrence Roth said some high words of praise about tradition, excellence, and understanding the aspirations of one's forebears on the occasion of John Nicholas Brown's 70th birthday. Good as those words were, somehow the presence of yet two more treasures of Americana in the JCB is sufficient tribute.

On saving Commencement

At a meeting of the faculty last month, Dr. Horst R. Moehring, of the religious studies department, moved that an ad hoc committee of the faculty be established to advise the President and Corporation concerning the place and, in case of continuance, the future format of official Commencement exercises at Brown.

The next morning, a page one headline in the *Providence Journal* read: "Brown May End Commencement." As might have been expected, alumni reaction was extensive, with more than 50 letters of protest received by University officials within a short time.

Prof. Moehring also was upset by the handling of his proposal in the local press, claiming that the *Journal's* headline was "most unfortunate" and that the body of the story tended to emphasize the negative rather than the positive points of his motion.

"My intention was not to kill Commencement, but to save it," he said. "A Brown Commencement, by tradition, is a very tender, very beautiful thing. What bothers me is that at Brown, and at other institutions, commencement exercises have become the scene of various forms of demonstrations, the character of which are purely political."

Dr. Moehring contends that his motion has as its goal the application of a principle which Brown has increasingly accepted as valid: all aspects of the life of the University must be subjected to continuous re-examination. If changes are necessary, they should be the result of rational discussions among responsible men and women, rather than the pressures applied by small groups or the consequences of demonstrations on Commencement Day.

"President-elect Hornig," says Prof. Moehring, "has stated that the University can preserve the freedom which is absolutely necessary for the proper performance of its tasks only if it does not allow itself to be identified with political or social causes, correct as some of these causes may be.

"My motion intends to prevent, as far

as possible, the prostitution of Commencement for extra-University purposes. Every member of this University is guaranteed by the Constitution his right to express his political views within the framework of the law. No member of this University, on the other hand, has the right to abuse official University functions to propagate his personal political views."

It is Dr. Moehring's hope that whatever results from his motion, Brown can arrive at a basic policy concerning Commencement which would preserve as much of the rich tradition connected with this event as possible, and at the same time, would correct those aspects of the event which easily lead to demonstrations or, at best, apathy. His point of reference here was to religious ceremonies and rituals and the conferring of honorary degrees.

As a result of the misunderstanding growing out of the Moehring motion, Acting President Merton P. Stoltz had this to say in a letter to Rhode Island alumni:

"One professor proposed in a meeting of the faculty that a study be made of Commencement. His concern grew out of . . . a feeling that Commencement is increasingly used by some as an opportunity for political activity. The faculty referred the motion to the Faculty Policy Group to decide whether a study of Commencement is necessary or desirable. You may be assured that the Commencement exercises at Brown will continue."

It is expected that the Faculty Policy Group will make a recommendation on the motion to the faculty at its meeting this month.

Ed Koren at Sayles

Ed Koren admits that at least one person in the drawing that appears on the opposite page looks suspiciously familiar, but that isn't the only suggestion of Brown in the Koren cartoon that appeared in the Feb. 27 issue of *The New Yorker*.

Koren, a regular cartoonist for *The New Yorker* (see the BAM cover story, April, 1969) is also an associate professor of art at Brown. His February cartoon is a thinly disguised drawing of Sayles Hall, but the humor—or satire—is basic Koren, which means that it is affectionate.

"The one painting does look just a little like Barnaby Keeney, doesn't it? But it is a friendly reference to him," Koren adds, which is partially evident in the fact that the artist included Barnaby Keeney among the portraits of Brown presidents in Sayles—even though Dr. Keeney's portrait does not hang there.

Now working in New York while on a second semester leave of absence from teaching duties at Brown, Koren recently illustrated an article on pollution in the *New York Times Magazine*. He scored another rare honor—for an artist, at least—when he recently won a Guggenheim Grant for a year's independent work on his art.

A statement of direction

Not unlike the experience at some other Ivy institutions, alumni organizations at Brown have been concerned over the lack of participation in annual elections for key offices. Last year, as well as in some previous years, the participation among Brown alumni in nominating alumni trustees and in electing the president and other officers in the organization has been about 27 percent.

Where the lack of participation goes beyond simple concern is in the nomination of alumni trustees to the Brown Corporation. There, the stipulation is that at least 25 percent of degree holders must take part in the election for the nominations to the Corporation to be valid. Otherwise, the Corporation itself can elect the allotted number of trustees.

In an effort to bolster participation of alumni in the annual balloting, something new has been added to the elections this year. When punch-card ballots went out to approximately 30,000 Brown alumni and Pembroke's this month, they contained the usual biographical information on the seven Brown men and two Pembroke's who are candidates for alumni trustees. In addition, each of the candidates has included a statement designed to give alumni an opportunity to weigh the

candidate's thinking about Brown and its future.

The seven Brown alumni competing for the two alumni trustee nominations have written 250-word statements addressed to the general question: "What concerns seem most important to you as Brown enters the decade of the 1970's?" At Pembroke, the two candidates have written 25-word statements to the statement: "What do you consider the role of the trustee in the constantly changing concept of University governance?" Ballots are due back by May 21.

For the Associated Alumni, at least, the adoption of the experiment was made by the Board of Directors in answer to some critics who said the biographical information was not sufficient for them to make a wise choice. "I am more interested," said one critic, "in knowing what a candidate thinks about Brown and its problems than in bio information that tells me how many United Fund projects he has worked on."

No one is predicting at this point whether requiring statements from candidates will spark the percentage of those participating. Last year, 35 percent of alumni of the College participated and Pembroke had 27 percent of its degree-holders involved. Where the overall

percentage suffered came with the Graduate School, where 21 percent of the women with advanced degrees voted but only seven percent of the men returned their ballots. Still, the overall 27 percent return was not much different than at Princeton, for example, which is attracting from 25 to 28 percent.

Directors of the Associated Alumni plan to evaluate the experiment this summer after this year's return has been counted.

8 get Woodrow Wilsons

Eight seniors have been selected as the "most intellectually promising" 1970 graduates planning careers as college teachers in the annual Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship competition.

They are among more than 1,150 seniors named as Woodrow Wilson Designates and chosen from a field of nearly 12,000 outstanding graduating seniors nominated for the honor by 800 colleges and universities in the United States and Canada. The fellowships no longer carry an automatic stipend, but a list of the designates will be sent to all graduate school deans in the U.S. and Canada with the recommendation that the schools provide the winners with financial support.

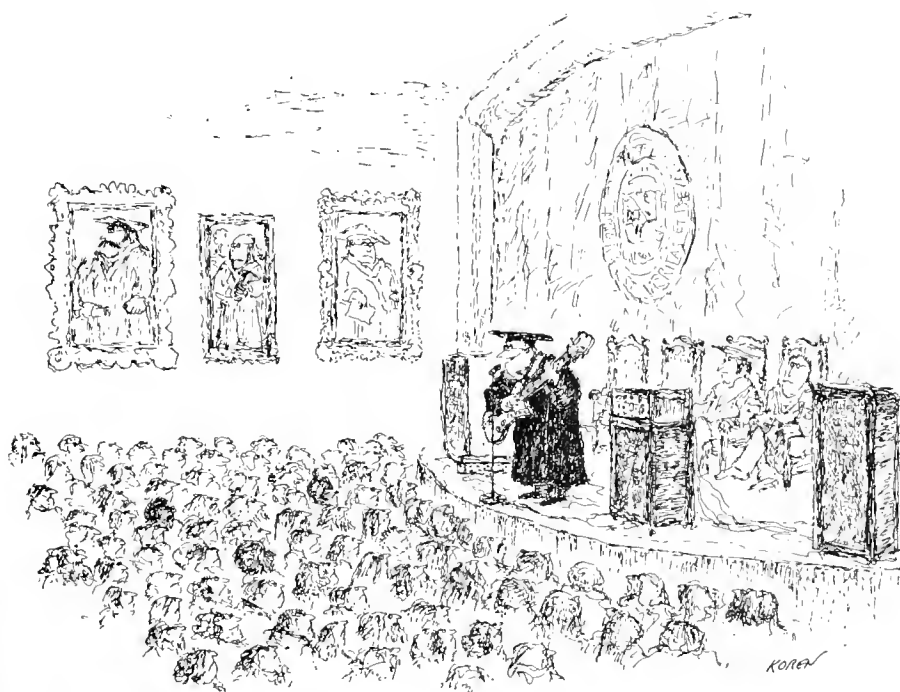
The students who were named as designates are: Richard H. Trainor, an American civilization major from Haddonfield, N.J., who was also named a Rhodes Scholar this year; Steven S. Robertson, a physics major from Wayne, N.J.; John M. Love, an English major from Westport, Conn.; David N. Gomberg, an anthropology major from Cumberland, R.I.; Andre R. Aubuchon, a history major from Fitchburg, Mass.; Jean E. Howard, an English major from Houlton, Me.; Juliet A. Rake, an anthropology major from Princeton, N.J. and Barbara J. Traver, an American civilization major from Arlington, Virginia.

In addition to the fellowship designates, seven seniors received honorable mention from the foundation and also will have their names circulated among graduate school deans. These students are: Jonathan D. Cowan, Whitestone, N.Y.; Steven M. Zucker, Queens Village, N.Y.; Jean F. Ehrenkranz of South Orange, N.J.; Judith A. Naschke, Burlington, Mass.; Marta C. Peixoto, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; Carol L. Smith, East Greenwich, R.I. and Jill A. Winters, Corinda, Calif.

Heads economics department

Mark B. Schupack, associate professor of economics, has been appointed chairman of the department, succeeding Professor Benjamin Chinitz.

A member of the Brown faculty since 1959, Prof. Schupack holds a B.S. degree in industrial management from M.I.T. and M.A. and Ph.D. degrees in economics from Princeton. His special field of study is industrial organization.



*"We've re-struct-ured
The fac-ul-ty stu-dent sen-ate, yeah man;
We've a-bol-ish-ed
ROTC, ooh-ahhh;
There are eight-y fo-ur blacks
In the fresh-man class, oh yeah . . ."*

Drawing by Koren; © 1970
The New Yorker Magazine, Inc.

Prot. Schupack is a member of the Rhode Island Consumers Council and served as consultant to the legislative commission which studied the field of education in Rhode Island.

He is the co-author of a book, *The Economics of Age*, published in 1967, and has written numerous articles in his special field. Last year, a study by Prof. Schupack on automobile industry competition was submitted to the U.S. Senate's Select Committee on Small Business and published, along with testimony from other interested parties, including industry critic, Ralph Nader.

Another can of worms

Not many months ago the Brown Young Republican Club announced that it had surfaced from relative obscurity (*BAM*, Jan. 1970) and that it intended to provide a voice pitched in a different key toward a number of campus issues.

BYR President William J. Olson '71 said at the time: "One of the main functions of BYR is to provide a rational alternative to the radical rhetoric and actions on the campus." He added that even though the Young Republicans were the largest student organization with 80 members, they were "rank amateurs" in the political sphere when compared to the New Left.

In March, BYR proved rather convincingly that whatever else it was, the organization was not amateurish in its ability to open its own can of worms. In the first of what Young Republican officers say will be a succession of projects, the Young Republicans charged the University with imbalance in the political leanings of the outside speakers who appear on Brown platforms. Too many left-wingers, BYR said in a special pamphlet that was sent, along with a covering letter, to many key alumni in Rhode Island and across the nation.

The Young Republicans also sent copies of the pamphlet to a number of newspapers, a gesture that attracted some curious journalistic responses. The *Chicago Tribune* accepted the BYR premise completely and said editorially: "Brown is very sick indeed." The *Providence Journal* played the story on Page 1 alongside another reporting in large type that a Brown faculty member was circulating a petition recommending an honorary degree for William M. Kunstler, one of the defense attorneys in the Chicago conspiracy trial.

Questions of whether both newspapers had overplayed the story aside, what was most surprising about both the *Tribune* and the *Journal* was that neither followed one of the oldest journalistic precepts—giving the accused a chance to reply to the charges at the time the story is published. Both newspapers ran variations of the Young Republican theme and the *Journal* published it in full. Neither made an effort to determine if the University had a position on the charges by contacting those who were accused.

It was not long before the combined effect of the BYR mailing and the news-

paper coverage it got resulted in a flow of letters from alumni, some questioning the validity of the charges and others angrily accepting the broad charges made by the two graduate students who signed the covering letter, James W. Diamond and Thomas H. B. Dressler.

Within two weeks after BYR had distributed what it estimated to be 6,000 copies of the pamphlet, it became clear that the pamphlet was not only causing the proverbial tempest but had seriously hurt the University, especially in the early months of its \$92 million fund-raising campaign. By the early part of April, University officials had decided to reply.

In a letter to approximately the same mailing list that the Young Republicans had used, Acting President Merton P. Stoltz denied the University had any centralized policy on bringing speakers to the campus, much less one that favored—as BYR charged—the left-wing. Said Dr. Stoltz:

"[The University's] only policy, and indeed its duty, is to assure a free forum for every point of view. If it is true that there are more speakers at Brown from the left side of the political spectrum than from the right, the proper inference is not that there exists a policy which decrees such results. . . . The basic problem is that the moderates, conservatives, and even the liberals have failed to articulate forcefully their positions on major social issues and have further failed effectively to engage the left in debate."

Dr. Stoltz called attention to his opening convocation address (*BAM*, Oct. 1969) in which he said that it was time to recognize that the position of the extreme left has been well articulated by "dedicated spokesmen" who should be countered by rational debate from the other side of the spectrum. And, he added in his letter: "I am distressed to see that moderates or conservatives are not debating the issues with the kind of insight and dedication that is required to capture the attention and support of today's students."

If Dr. Stoltz followed his customary reasoned and low-key approach to answering the charges, Vice-President Ronald A. Wolk, who, along with Dean of the College F. Donald Eckelmann, was hit hardest by the BYR charges, was visibly angry. Said he:

"The Young Republicans, in the manner of the radical left which they loudly and ineffectually oppose, have distorted the facts and misquoted University officials. And they have hurt the University. The *Chicago Tribune*, for example, defamed Brown with an editorial based solely on a pamphlet sent them by the Young Republicans. One wonders if they would have accepted as gospel truth such misinformation had it been sent them by SDS."

In the pamphlet "Academic Freedom and Responsibility: Fair Speech at Brown," the Young Republicans alleged that the University favored "left-wing views in preference to all other political persuasions,"

and that the chief means of accomplishing this imbalance was "its speaker selections policy." BYR said its members had done "extensive research" on the speakers at Brown between September, 1967, and January, 1970, and in a key sentence in the pamphlet, they added:

"During this period there were 26 'political' speeches of which 16 were left wing, two right wing, and nine generally neutral." BYR added a disclaimer and said such labeling was naturally imprecise and debatable. So that the reader could make his own judgments, they included a list of the speakers. The pamphlet used pictures of a student throwing a rock during the Columbia University riot in 1968 and another of former University of California President Clark Kerr wiping from his face a pie that had been thrown at him during a speech at Indiana University. The pamphlet also used pictures of Dr. Stoltz, Vice-President Wolk, and Dean Eckelmann, improperly crediting them as having been supplied by the *Brown Alumni Monthly*.

The list of speakers was a mixed bag of names with either descriptions of their talks or their positions. The list was also incomplete for the period the BYR alleged that it covered. Speakers ran the gamut from Yale University Chaplain William Sloane Coffin (*BAM*, Jan. 1969), Congressman Allard Lowenstein (*BAM*, Nov. 1969), Brown professors William McLoughlin, Lyman Kirkpatrick, and Richard Taub, to Israeli Ambassador Yitzhak Rabin (*BAM*, March, 1969), Judge Otto Kerner '30 (*BAM*, Nov. 1968), NBC United Nations correspondent Richard C. Hottelet (*BAM*, Dec. 1968), to Boston conspiracy trial defendant Mitchell Goodman, Chicago minister Rev. John R. Fry, and Robin Palmer, a "co-conspirator in the Democratic convention riot case."

The arrival of the list set those who received it to playing the label game, and it was probably prophetic of the entire hassle to say that no one—not the Young Republicans, the *Providence Journal*, nor the *Chicago Tribune*—was willing to gamble on making a statement as to which label fit each of the 26 speakers.

An incident central to the arguments on both sides of the debate was what took place during the two days previous to the observance of the Oct. 15 Vietnam Moratorium. The Young Republicans charged that Vice-President Wolk flatly rejected a request to balance anti-Vietnam speakers Lowenstein and former Robert F. Kennedy staffer Peter Edelman (*BAM*, Nov. 1969) with speakers of the other persuasions.

Later, they attributed to Dean Eckelmann and Vice-President Wolk statements alleging that neither was willing to schedule conservative speakers because the University would not be able to control the radicals who might protest such an appearance. The BYR added that the University felt the conservatives would not interrupt a radical speaker.

Wolk said the statement was taken

out of context and applied by the Young Republicans as evidence of a general University policy. Said he:

"These charges are absolutely false. First, the request by the two students to schedule pro-war speakers in the campus observance of the Vietnam Moratorium in October was denied because it was made on the afternoon before. I am not very sympathetic with these young men who claimed to feel so strongly about something but were too busy to do anything about it until the afternoon before the event.

"Secondly, I told the two young men who came to me on Oct. 13 that if we tried to then force John Tower or Curtis LeMay into the Oct. 14 convocation, we would be asking for trouble. But I made it clear to them that my opinion was confined to that specific occasion under those specific circumstances. We would defend the right," Wolk told one alumnus who questioned the charges, "of any group to bring any speaker, whatever his political coloration, and regardless of whether any other group rattled its saber.

"The very week that the Young Republicans falsely accused me of fearing violence from the left if conservatives were invited to campus, Marine Corps recruiters came to the campus despite threats from radical students. The Administration made it clear that any disruption of the Marines' visit would result in disciplinary action. The Marines came; there was no disruption."

Finally, in his letter replying to the BYR charges, Dr. Stoltz said that in the course of a year, a staggering number of speakers are brought to the campus. Most, he said, are invited by academic departments for colloquia and seminar series. Any recognized group of students may bring to the campus speakers of its choice. He added that the University also has a number of endowed lectures and that speakers brought in under these programs rarely are political.

"Many of the remaining speakers are brought by student organizations who often charge admission to raise funds. No attempt is made to censor or influence these student organizations, and the groups invite speakers who share their own political views or who, in their judgment, will attract large audiences."

The convocation speakers, Dr. Stoltz said, categorized by the Young Republicans as "left-wing" represent "a minuscule fraction of the speakers coming to Brown." They are selected by a committee which includes students, one of whom is chairman. The University allocates \$2,500 a year for fees and expenses.

"We will continue our time-honored policy of free debate, even though it may be trying and difficult at times," Dr. Stoltz said. "I know we will be misunderstood by some, but I also know that I can count on the understanding and support of many others."

New journal edited here

One of the most compelling requirements of Sociology Professor Harold Pfautz' new job is learning how and when to say no.

As the recently-appointed editor of *The American Sociologist*, an official journal of the American Sociological Association, Pfautz will read between 150 and 200 articles a year and exercise final judgement about which 50 or so should be published. To help him in the weeding out process, Pfautz has nine assistant editors at other universities—referees who read articles dealing with their special field of competence and make recommendations.

The focus of *The American Sociologist* is on the state of the art—sociologists writing about sociology. Says Pfautz, "I would like to have the journal be a picture of trends and problems that currently are of interest to sociologists concerning the present and future status of the discipline."

The American Sociologist is published quarterly and has a circulation of 14,000. It is the second national academic journal to be edited at Brown. The other is the *American Economic Review*.

Alumni offices are moved

Alumni House has changed locations from 59 George St. to 159 George, the former home of the late Dr. and Mrs. William P. Buffum, located between Thayer and Brook Streets.

Alumni Secretary Paul F. Mackesey '32 and his associate, David J. Zucconi '55 will occupy the first floor of the Colonial home, along with their secretaries Miss Winifred

Bell and Mrs. Marjorie White. The records staff of six full-time people, headed by Mrs. Helen Harrop, will be on the second floor, along with the alumni files.

The alumni office has been at the 59 George St. location since November of 1955. The *Alumni Monthly* staff, which had been in with the alumni office in the past, will move later this spring to a yet to be named location.

When Dr. Buffum '09 wanted a home built at 159 George St., he turned to a former classmate and roommate, Albert Harkness, a well known architect. The two had not only roomed together at Brown but also in Boston when Buffum was at Harvard Medical and Harkness was attending MIT. The spacious home, with a large secluded yard in the rear, was the first built by Harkness.

New dean appointed

Lee L. Verstandig, who directed a special interdisciplinary program in American political studies at Rhode Island College, has been named assistant dean.

He will serve under Dean of the College F. Donald Eckelmann with primary duties in academic and personal counseling for undergraduates. Verstandig is a graduate of Franklin and Marshall College and is now finishing work on his doctorate in history at Brown.

The house owned by the late Dr. William Buffum has been refurbished for the new offices and files of the Associated Alumni of Brown.



Michael Boyer

Carrying the mail

Letters to the editor are welcome. They should be on subjects of interest to readers of this magazine with emphasis on an exchange of views and discussion of ideas. All points of view are welcome, but for reasons of space, variety, and timeliness, the staff may not publish all letters it receives and may use excerpts from others. The magazine will not print unsigned letters or ones that request that the author's name be withheld.

Keeping it cool

Sir: I enjoy browsing through the *Brown Alumni Monthly*. I catch a bit of the vibrant vitality of today's college campus, so different from the relative placidity of 50 years ago, when the single campus policeman, "Cap" Cameron, paced his solitary beat at night, and Dean Randall ran the college during the day with no thought that his rulings would be questioned in any manner. "Prexy" Faunce could then walk across the campus just before six o'clock in the morning, on his way to his office, without the slightest risk that it might have become "occupied" by students during the night.

Yes, Brown is different today, as some of your alumni letter-writers have pointed out with acerbity. Nevertheless, as compared with many other colleges, the administration, the faculty, and the students have kept their "cool." During the current era of national unrest and violence, which I believe is a passing fever, Brown has shown a rather amazing ability to maintain its equilibrium and its traditionally high standard of excellence as a liberal arts college.

I am not suggesting that Brown has suffered no ill effects from the current wave of anti-intellectualism that is sweeping the country. No institution is immune to nationwide trends. Nevertheless, Brown, up to now, has been extremely lucky or its campus inhabitants have exhibited a maturity that has too often been lacking across the nation, from Cambridge to Berkeley.

Of course, there is no assurance that we have yet fully experienced the nationally adverse effects of the campus revolution, which started in the last generation with the revolt of the faculty against their previous domination by the trustees and their appointed representative, the college president. By now, many of the boards of trustees have largely abdicated. They no longer exercise many of their legal responsibilities, and they no longer support their appointee, the college president. In too many cases, a leaderless faculty is now in full control of the college. As McGeorge Bundy has noted, the college president has become the servant of the faculty.

From what I read, I gather that not all members of college faculties are completely happy with the fruits of their campus

victory. It seems that a disturbing portion of the students is now stridently demanding that the faculty share its power with them. Perhaps the next revolution will eliminate the need for a full-time faculty, although, frankly, I find it difficult to visualize a Brown campus without full-time living symbols of scholarship adorning it.

However, now that the campuses of the larger universities are becoming politicized and McGeorge Bundy has assured us that this is inevitable on all college campuses, perhaps the educational standards of the past will not need to be maintained. The scholarly requirements needed to provide and teach a curriculum devoted largely to overall social experimentation and racial integration are no doubt less intellectually exacting than was needed when education of the young, rather than social reform, was the primary function of the college.

Obviously, the current period of enlightenment is illuminated by different truths than those that recently prevailed. This is plainly evident when such an eminent British historian as Professor J. H. Plumb of Cambridge University entitles a recent book of collected lectures *The Death of the Past*, and can write that history's "place as the interpreter of man's destiny will be taken by the social sciences." If Professor Plumb is correct in his analysis of our intellectual future (and who could deny his competence to provide us with expert advice?), it would appear that a start toward cutting down the size of the average college faculty could be made by excising the history department. This could be a popular move, since a fair number of students and faculty members (other than those in the history department) indicate publicly that they agree with Henry Ford that history is bunk.

But I am wandering afield. The more acute effects of the present virus of anti-intellectualism do not appear to have been felt at Brown—at least not yet. As a matter of fact, I am rather hopeful over Brown's future, although I have less confidence about the future educational standing of some of the multi-universities that are now becoming so ubiquitous. I can't help thinking that the independent spirit of Roger Williams will help prevent Rhode Island's most prestigious institution of learning from prostituting its enviable academic standing to become a center of political and social activism.

I believe that Brown, as a liberal arts college, will continue to recognize that it is important to emphasize the concept—so central to scholarship and teaching—that there is an inherited body of knowledge, necessary in the rational testing of ideas old and new, that needs to be transferred from one generation to another as an integral part of the educational process. If I am right, Brown University and its deservedly high reputation can and will outlast the present era of non-rationality.

ERNEST T. CLOUGH '20
Marlboro, Mass.

Look to the bread line

Sir: The explanation of the 13 percent increase in tuition in the February issue, citing the necessity of increasing the faculty salaries to attract top scholars, would have been more effective had the same issue not contained an item headed "Ph.D's on the Breadline," which stated that department chairmen have been swamped with applications to choose from, including an instance where 700 applications had been received for one opening.

ARTHUR M. FREEMAN '36
Boston, Mass.

Do without gimmicks

Sir: Mr. Robinson writes extremely well, in the February *Monthly*, of the television monster and its hopeless mediocrity.

However, it is disappointing that his piece clings to the standard arguments and does not grapple with the more fundamental failing of this powerful medium.

The real problem is not that TV has failed to bring us quality entertainment and quality news "specials," which fall into the category of show production numbers, all of it play-acting. For the *potential* of TV extends beyond the walls of a TV studio, whatever the quality and dimension of the transaction.

This potential is to swing the camera into the direction of events and happenings around the world that pour forth relentlessly every day, in a never-ending human drama that can do without the gimmicks and the hordes of re-write men, editors, assorted stylists and other hangers-on. But we see none of this. Here is the crime of network television—not that it has failed to bring us good acting, but that it has failed to realize its true potential as the visual, live recorder of great and moving events.

The great myth persists that TV is where the action is. It isn't, except in the nature of clipped footage of headlines present at news time that merely whet the appetite.

Another barren area, unmentioned by Mr. Robinson, is the non-criticism of our newspaper TV critics. All, except Jack Gould of the *New York Times*, transmit an inane, bush-league commentary on who is substituting for who on what show and whether or not Jim Nabors has a good voice.

It is an approach that accepts the status quo and does not penetrate beyond. Of course, the current fare on TV is so stultifying that one would have to pay a good man a healthy salary to keep him in his armchair. But we—the viewers—have paid a large price for the TV critic's obedience to the routine, and of course with Senator Pastore and the FCC allied to the existing rules which allow for this tedium, the future is not encouraging.

W. H. VAN DEN TOORN '60
Washington, D.C.

Sir: As a recent co-author of an economic analysis of the television industry, I read with special interest Mr. Robinson's article. Although the banality of the current television fare is a problem of fundamental concern, I find the author's solution dangerous and inequitable.

To carp about "a tyranny of the majority" is commendable, but I find that infinitely preferable to a tyranny of the minority, which is the essence of the author's scheme. Is it fair to ask the entire tax-paying public to finance programming of a high quality that appeals only to a small percentage of that population? Secondly, entry of the government into a communications medium could lead to violations of a prime directive of the Constitution. The image of Spiro Agnew editorializing on student strikes is nothing less than horrifying.

The government should indeed spend more money on television broadcasting, but this investment should be directed toward an expansion of programming in the fields of basic education and vocational training. The latter use, particularly, is a largely undeveloped resource and could lead to better qualified workers and lower unemployment.

Entertainment broadcasting should be shifted from commercial television to pay-television. This would effect two major changes: It would allow programs of high quality to be broadcast, if the limited number of viewers who desire these types of broadcasts are willing to pay the higher price necessary to recover capital costs. Second, pay-television would alleviate the so-called advertising tax . . . the higher price charged by corporations as a result of advertising expenditures. This tax has been estimated at \$183 a year per family and is imposed on every consumer regardless of his ability to pay or the quantity of television he views.

Drastic revision of the television industry, although certain to incur the enmity of the network broadcasters, is necessary to allow the market mechanisms to function naturally. In the history of the United States there has never been an industry owned or controlled by the government that has functioned at anything approaching efficiency, and it is safe to postulate that the implementation of Mr. Robinson's scheme would prove to be no exception.

NORMAN MACBETH III '70
Brown University

Sir: In his article "There is less here than meets the eye" (BAM, February 1970) Hubbell Robinson refers to "Midnight Cowboy" and other films as "cloaca." "Midnight Cowboy" is a serious, artistic film with the message (among others) that even the most derelict human being has a soul and the ability to love.

I thought "Talking to a Stranger" was one of the best things I've seen on NET.

Maybe there are more to some things than meets Mr. Robinson's eye, anyway.

FRANCES DUCKETT '59
Roosevelt, N.J.

About the chaplaincy

Sir: I read your article (BAM, February, 1970) about the ministry at Brown with great interest. Charlie Baldwin helped place me here at Harvard, and I believe he stands apart from many of the men I have met who are in similar positions because of his excellence.

JAMES A. DIAMOND '66
Harvard Divinity School

In kindness

Sir: As an act of pure kindness and simple justice to me, a retired editor and writer, will you please publish this letter in your earliest possible issue. It is a no-rock-throwing, no-boycott, completely non-violent "protest"—and appeal.

When your editors, in an effort to do me a favor, changed the direction of my letter to Dr. Stoltz (BAM, Feb. 1970) from second to third person in order to conform to the policy of the magazine, there was an unfortunate oversight, due, I am sure, to the unusual rush in getting the February issue to press.

Several of the *you's* and *your's* (referring directly to Dr. Stoltz or the university in the original writing) were not changed to third person pronouns or appropriate nouns in the revised version. This resulted in what must be mutual embarrassment for you and me and confusion for the reader.

I know that you regret this inadvertence as much as I do.

JULIAN CHASE '69
Woodbury, Conn.

We bow, sir

Sir: I was very glad to read "Alumni in the 1970s" (BAM, February, 1970). It is a good representation of the round-table discussion.

However, I feel that I should bring to your attention the cardinal sin of journalism—my name was misspelled as "Rosenberger".

ROBERT D. ROSENBERG '70
Brown University

(Robert Rosenberg is correct, and we violated another cardinal sin in omitting from the introduction of the same story the name of Michael Robson '70, whose views appeared later in the article. Ed.)

Sir: The recent issues of the *Alumni Monthly* have been excellent. More than being a means to keep track of old classmates, the magazine is now a source of well-written material on a number of interesting topics. My thanks for the fine job you are doing.

KENNETH A. COHEN '63
Los Angeles, Calif.

Donald F. Hornig:

A circuitous route to Brown

Some weeks ago someone asked a friend of Donald F. Hornig's why he thought Hornig had accepted the presidency of Brown University. Many good men with their wits about them do not accept such positions in these times, said the questioner. Did Don Hornig have some kind of death wish?

"Death wish? Are you kidding?" replied Hornig's friend. "You must understand that with men like Don Hornig, the college campus is where the action is. If the action were in manufacturing pencils, Don Hornig probably would want to be president of a pencil manufacturing plant."

When you talk to people who have known Donald F. Hornig for a long time, that, frequently, is the kind of answer you get. They say the man who in March was named the 14th President of Brown is dynamic, enthusiastic, effervescent, not so much an administrative type as he is the kind of leader other men follow. If campus unrest and uncertainty within higher education are part of the job, to Donald Hornig these are plus factors. He is not likely to be deterred just because Grayson Kirk and James Perkins have been kicked around.

There is agreement from his friends and former colleagues on another point. No one is startled that Dr. Hornig has become a college president. To them, his positions in the chemistry departments at Brown and Princeton, five difficult and controversial years as science

adviser to President Lyndon B. Johnson, and less than a year as a vice-president at Eastman Kodak were a circuitous route to get back where he started—Brown—and in the position he has always wanted—a college presidency. In spite of whatever mutual benefits Eastman Kodak and Dr. Hornig might have had for each other, it is said candidly that his job in Rochester, N.Y. was a sidestep operation that would inevitably have led him back to one of perhaps three or four campuses where Dr. Hornig felt he could make a special contribution as president.

"Any man who would become a college president at this point in history has to have a sense of duty that is not very common," says Professor Walter Kauzmann, a Princeton colleague of Dr. Hornig's. "He'll be in there all the way. Don is not a doctrinaire person. He is flexible. He's got goals, and he will make those side trips that compromise requires if they lead him to the goals he has set. Remember that it is easier to be a good scientist—which Don is—than it is to be a good administrator. In science, one searches for truth and there are at least some guidelines and indications that one is successful. Administration is a great, grey area, and that suits Don Hornig just fine."

The "circuitous route" that brought Dr. Hornig to the presidency of Brown did not actually begin here

In the first of three talks on March 13, Dr. Hornig (right) addressed the Corporation. Excerpts from that talk are at right.



Photographs by Michael Boyer

'Looking ahead...

I came to the decision to cast my lot with Brown only after a great deal of soul searching. After all, barely a year has gone by since I committed myself to a quite different course. It would not seem profitable now to review the many questions I resolved with myself but I would like to say why I ultimately decided to commit myself to Brown, wholeheartedly and without reservation.

It is that I believe the directions this country will take in the future will depend on our ability to provide leadership in each succeeding generation—and particularly this one—which is capable of exercising trained intelligence in facing new and unforeseen problems. I believe also that it will depend on our ability to carry on research and scholar-

but in the desert of New Mexico where, in the mid 1940's scientists would unlock the secrets of the atom and create the weapon that would end World War II and set a different course for all future conflicts in which man is involved. Writing in his book *Day of Trinity*, Lansing Lamont captured this moment in 1943:

At the Underwater Explosives Research Laboratory in Woods Hole, Massachusetts, the director summoned to his office young Donald Hornig, a Harvard graduate student addicted to sailing and violin playing. The director escorted Hornig to a dingy attic in one of the Labs and locked the door behind them.

"How would you like another job?" he asked the startled youth.

"What have I done wrong?"

"Nothing."

"What kind of a job?"

"Can't say."

"Well, where is it?"

"Can't say."

Hornig recalled that a lot of prominent scientists had disappeared from view lately. There was talk of a mysterious project somewhere west of the Mississippi. "East or West?" he asked.

The director shook his head. "Sorry, my lips are sealed," he said, and turned to leave. "Think it over and let me know in the morning."

Hornig didn't care for games. His answer was no. The following day his phone nearly jangled off the hook. James Conant [then president of Harvard] called from Washington, asking Hornig what had gotten into him and didn't he know Uncle Sam needed his services. Other colleagues phoned to put on the pressure. That afternoon a long-distance call from George Kistiakowsky, an explo-

sives expert, alerted Hornig to what was up. The call was from Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Suddenly things fell into place: the vanished scientists, the pressure from his colleagues, explosives, and Albuquerque. Hornig promptly changed his mind. Within two weeks he and his wife, Lilli, had sold their yawl and bought an ancient Ford with frayed tires. They loaded it with personal belongings and arranged for the rest of their household goods to be shipped after them. Then they pointed the Ford west and chugged off. Destination: Santa Fe.

*Donald Hornig was to head a three-man detonation unit known as "X-5." And like other scientists he was to know both success and failure in those months at Los Alamos. Lamont says in *Day of Trinity* that X-5 was responsible for the firing circuits that would activate the detonators on the bomb. At one point, Hornig met agonizing failure:*

Hours later, another misfire jolted the camp. Again it occurred in Kistiakowsky's division. But this time young Donald Hornig caught the blame.

. . . Hornig's special pride was the 500-pound firing unit which was finally hoisted atop the tower that afternoon. Before it went, though, the scientists ran off one more rehearsal with the dummy firing unit they had been using. The circuits blew out and the rehearsal collapsed. Hornig was as baffled as he was dismayed. He checked every detail of the detonating system for weeks; the dummy had never missed before. Now, with only 24-hours left, one of the most critical parts of the bomb had failed. There seemed to be no explanation. Hornig wondered if his whole design was at fault and if it would wreck the test on the 16th. He would spend a sleepless night trying to find the answer.

Whatever the temporary problems'

ship which will help understand our situation and inject creative new ideas for meeting our problems.

And lastly, in a world which seems increasingly confused as to its purpose, it is critical that we understand man, how he has developed, what he has achieved, what he is capable of and what he might become. We have come to another of those times in history when the established way of doing things is no longer adequate to the task ahead. Our very success in building an urban, industrialized, enormously affluent society has made the simultaneous existence of poverty, injustice and the degradation of our environment an issue which students find intolerable—as we should, too, if we were not too

comfortable to think about it. Our students are looking for a better world, in some sense, and the prospect of trying to establish a mode of higher education which will help them find it is, to me, an exciting one.

Brown, through its traditions and its recent actions, has shown the way in meeting these problems. It has lived with grave tensions and it has found constructive ways to deal with them. Unlike some sister universities, it has shown that despite deep divisive differences, intelligent, civilized men can find ways to move ahead—and to show the way to others.

In short, what attracted me was that at Brown all of its many parts, students, faculty, administration and

the Corporation were looking ahead in the same direction—whatever the temporary problems.

Most of all, it seemed realistic to hope that Brown could move from being a fine university to being a great university. That will require great and continuing efforts by all of us, but I hope I am right in believing that the Corporation and, indeed, all Brown men and women share that dream with me . . .

Brown is where the action is. I am honored to join this distinguished company in trying to serve her distinguished tradition, yes, but even more to face the grave problems, financial and otherwise, which are ahead, and in solving our problems to show the way to a troubled educational world.

By the next day, Hornig had found the answer. And, as Lamont wrote, it was exasperatingly simple: the scientists had overworked the dummy firing unit through countless experiments and the machine finally rebelled.

The real firing unit for the test was sitting on the top of the tower and was ready to perform. But on the night before the test, it began to rain and scientists worried that the rain might damage the circuitry. Scientist Robert Oppenheimer called Hornig to go back up the tower and baby-sit with the bomb. Dr. Hornig would remember that night the rest of his life. A paperback he was reading lost its fascination with each flash of lightning, and he was to say years later:

"I spent three hours up there in the midst of the violent thunder and lightning. I thought about what might happen if the tower were struck by lightning. So I started counting '1,000, 2,000, 3,000' between the thunder and the flashes of lightning to determine how close it was. I reconciled myself that if lightning did strike the tower, it was wet and grounded and maybe nothing would happen. And if something did, I would never know about it sitting that close to a nuclear weapon."

The next day, in the atomic flash that would change the course of history, the bomb was detonated successfully and the long ordeal for the scientists had ended. The Los Alamos camp disbanded, and Donald Hornig headed to Brown to begin an appointment as a member of the chemistry department. He would, years later, as a science adviser to the President, be instrumental in the fight for arms control.

The 11 years Dr. Hornig spent at Brown were not only the longest single job he has held but, he said recently, they were among the happiest. It was his first real

position, and Professor of Chemistry Gene B. Carpenter, who continues as a member of the chemistry department today, remembers him as a young instructor full of energy.

"I was a young appointee in 1949 and he was almost a veteran member of the department by then. He was serving as director of research. The department was small and there were only one or two members over 35. We had a close bond with the other members—we were together academically and socially.

"Hornig was a versatile man in those days. He was an excellent chemist and a good and inspiring teacher. He was quick and slightly impatient. In a one-to-one debate he would fight like hell to beat you to the punch on some issue. And then he'd defend the issue strongly. He'd also listen to you, and if you had done your homework and could convince him, he'd change his mind. But if you didn't have your facts, he wouldn't budge. And yet he never carried a grudge.

"Hornig didn't have a big, loud sense of humor. But he's funny—maybe clever-funny is the best way to put it. I remember one day when a well known speaker came to campus who happened to be a friend of his. Hornig introduced him this way: 'A man whose work is always interesting and sometimes sound.' The speaker loved it because that was the way he thought of himself."

Chemistry Professor Harold Nace also remembers Dr. Hornig as a man with a sense of humor. Often the joke was on him.

"He did have a problem when he was teaching," says Prof. Nace. "He would get so involved in what he was doing he would lose all sense of time. Sometimes he would go 20 or 30 minutes over in his lecture. The students would be sitting there squirming. Finally his

Professor Richard Parker greets Dr. Hornig after his March 13 speech to the faculty. Excerpts from that address begin at right.



'Whatever else it

It is with deep pride and great personal pleasure that I accept the honor the Corporation has done me in electing me the 14th president of Brown University—pride because I know the University's tradition of excellence and pleasure because I am returning to the place where I spent eleven very happy years.

When I came to Brown 24 years ago Henry Wriston had just survived the struggle with the fraternities and was going on to launch a whole series of new undertakings: a great building program, the strengthening of the graduate school, and the first of the post World War II innovations in undergraduate curricula.

President Keeney's distinguished

wife bought him a pocket alarm; it would go off and he wouldn't hear it—he was that intense when he was involved scientifically."

It was the pocket alarm that Dr. Hornig either would not hear or would turn off and continue lecturing that led to a department joke in those days. Chemistry Professor Lee Clapp recalls that a unit of time then was called "A Hornig," which was the elapsed time between the moment Dr. Hornig said, "I'll be with you in a minute," and his actual arrival.

In his years at Brown, Dr. Hornig was to become the youngest man, at 31, to be awarded a full professorship and, in addition to his duties with the chemistry department, he was also associate and later acting dean of the Graduate School. The path was not always smooth, and Dr. Philip Bray '48, member of the Brown physics department, remembers him as an associate professor just a few years out of graduate school.

"I know Dr. Hornig irritated a few people in those days and this was because he was the kind of person who wanted to get things done. He was hard-nosed and hard-driving. He was also extremely bright. Sometimes professors and administrators would start to make a point with him and they'd drag it out and out; he would get impatient because he had long ago picked up the point they were making. He didn't want to sit in on a long soliloquy toward a conclusion he had already made."

By 1957, another challenge came, this time an offer that would lead to the chairmanship of the chemistry department at Princeton. Professors Kauzmann and Leland Allen, two of his associates in the seven years he spent there, agree that at the time, Princeton chemistry needed a Donald Hornig. Says Leland Allen:

"He was a dynamic person at a time when we needed a change and his type of dynamism. He had an outward look; a world-wide look. We didn't need to look inward. Many new aspects came in with him: biochemistry, a reemphasis of theoretical chemistry, revitalization of the physical side of chemistry. But most of all he brought enthusiasm.

"He was good because he would allow a thousand flowers to bloom. He made an attempt to balance decisions by getting all viewpoints. Yet I don't think of him as an administrator. He is more of an action man than a synthesizer; he is not a James Conant.

"You cannot talk about Don Hornig without mentioning his effervescence. He gives exciting talks and lectures. People are interested in following him. He appears to touch base on most things and to pay attention to details. He walked through the labs here; I am sure you will find him walking through the campus at Brown talking to undergraduates."

Prof. Kauzmann agrees and adds that Dr. Hornig faced a difficult situation at Princeton. The department needed strengthening and many felt it should come from a chairman from the outside.

"He reacted beautifully, but not everyone liked it," says Prof. Kauzmann. "Yet he did get everyone to pull together. One or two thought Don Hornig was a catastrophe because they knew he was better than a department chairmanship. They suspected that Princeton was a way station for him. He had growing connections in Washington and they knew he would be here for only a few years. He was on the way up and everyone knew it."

It was during this period that President Eisenhower appointed Dr. Hornig to his Science Advisory Committee

akes, the quality of the faculty is central'

tenure saw the flowering of these enterprises and accelerated progress as he added more. It saw Brown's reentry into medical education, after more than a century's lapse, and the inauguration of a host of imaginative programs in many fields, as well as changing the face of the ever-enlarging campus.

The beautiful new buildings in such numbers made the campus almost unrecognizable when I revisited it. I feel compelled to note, parenthetically, that I am particularly pleased at the quality of the recent Brown architecture. Buildings alone do not make a great university but they reveal a great deal about the quality of its spirit, and in this Brown gets very high marks.

President Heffner's years at Brown

covered some of the most difficult times the American universities have ever faced. They were the times when the disturbing social and political issues which beset our society were taken to heart by the students and brought on to the campus—civil rights, Vietnam, the draft, the whole question of the legitimacy of established institutions. It is his great achievement that although Brown had its share of deeply divisive issues, the University survived them not only intact but greatly strengthened by the unique and workable answers it was able to develop . . .

Yes, Brown has grown, prospered and matured in those 24 years. In coming back, though, it is good to feel that it is essentially the University I knew and to

recognize many familiar faces and old friends on the faculty.

When people ask me why I chose to accept this post, one of the reasons I give is the opportunity to work with and to serve the faculty. Whatever else it takes to make a great University the quality of the faculty is central. Succeeding generations of students come and go, each leaving his imprint on the University, but the faculty determines what the university is over a much longer time span.

No matter how we restructure curricula, no matter how we change grading systems, no matter what

(Continued on Page 16)

and several years later President Kennedy renewed the appointment. More and more Donald Hornig had become part of—as Prof. Allen puts it—“the Washington experience.”

“Toward the end of his career here, Don Hornig was a man with too many balls in the air. Good as he was—and he was better than most in being able to do this—he inevitably put up one too many. It was the Washington experience again.”

Only a few weeks before he was assassinated, President Kennedy announced that Dr. Hornig would become his science adviser with offices near the White House. But the Senate had not confirmed the appointment when President Kennedy was killed in Dallas. The decision was up to Lyndon Johnson and he followed through and also named Dr. Hornig to the job. The Princeton chemistry chairman accepted the post as science adviser at an extraordinary time. LBJ would be re-elected by an overwhelming majority, the confidence in the President and his own self-confidence were incredibly high, and the country was just beginning to turn inward but had not yet turned inside out.

Superimposed on this seemingly blissful situation was a stark reality for Donald Hornig. Many felt he had a hard act to follow. Jerome Weisner had been a popular science adviser who enjoyed a special relationship with President Kennedy. He had championed popular causes—or at least some that enjoyed popularity with the vocal elements of the science community. And science and scientists still were regarded by many as the new Merlins capable of solving any and all earthly challenges—provided they received enough money. It was and is a myth, but a myth that in 1964 many in the Congress and among the public cherished.

The quality of the faculty (continued)

technological aids to education may become available, it is the quality of its faculty which will determine what Brown is to become. Since I wouldn't have undertaken this responsibility without great dreams for Brown's future, it is obvious that I have great respect for the stature of the faculty.

I should also add that I am impressed by the excitement of Brown and the willingness of the faculty to be flexible and imaginative and to adapt its concept of education to a rapidly changing world with rapidly changing problems and needs. Several times in those 24 years there have been radical curricular innovations, culminating in last year's changes which set the pace for American universities . . .

Lastly, I am impressed that despite

the strains of the last few years, the Brown faculty, unlike many others, has not broken up into warring factions. Despite great differences it has been able to move ahead, and this offers great hope for the future . . .

It is clear that these are complex times when we must continue to reassess the meaning of a liberal education, and find new ways to make it still more meaningful. We must bear in mind, though, that what was “relevant” a decade ago is not on center stage today and that what seems most relevant today may not be what matters most when our students are 10 years out of college. Our problem is to fit them for the next 50 years in a world whose form and character we cannot perceive sharply.

It is also clear to me that however

As science adviser, Dr. Hornig's tasks were formidable. He had a number of duties, among them: chairman of the Federal Council for Science and Technology, chairman of the President's Science Advisory Committee, director of the Office of Science and Technology, and special assistant to the President. Of them all, the last is probably the most important because of the individual and confidential relationship it carries with the man who holds the Presidency.

No one can be sure, and this would probably include Donald Hornig, how effective he was in the position. There was a growing awareness of President Johnson's distrust of intellectuals, and LBJ wanted a wider geographical spread in the funds spent on science rather than having more money dumped into already established centers of excellence. Observers of the Washington scene said President Johnson's interest in basic and academic research greatly diminished—and this was a subject dear to the hearts of the scientific community and Donald Hornig. As the Vietnam war came to consume LBJ, and academicians were in the forefront of criticism, Dr. Hornig's job got tougher. Said one reporter there at the time:

“Accordingly, and through no fault of his own, Don presided over the slow but sure decline of the rate of growth that the scientific community had come to enjoy since World War II. Hornig did fight the good fight, yet one senses that if he had little clout in the White House, he may have been the wrong man for the wrong President at the wrong time.”

In one instance, Dr. Hornig was able to keep a good deal of money in the President's budget for the National Science Foundation—the government's patron saint for basic research—only to lose out in the Congress. “It took some guts,” said one science watcher, “because it always

concerned we are with contemporary problems, and however determined we are to alleviate them, the fact is that in any case we do not *know* enough about them or about the means to their solution. No amount of enlightened and exciting discussion can substitute for facts, for understanding and critical analysis.

On one occasion my wife suggested as a theme: “The Only Alternative to Knowledge is Ignorance.” Too often we must proceed from the latter. We need more research and scholarship in the natural sciences, in engineering, in the social sciences and the humanities. We need to understand nature and society better but in this confused world we need also to understand what it means to be a civilized man, what we are, what we are capable of, and what we might

made the President unhappy to put something before the Congress which his political sense told him was a loser."

It is generally agreed that Dr. Hornig earned high marks for his dogged pursuit of international cooperation in science. He was probably the most travelled science adviser and the most tenacious and aggressive arguer in Europe's Council of Science Ministers.

There is one anecdote, maybe apocryphal, that the President called in his advisers and wanted them to come up with something imaginative that LBJ and the United States could do for the Republic of Korea. Dr. Hornig apparently had the only useful suggestion, and consequently Korea now has a going Institute for Science and Technology—a Hornig invention. As a result of a trip to Libya, he put together an imaginative new post-AID program. As a result of the trip to Taiwan, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek increased the level of basic research on that island. Dr. Hornig also initiated an important industrial scientists' visit to Russia.

One veteran Washington observer who knew Dr. Hornig and had closely followed his career as science adviser, has his own "rough catalog" of some of the things in which Dr. Hornig was engaged during the years in Washington.

"The President would call him when a disaster, most often with technological consequence, beset the nation. Don played a major role in helping to put things back in order after the Alaska earthquake and stimulated further research on earthquake prediction and prevention. The same was true when the Northeast was blacked out by the giant power failure and again when the Torrey Canyon made 'oil spill' a popular phrase."

Dr. Hornig is credited with inspiring the so-called

Tukey Report, or "Quality of Environment," the first major overall review of ecology. The report came after Hornig wrote Presidential aide Bill Moyers in 1964 with the prediction that pollution would become one of the biggest problems of the times. He had also worked actively in the space area in his early days as science adviser. Under his guidance, a plan for post-Apollo efforts was developed, one that observers feel pretty much anticipated the Nixon program.

And one observer notes that the President's Science Advisory Committee, under Dr. Hornig's direction, played a significant role in LBJ's decision to call a bombing halt in Vietnam.

"In trying to give a capsule assessment of Don Hornig's career in Washington," said one source, "it is impossible to know all that he accomplished or failed to accomplish or why. Much of what a Presidential adviser does is unseen and unsaid. Be it understood, too, that he is not only a captive of the times and temper of the nation, but of the President, who is captive, too."

When Donald Hornig left Washington in 1969, he said that he felt he had accomplished all he could. There were other challenges to be met, and he accepted the vice-presidency at Eastman Kodak.

"I know how much time Don spent in fighting the Washington battle," says Prof. Leland Allen today. "He had one other alternative—to resign. He was the guy out front taking all the shots, and it would have served him better personally if he had left Washington two years before he did. But he stayed and fought. The thing that is most important to know about Don Hornig is that whether or not he is out front taking all the shots, he isn't the type to quit." R.A.R.

become.

The central purpose of the university is surely to develop the capabilities of young men and women, on the one hand, and to develop knowledge and understanding on the other. But beyond that, because the university is a reservoir of knowledge and of talent, it must also find appropriate ways to help our community and nation meet the difficult problems which surround us.

All in all it is an exciting prospect. Of course, we will face difficulties. We face the need to reassess everything we do in the light of a changing world and the changing needs of our students. It will not always be easy to maintain both the pluralism and diversity which makes the life of a university rich while also maintaining that sense of purpose and

cohesion which makes it effective. But Brown has shown the capacity for self-renewal throughout its history and I have great confidence on this score.

Not the least of the difficulties we must face is the financial stringency which afflicts all universities, public and private, right now. Much of what is needed demands new resources at a time when for many reasons resources are becoming harder to find. The public at large shows signs of disenchantment with some aspects of higher education. Public purse strings, largely those of the Federal government, are being tightened just when the needs are great and the costs of higher education are rising. I cannot be sanguine about the prospects of an early change in these policies but neither am I pessimistic. But until there

is a change, we will have to learn to do more with what we have.

An ambitious fund drive has just been launched. We have good friends and loyal alumni. Brown, its faculty and its students, have shown that they are worthy of support. I believe that as we continue to demonstrate what we can accomplish as teachers, scholars and researchers and as concerned citizens, we will continue to find the resources needed to accomplish our goals. But it will take a lot of hard work by everyone . . .

I assure you that I will devote every bit of my energy and capacity to serving Brown. I hope I also merit your confidence and cooperation for alone I can do little; together everything is possible.

A new president and the future: The only

A university is a little like a family: it has its births and deaths, its marriages and anniversaries, its loves and hates and family squabbles. Each new generation casts off the old one and makes a fresh start and then finds itself still possessed of family traits from which it cannot escape. I hope my appointment won't be regarded as the return of the prodigal son. I would rather believe that we are starting a new generation. Like a family I hope that though we may be boisterous and argue we will continue to be devoted to each other's welfare. I will do my share and I hope others will, too.

This is not the occasion to outline policies or set forth blueprints. It is not even the occasion to tell what I think about all the burning issues of the day. All of this will have to wait until I have had more chance to do my homework, to learn the realities of the issues on the campus and to consult with all elements of the University community . . . I think though that you are entitled, even before I really go to work, to some insight into the philosophy with which I approach this task. It is, of course, subject to change as I learn more.

Let me start by saying that in my view this University is first and foremost an educational institution, a place to develop the capacities of people and a place to advance knowledge and understanding across the whole spectrum of the arts, sciences and humanities. Its most basic function is to provide a place and a climate where people—faculty and students—can *learn*, individually, jointly, with and from one another.

Its first concern, then, is to assure each of its members the freedom to pursue learning: to study, think, investigate whatever and wherever his spirit may lead him, provided he brings to this work that honesty, intellectual rigor, and concern for the rights of others to the same privilege which should characterize any civilized society.

Providing such a place and such an intellectual climate has never been an

easy task, but it is perhaps harder now than at many times in the past. I am thinking not only of material and financial pressures, great as these are. For better or for worse the human condition has always depended on money or its substitute, work, which produces goods. Despite the fact that this is the most affluent country in the world, money for education is harder to find than it has been for many years, and we will have to work hard to get it.

But aside from that there are many pressures on the University as we have known it, pressures that sever it from its past detachment and propel it into the world of action. As thinking people, faculty and students cannot be unconcerned in a world ravaged by war and violence, divided into rich and poor or black and white, threatened by overcrowding, hunger and the prospect of suffocating in its own waste.

The University has never been and is not now structured to be a *direct* action agency for social change. Nonetheless its individual members have a deep obligation, as educated and able people, to make the fullest contribution they are capable of to society at large, to tackle the problems within their purview in the best way they know.

As an institution the university is

a reservoir of knowledge and collective talents which can be brought to bear on the problems of our community and our society. We must seek out new ways by which our intellectual skills can contribute to the problems, old and new, that surround us. In return, the experiences obtained and the problems encountered in the process will provide new, exciting relevant material and experience to the internal processes—teaching, discussion and research of the University.

Of course, it is precisely this new sense of involvement with the world, a sense which has been growing in faculties for the last two decades and in the student body for the past few years, that in a very real and profound sense threatens the University's valued independence and freedom of inquiry, sometimes even its integrity.

It is not only the sense of involvement by the universities and their members; it is the expectation of assistance by agencies of the federal government, by communities and so forth which has created entirely new demands on the university. But big business, government, political, economic pressures, and the rest of the litany of villains, are not root causes, they are simply facts of the world everyone lives in.

After three speeches, Dr. Hornig walked with the students and members of the staff to an informal reception in the Graduate Center. Excerpts from his convocation speech are printed above.



by Donald F. Hornig

alternative to knowledge is ignorance

It is within ourselves that we must look for the strength to resist pressure, within the structure of the University that we must find the means to defend its most valued privilege. Independence of mind and freedom of the spirit last only so long as we follow *no* carrot that is inconsistent with deeply-held ideals, no matter who is holding it out.

If the university is to protect the intellectual freedom of each of its members, if it is to protect the right of each and every member to dissent, it is precluded from adopting official positions, that is positions as an institution. Only 15 years have gone by since that tradition of official non-involvement and individual freedom was a bulwark against McCarthyism. Now the pressure is from other quarters, but no matter how right or moral the present causes may be we will surely need the protection of that tradition again in the future.

Of course freedom to learn, to discuss, to protest, to investigate is a necessary foundation, but where do we go from here? How do we translate these principles into action, into a workable educational experience?

It is already a cliché to say that the world is changing faster than it ever has. Nonetheless that is true, and knowledge is often obsolete before it can be used. We can no longer simply impart the conventional wisdom to students and be confident that after four years of dutiful application to established truth they can go forth prepared to solve the world's problems. It is already true that the facts and even the values we may try to teach to freshmen sometimes lose their applicability or their validity four years later.

We can at best dimly foresee the outlines of even the next decade's major problems—population pressure, environmental quality, full equality for men and women of all races—and we are certainly far from being able to solve them. But the university's concern is not merely with the problems of today, next week, or the next decade. Its concern is the development of individuals who will shape their own world 25 and 50 years into the future, and who will in

their turn set the stage for generations to follow.

Education used to be something like a bag of tools we could hand to a student and say "Here is your equipment—go out and build something with it." Now the best tools we can give him may be obsolete tomorrow or next year. What we have to do is make available the know-how for him to fashion and refashion his own tool kit. In short, we must teach people how to learn and keep learning, to keep alive the curiosity and inquisitiveness and rigorous intellectual honesty that will lead them to continue seeking new and better answers to changing problems.

The university as an institution cannot bend to every passing breeze of fashion, but the underlying principle of adaptability to change is what must be implemented in its mechanics of operation, its social and administrative structures, and most of all in its curriculum.

Let me summarize for you a set of recommendations for action contained in a Report to the Corporation of Brown University:

1. The abandonment of a fixed requirement of courses.
2. The length of each course is to be determined by its nature.
3. A student has a right to study what he chooses.
4. New courses should be established whenever community needs require.
5. No student should be required to proceed to a degree unless he chooses to.

It may interest you to know that this report was issued in 1850 under the guidance of President Francis Wayland. The point I want to make is not that there is nothing new under the sun, but that the university's concern with the world in which it exists and to which it contributes its intellectual resources is and must be a continuing one.

The generation gap is a topic that already suffers from rhetorical overkill, and I know that many students feel that because their generation is the first to have grown up with change as a condition of life they have little to learn from us. I only want to remind them that my generation is the first that has

had to learn to *adapt* to the new pace of change.

Continuing change has become a fact of life, in the university and in society. Although this is certainly one of the sources of the instability we now experience, I suspect this will continue to be the case. This surely calls for a continuing self-assessment and constant self-renewal. Fortunately, Brown was capable of it in Francis Wayland's day and is quite evidently capable of it today.

The response to change, both the rapid advance of knowledge and the changing problems of society, lead some to de-emphasize education as *learning* in favor of education as an experience. It has lead others to seek more education as a by-product of social action. This is all valid to a point—but.—The "but" is that repeatedly we now find ourselves stopped by not knowing enough. That is true for pollution and environmental quality problems as it is for social problems. We repeatedly undertake well intentioned and expensive programs which either have no effect or effects other than those intended, usually because they started with an inadequate base of knowledge and understanding. Therefore, even on these burning issues, the only alternative to knowledge is ignorance.

I have aired a few views but I have not attempted to present any answers for Brown. But one of the reasons I have accepted this position is that they are being approached and dealt with—witness the new curriculum. Brown and its students are alive and vital and together with the faculty and the administration; Brown has found constructive solutions to some of the problems.

I am here because I consider the work of the University the most important task to which I can contribute in these turbulent times. I consider Brown a leader in the world of higher education . . . I suppose I should also look forward to occasional violent protest and a certain amount of personal abuse at times, but that goes with the job. Nonetheless, with cooperation and help I look forward to a productive and satisfying tenure at Brown.

Only a beginning

by Dwight R. Ladd '43

*Last spring, Brown adopted a new curriculum that proposed dramatic changes in the ways in which students are to be educated (BAM, July, 1969). Not long after the Brown faculty adopted these changes, Professor Dwight R. Ladd '43, of the University of New Hampshire's Whittemore School of Business and Economics, began a study of major efforts in changing educational policies for the Carnegie Commission on Higher Education. His study is completed and is published under the title *Change in Educational Policy* (New York: McGraw Hill Book Company, 1970). This article is not a survey of all the changes being made throughout higher education and Prof. Ladd's study for Carnegie Commission was as much concerned with the processes by which change was attempted as with the details of proposed changes. Here, he is essentially concerned with the basic direction of educational reform.*

In the early days of 1970, when I write, the campuses of America are relatively peaceful, but that peace is not unlike the Peace of Versailles: It should not be taken as a sign that very many basic problems have been solved.

In the past three or four years many colleges and universities have made changes in response to the turmoil in which they have lived, but the real issue beneath that turmoil is only just beginning to be faced—indeed, to be understood. That issue has to do with the basic role of the university in an advanced technological society. And unhappily for the universities (and for the rest of society, too) it is not at all clear that we have much of any idea what the shape of that society is and may become—or perhaps more tragically—what we want it to be.

Assessment of recent educational reforms must, then, be written and read with the understanding that the reforms are almost surely temporary and that more fundamental changes are surely to come. Changes have been made within the framework of the traditional university, but it seems more than likely that an entirely new framework will evolve as society as a whole develops, as it surely must, forms more appropriate to meaningful human existence in a world dominated by technology.

Changes have been made—student conduct rules and university governance are two prominent ones—but space will not permit discussion of all of them. Through discussion of the changes in curriculum and grading I hope to convey some sense of what is going on and of the prospects of adapting the university to an uncertain future.

Recent reforms have partly been a response to pressure from students. This is probably nowhere more evident than at Brown. As I wrote in *Change in Educational Policy*: "Whatever may be the ultimate result of the changes in educational policy at Brown, that they were made is surely a tribute to the remarkable tenacity of a group of students and especially to the dedication and organizing skill of Ira Magaziner . . . All faculty members with whom I talked agreed that such sweeping changes would not have taken place at this time without the work of the students and especially of Mr. Magaziner, which is not to say that all of them were happy with either the results or the origin of the pressure."

Much—including a great deal of nonsense—has lately been written by way of explanation of the apparently dramatic change in the value of orientation and behavior standards of those currently under 30. I shall not add to this outpouring except to point to two characteristics which are at odds with certain fundamental traditions of higher education:

Students have become insistent, at most, upon doing their own thing, and at least, upon having a voice in any decisions about what they may and may not do. The elements of authoritativeness (too often become authoritarianism) which has always been an accepted part of most educational philosophy and practice is being relentlessly

challenged by students.

Secondly, while vast numbers of students continue to have a career orientation and wish only to acquire the expertise and certification which will permit entry into the middle class, there are many who have different orientations. Some are more concerned with "feelings" than with cognitive learning, with self-discovery rather than discovery of knowledge about other phenomena, and these concerns conflict very directly with the almost completely cognitive basis of traditional higher education.

Further, another group of dissatisfied students are those less concerned with what is and has been than with what should be, those who wish to learn through personal and institutional involvement in societal change. These, too, are in conflict with the typically historical and introspective stances of the university.

Apart from pressure from students, however, reform also reflects a growing questioning, by at least some faculty and by most administrators, of certain assumptions on which the educational processes of the contemporary university rest. Some of these assumptions are very old, others derive from quite recent developments such as the knowledge explosion and the related professionalization of scholarly activity. A brief review of these assumptions may help to put some of the recent changes into perspective:

- (1) There exists a relatively fixed body of knowledge which is an important constituent of our cultural heritage. It is a principal function of the university to transmit that heritage to each new generation.
- (2) Our highly technological society requires cadres of professionally-trained specialists who will fill its executive positions. It is a principal function of higher education to train these specialists.
- (3) Positions of leadership and influence in our society are filled on the basis of merit, and it is a principal function of higher education to identify and classify the members of the meritocracy.

To sum up, it is pressure from students with new ideas about the content and processes of their education and a questioning by faculty of certain basic assumptions which have brought about some of the changes in curriculum and grading.

American undergraduate curricula generally consist of two parts: a "general education" segment concerned with the development of the well-rounded man of the familiar cliché, and a major or concentration intended to develop a certain amount of knowledge in depth about a single field. These have long co-existed in spite of the obvious conflict between them, but as knowledge has increased and become fragmented and specialization become more intense, the tension has grown into open conflict.

Both parts of the curriculum usually involve a fair degree of prescription. In a few institutions—Columbia

and Harvard perhaps most notably—general education has involved required, specially-designed interdisciplinary courses such as "Contemporary Civilization." The more common approach (familiar to most Brown graduates) has been to require that the student take a certain number of courses in each of several designated areas—humanities, social sciences and natural sciences, for example. Generally, these courses have little to do with the concept of general education; they are simply courses designed and offered by individual departments to introduce the department's field. In the case of the major, the amount of prescription will depend upon the field. For example, the sequential nature of study in most sciences results in fairly rigid prescription, whereas in the humanities, concentration generally permits a fair degree of student selection from among courses.

Much that has happened in recent years conflicts with this educational model. The specialists who make up today's faculties rarely want to teach broad interdisciplinary courses. In fairness, it must be said that most of them do not feel competent to do so, and probably are not. These specialists have directed the introductory courses, used to satisfy breadth requirements, more and more towards beginning specialization in a field and thus farther away from the concept of general education.

In 1943, the year I graduated, Brown had 21 academic departments. In 1968, there were 28 academic departments and most were offering many more courses than was the case 25 years earlier. The development of new fields and the growth of old ones has made definition—in both philosophical and practical terms—of the body of knowledge which "every educated man should know" difficult, if not impossible.

No doubt everyone should study Plato, but in the late 1960's it is defensible to state that everyone should also be familiar with molecular biology. If everyone should know a foreign language, so, it may be argued, should they know how to program a computer. The difficulty is that with a fixed number of courses involved, priorities must be set and no one seems certain of what these should be.

Finally, students object to required programs, partly because they are required, but even more because they lack "relevance." History or 18th century literature, they argue, have little to offer to the solution of the terrible problems which beset mankind. The acquisition of previous generations' cultural heritage seems to make little sense to the children of a McLuhanite age of instant culture.

There is a growing feeling that the problems of society are so many and so complex that the best way to learn is to be involved with the problems, an approach which has little to do with the traditional lecture hall. Related to this is the view that when knowledge increases geometrically, its acquisition is less important than is learning about knowledge—how it is acquired, conceptualized, and used.

Recent changes in curriculum have been made as a result of these dissatisfactions and concerns with the traditional model, though generally speaking, the changes seem less effective than the analysis of weaknesses in existing curricula. The most common element in recent curriculum changes has been the substantial reduction or elimination of specific requirements. Increasingly, students are being allowed, or forced, as the case may be, to design their own general education programs. Less widespread, but increasing, is the tendency to permit the student to design his own concentration, though in this case there are still requirements for some coherent, thought-out plan behind the student's selection of courses. One restriction remains: students are generally prevented from devoting more than a part of their programs to specialization. While there is an apparent uncertainty as to what constitutes breadth in learning, it remains an article of faith that breadth is a good thing.

One may argue that reduction or elimination of requirements is a rational and considered answer to an out-dated curriculum, but it is also possible that it reflects an unwillingness or an inability to devise alternatives. In any case, it may fairly be described as insufficient to make the student select his own program without better mechanisms for counselling students than exist on most campuses. A required curriculum is a form of mass counselling, and while students have steadily become better prepared and more sophisticated it is not certain that, unaided, they can make intelligent course selections, *from their own point of view*, from among the bewildering array found in most catalogues.

So far, the faculties that have approved greater, or complete freedom of choice for students have not committed themselves to devoting the substantially larger amounts of their time and effort which serious provision for the additional counselling needed clearly requires. Nor, as far as I know has anyone—in spite of our vaunted "communication skills"—made a catalogue intelligible.

Curtailed requirements does not meet the issue of "relevance" either if the student is only made free to choose from among the same old specialized courses. Consequently, there are springing up on nearly every campus, usually on an informal basis, experimental programs and courses concerned both with relevance and with a different type of educational experience. Such courses offer "The Military-Industrial Complex," "Technology and Modern Man," "The Arts, the Artist and Society," "Self-Discovery," to name a few of which I know. They are often taught by two or more faculty members and often depend heavily on persons from outside the regular faculty.

Beyond "relevant" subject matter, many of these courses are also directed toward the need of contemporary students to be concerned with "feelings" more than with cognitive learning. The courses often devote attention to interpersonal relationships and the dynamics of learning groups, frequently utilizing the techniques and ideas of

sensitivity training. Formal lectures are used infrequently, if at all, and a good deal of work off-campus—in ghettos, for example—is involved.

For the most part, these courses are being conducted outside the framework of the "regular" curriculum, in the sense that they have rarely been substituted for the regular curriculum. Also, while there are notable exceptions, these new approaches are infrequently developed or conducted by more established members of the faculty, largely because these efforts do not fit the pattern of departmental control of the curriculum and of faculty appointments which are characteristic of American universities. As long as the status and salary of the professor depends primarily upon his acceptance by fellow professionals, he is unlikely to stray far from his field. Furthermore, the department is the primary basis for budgetary allocations in the university and as long as this remains so, the chances are limited for much development (which is expensive) of extra-departmental or non-departmental programs and courses.

The new Brown curriculum has elements of all of these developments. It certainly follows the current trend toward reduction of requirements, and on paper, it seems to portend a move away from the usual departmentally-oriented curriculum. Whether any of the "Modes of Thought" courses will move away from the cognitive to the experiential remains to be seen.

It is at least possible to argue, as one Harvard faculty member suggested to me, that the "Modes of Thought" courses are nothing more than the Harvard "Gen. Ed." courses done up in new rhetoric. These courses are quite explicit about the intention to focus on "modes of thought" rather than on the accumulated wisdom in a field. Serious implementation of this intent will take more time than has thus far elapsed.

The time and effort involved in developing Modes of Thought courses will also be needed for more University courses and for the increased student counselling which the lack of requirements throughout the curriculum necessitates. For this time and effort to be made available, changes will be needed in the professional, departmental basis for rewards and punishments which Brown shares with all other "big league" universities. On paper Brown has moved, as a total institution, farther from the current *status quo* than any university I know. There is widespread interest in what actually happens.

There is probably no reader of this magazine who has not, at one time or another, been opposed to grading—especially when he got poor grades. However, it is probably equally true that few who left the University 15 or more years ago have any idea (except as they may have experienced it vicariously through their children) of the extent to which grades and grading have come to dominate higher education.

Grades have become a major determinant of what

students do and do not do. As the Muscatine Report at Berkeley put it: "... as more and more students compete for admission to our better undergraduate and graduate schools they have become increasingly 'grade conscious.' Students, faculty and administrators alike have expressed concern about the pressure of grades..." Since those words were written in 1965, the "pressure" has been made intolerable—one might say obscenely so—through tying deferments from the military draft to grades. Quite literally, in some cases grades have become a matter of life or death. Obviously, this has done much to undermine the confidence of both graders and the graded system.

Apart from the draft, over which the universities have no control, the emphasis on grades has resulted from the increasing concern with "merit" and from the vast expansion of enrollments. Both have meant that an administratively convenient way to label and sort out individuals was needed and the grading system serves admirably.

While there is a general agreement that the system is deceptively refined and (in the words of a Swarthmore faculty committee) "... inadequate in the dimensions of work that it measures and the amount of information about progress that it provides," we nevertheless can and regularly do average grades to three or four decimal places, and these deceptively refined numbers are regularly used to sort out people. Knowing how they are being sorted out and tagged, students work for grades rather than for education.

An important part of educational change has been an attempt to deemphasize the grading system, to remove some of the worst effects of meritocracy and competition from the educational process. Probably the most widespread approach has been to give students the option of having a limited number of courses (usually outside the major field) graded only as Pass or Fail. The avowed intent here has been to encourage students to take courses outside their fields of established competence (physicists studying poetry and poets studying physics, for example) without having to fear that their "average" would be lowered.

A variation on this is the system of Pass or No Credit, in which nothing appears on a student's record if he does not pass a course. "The 'F' of old is eliminated. (The penalty is still there, for the student must pass the number of courses required for graduation.) At Brown and Stanford, this idea has been carried to the ultimate point. There students may elect to have all of their courses graded on a Pass—No Credit basis. Some institutions—Swarthmore, for example—have tried to get at the grade-grubbing syndrome by making the entire freshman year simply Pass or Fail.

There are fears that the elimination of grades will mean the elimination of standards, that without the carrot or stick of grading, too many students will do nothing. It is much too soon to tell. There is a good deal of anecdotal evidence which points in both directions, but as

far as I know, there has as yet been no solid research done. It does seem clear that students have not yet flocked to take advantage of gradeless courses. And the probable reason for this gets at the nub of the whole issue: Is there a fear that elimination of grades will interfere with real education, or is there a fear that elimination of grades will undermine the whole meritocratic structure which has been built up? If we have no grades, how will government, industry, even universities know whom to hire?

The university, like the society of which it is a part, is in a period of transition, and the changes I have described are, therefore, transitional. They are tentative steps away from the model of the past, but it is not clear toward what model they are moving. Reduction of specific curriculum requirements, deemphasis of grades, substitution of the experiential for the cognitive, and moves from the lecture room to the community at large must be regarded as experimental, and, in part, as having been made in response to pressure.

This latter fact at least raises a question about what may happen when and if the pressure is lifted. On the whole, the faculties of our universities have been the principal force behind the move into specialization and meritocracy. Both of these are part of the value systems of most faculty members, and consequently, whether planned changes intended to modify these characteristics become effective changes depends, in the absence of pressure, on the willingness or ability of faculty members to modify their value systems—to see a somewhat different role for themselves.

However, as suggested earlier, the changes also represent a questioning of assumptions which have been principal foundations of university education in recent years. How one views changes which depart from these assumptions depends, then, on how one feels about the assumptions.

To make a most impressionistic generalization, many faculty members are deeply uncertain about the idea that there any longer is a well-defined body of knowledge which expresses our cultural heritage and which the university should be transmitting to all students. While doubts are growing, not many faculty members are yet ready to support any real reversal of either the professional or the meritocratic foundations of contemporary higher education. Thus, if these impressions are valid, and if one assumes that faculties will continue to make decisions in these matters, one could conclude that except for elimination of specific curricular requirements, further change away from the *status quo* is unlikely, at least in the short-run, and in the absence of pressure from students or other sources.

Questions have been raised and assumptions challenged, and thus far the questions have not really been answered, nor challenges really met. The search for new patterns and new objectives for higher education is only beginning.

Modes of Thought: Hyperbole aside, is it really happening?

On paper, it really sounds good. Small, informal freshman classes designed to emphasize the underlying concepts that relate one area of inquiry to another. Free-wheeling discussions. Close personal contact between student and teacher. Learning as its own reward.

To read about the new Modes of Thought courses is to want to start over as a freshman again—this time freed from the tyranny of large, boring lectures usually entitled "Introduction to . . ." Instead, the Modes of Thought program attempts "to make a novel and stimulating intellectual experience available to freshmen . . . bringing them into direct and stimulating contact with instructors who are enthusiastic about what they are teaching and how they teach it." The looming question, after almost a year's trial run, is hyperbole aside: Is it really happening? And, after the glow wears off, can it keep on happening? To the first question, the consensus seems to be a qualified, but optimistic yes; answers to the second question range from a pessimistic maybe to dark allusions to departmental sabotage.

Most of the doomsayers are in favor of the Modes of Thought program in concept; they are just afraid that it won't work. It didn't before, some of them point out. For anyone who was around Brown during the late 50's and early 60's, the MT program may well seem like re-inventing the wheel. Ten years ago, the courses were called "Identification and Criticism of Ideas," and the concept was much the same as Modes of Thought. The IC courses eventually faded quietly off the horizon, apparently the victim of lapsed professorial enthusiasm. It is perhaps unrealistic to expect any program to survive in one specific form for a long period of time, but what is to say the MT courses will fare any better than

did the IC program? Hopes are pinned on the fact that times have changed and that the MT courses are less discipline-oriented than were the IC courses. Certainly, it is difficult to fault the goals of the MT program. "We have embarked here on more than one more new curriculum," says the catalogue. "We hope to transform the university into a place where more people talk to each other."

Anything so well-intentioned deserves to work and during 1969-70, many professors made what was essentially a gift of their time to see that it would. The problem for the future is how long the program can operate on this fund of good will.

In terms of the sheer volume of students processed, teaching freshmen in groups of no more than 20 is less efficient than discharging the obligation in lecture sections numbering in the hundreds. Although what is happening inside a student's head might be qualitatively more worthwhile, the arithmetic is still important. Since the University cannot afford to double the teaching staff and professors cannot afford to double their teaching load, something has to give.

Several department chairmen, either because of a lack of sympathy with the MT program, or because of a staff shortage, have made it clear that faculty who teach an MT course must do so over and above the regular teaching load. Other departments are willing to consider an MT course part of the regular teaching load but there is some worry that this may eventually work to the expense of the department concentrators. If much teaching energy is diverted to the MT program, a department might have to cut back on regular course offerings.

No one has yet come up with a universal answer to the problem of

how to budget the time for MT teaching and individual professors and departments have been left to find their own solutions. Which may be all to the good, according to MT advisory committee member and biomedical sciences Professor John Fain. "As soon as you institutionalize the program," he says, "it's dead."

It does seem appropriate that a program which, by its very concept, discourages rigid structure in the classroom, should operate in a fairly relaxed and unstructured manner. Since all MT courses were to be taught on a voluntary basis and an interdisciplinary approach to course content encouraged, there was some apprehension, at first, that most of the MT instructors would be graduate student teaching assistants. In the academic hierarchy, teaching freshmen has never been considered a plum assignment and often, the older and fewer a professor's students, the greater his status.

In practice, some of the MT courses are taught by graduate students, but a list of MT instructors also reveals an encouragingly large proportion of senior faculty members. English Professor Hyatt Waggoner, who usually teaches graduate students, wrote in his MT course proposal, "I have not taught any freshmen or sophomores for nearly a decade. I look forward to renewing my acquaintance with them."

According to an informal survey made after the fall semester, most of the students and instructors involved in MT courses reacted favorably to the program. There were many "If I had it to do over again . . ." comments from both professors and students, but these were in keeping with the spirit of the program, which encourages suggestions about the conduct and content



Modes of Thought 80: The Control of Behavior: Man the Victor versus Man the Victim.

This course would explore the known determinants of behavior, principally in humans, and would emphasize methods by which the presumed causes of behavior are discovered and explored. The role of the investigator's "manner of thinking" about causation will be discussed, along with the issue of free will and determinism. Where human data are not available, animal experimentation will be introduced.

Various facets of the term control will be discussed: the control of parents over their children's behavior; the origins of learned behavior in the congenital response repertoire of the organism; the effects of social stimulation (the milieu) on behavior of adolescents; the alteration and control of the environment by persons and other organisms; the controlling influence of education (and lack of it) on persons; and behavioral and emotional control induced through psychotherapy. Throughout, interest will probably return to the effect of intent on behavior and the constitutional and experiential forces that themselves shape intent. Thus values and attitudes will be suggested as human dispositions to behavior which are inevitably conditioned, at least in part, by the values, teachings, and controls exerted by others.

of the course from professors and fellow students.

Freshman Renée Auriema noted that the closeness of her class "The Self in Literature," which was conducted in French, helped her to adjust to Brown. "We were able," she said, "to obtain a deeper knowledge of the essentials of the four writers we studied, rather than a slight knowledge of the 14 we might have studied in a more formal course."

Several students mentioned that the eulogistic send-off the program received during orientation week had left them with unreasonably high expectations that had to be adjusted. Professors also have noticed a gap between rhetoric and reality. One school of thought contends that, like youth, Modes of Thought courses are wasted on the young—freshmen are too immature and passive to appreciate the intellectual freedom. "I looked in vain," said one professor, "for the student envisioned in the Magaziner-Maxwell report on curriculum reform, one who is champing to be turned loose in the groves of academe."

Old classroom habits are hard to shed, for students as well as professors, and the difficulty of accomplishing selective reform became increasingly apparent during the first semester. If you are taught in a high school history class that U.S. foreign policy is always right, if not actually divinely inspired—and no arguments please—you have a lot to unlearn before any "free-wheeling discussions" can happen. And for students conditioned in high school to working for grades and playing the game, it can be somewhat unsettling when there is no longer any game to play or any bell-shaped curve to scale.

One freshman who, by his own account, spent the better part of a semester abusing his new freedom, eventually saw the light, started working, and described the result of his MT course a success. In an anonymous evaluation of "The Control of Behavior: Man the Victor versus Man the Victim," he wrote:

"In a way it was a gut course but with one exception: I consistently felt the encouragement to investigate in more depth any topic of interest which came up in class. Remarkably, attendance was about 90 percent, which must imply that something was attracting the students.

"It was difficult to get out of the habit of doing just what is required, and since there was nothing required, for two-thirds of the course I did nothing. I did read several independently chosen books, and got a good idea of the mode of thought in psychology through contact with the instructor.

"Though my opinion of what psychology is has changed, my interest in the field has increased and is still there *now that the course is completed*. That is, I am not tired of it, stifled and ready to go on to a different subject. This is not my usual reaction to a taught course.

"At the end of the course, on my own initiative, I assimilated some ideas from another class and those I encountered in readings for this class and wrote what I consider to be the best term paper I have yet produced. So, from what seemed a dismal beginning, I ended up doing more independent work for this class than any other."

The instructor of "Man the Victor versus Man the Victim," Psychology Professor Lewis Lipsitt, also went through some changes during the course of the semester:

"I did every now and then, particularly in the beginning, find myself lecturing to the group, especially when I noted that attention on the part of the students toward the reading materials of the course was something less than diligent. Examining my own behavior, it occurred to me that I might be using the lecture mechanism to punish the students for their lack of informed involvement in discussion. I quickly ceased and desisted, for that is what has been happening to students all their lives. I began to tolerate pauses better and to appreciate that the silence on the part of one-third of the

students is more attributable to psychological reticence than it is to either stupidity or malingering.

"On the whole, I found the group most exciting, usually willing to participate actively in discussion and invariably ready to challenge me or another student who might have said something that did not appear to be empirically justifiable. I have never, for example, had more interesting discussions concerning the relationship between statements of fact and statements of value than I had with this group. The course did us all good, just as has the general awakening over the past couple of years to the fact that education does not always have to be the way it used to be."

The experimental and open-ended nature of the MT program has engendered a good deal of discussion about teaching methods. How structured should classes be? What is the most effective way to encourage informal class discussion? How much should students be permitted to influence the content and conduct of a course? The program is still in the early stages and no one is ready to write an all-purpose manual on how to teach an MT course, but with the classroom as a laboratory, each instructor is evolving personal answers.

Nancy Harlow purposely allowed early sessions of her "Fiction and the Film Generation" to flounder a bit so that a relaxed class atmosphere would be established. "I can even recall choosing my clothes in the beginning of the course so that I would look very relaxed," she says.

Another MT instructor, Richard Steingesser, opened his first session of "Literature as Polemics" by presenting a detailed course structure and asking the students to react to it. "No one said anything until the end of class," Steingesser recalls. "When one boy looked like he was falling asleep, I asked him what was the matter and he said that the course was not at all like he thought it would be and he was getting out. I asked him if the problem was with the course plan



Modes of Thought 23: Genetics and Man: The development of a scientific discipline and its influence on modern society.

Genetics has had a profound effect on biological, sociological, and anthropological thinking influencing our concepts of the nature of life, organic evolution, and the origin, nature and improvement of human races. The development of the modern theory of inheritance serves as an excellent example of the close relationship between theory and experiment and the use of inductive inference in science. In the course, genetics is to be used as a model of the development of a scientific discipline. Consideration will be given to 1) early theories of inheritance, 2) Mendel's work, its rediscovery and extension, 3) the genetic basis of organic evolution and 4) current ideas of the nature of the genetic material. Integrated into the consideration of the development of genetics as a science will be an examination of its social consequences such as 1) the concept of race, 2) man's view of his nature, 3) eugenics movements and 4) modern technology and the genetic future of man.

and he said that it was. Then other students, who had been silent, spoke up and said that the program was far too rigid and totalitarian. So now we are reading much less systematically than I had thought we would."

One of the purposes of MT courses is to encourage students to explore fields outside their area of concentration and in this respect the results so far have been disappointing. A number of professors, especially in the hard sciences, worked to devise courses that would attract non-majors, only to be confronted on the first day of class with 20 budding mathematicians or engineers.

John Lew, who taught "The Application of Matrices to Problems in Geometry, the Natural Sciences and the Social Sciences," expected a much more diversely motivated group of students than those who enrolled. "I had hopes," he wrote in his course evaluation, "not necessarily for a salon of poets, but at least for a mixed bag of poetasters, moderate activists, master con men in embryo, future pillars of the Establishment and other sub-species, most of them skeptical as to the value of mathematics but willing to consider its claims.

"Instead, owing perhaps to the somewhat technical title of my course, I drew a group of 18, nearly all of whom had some prior motivation in mathematics and the natural sciences; a group to whom even economics and sociology were peripheral interests.

"Thus I found myself, throughout the semester, going against the student grain, bringing in examples from outside their general background in order to broaden the scope of the course. During this process, which I enjoyed but had not anticipated, almost everything from Plato to yesterday's newspaper made a brief diversionary appearance; but for the students the result was still not necessarily an encounter with a fresh area of experience."

Appplied math professor Frederic Bisshopp taught a course on

principles of symmetry and pattern recognition which he called "The Conquest of Granada." This was one of the few science courses which attracted liberal arts majors in any numbers, partly, Bisshopp feels, because of a rather fanciful course description, which reads in part:

"For some 6,000 years (that we know of) men have been concerned with symmetry: at first in the decorative arts, and, more recently, in the sciences, including mathematics, physics, linguistics, chemistry, psychology and biology . . .

"At the Alhambra in Granada and, more generally, upon the walls of many buildings of Arabic origin there are to be found a great variety of decorative patterns, representing, some will say, the culmination of the geometric art of ornamentation. These were produced long before the mathematicians invented group theory, long before it was found that there are exactly 17 distinct ways a wall can be decorated with a periodic array of geometrical figures, and it is said that the Arabs missed none of them."

Other professors in scientific disciplines plan to follow Bisshopp's lead in the future and gear the advertising for their MT courses more directly to liberal arts majors.

Despite the flaws and uncertainties almost inevitable in any new program, most MT instructors surveyed say they would like to try it again sometime. The Modes of Thought committee, following faculty suggestions that a sprinkling of upperclassmen would improve the quality of class discussions, has authorized the use of undergraduate teaching assistants for next year.

The MT committee is also working on the most common student complaint about the courses—that there are not enough of them. First semester 37 MT courses were offered; second semester the number dropped to 15. This was partly the result of a conscious effort to encourage everyone who planned to offer an MT

course during the year to do so in the first semester.

Although the decline in the number of courses second term was anticipated, it was hoped that next fall's offerings would climb back up to 50 or so. Members of the MT committee plan to visit everyone who has expressed even the slightest interest in teaching an MT course to encourage them to submit a course proposal. The committee also hopes to see the course offerings more evenly distributed throughout the various disciplines. So far, most of the courses have been from the humanities or hard sciences, with very few from the social sciences.

At this writing, the committee's success in soliciting a large number of course proposals for next fall is uncertain and many of those most strongly committed to the concept of the Modes of Thought program are also the most pessimistic about its probable future success. They were around to watch it start off with a bang; they don't want to see it end in a whimper.

There are a few optimistic glimmers that what began so grandly will not disappear and be lost in a maze of University financial problems and faculty apathy. Says MT committee chairman Edward Kornhauser:

"There is a general disenchantment with the kind of academic scholarship that has gone on for many years in universities, which is reflected in the decreased level of federal support for research programs. This means that a larger proportion of the expenses will have to come from the University budget and, traditionally, University money pays for teaching, while government money pays for research, especially in the sciences.

"A change of emphasis is taking place, not only at this University, toward undergraduate teaching. The enthusiasm and demand for attention that has characterized undergraduate students during the last couple of years has built up to a pressure that just can't be ignored." A. B.

Modes of Thought 28: Technology and the Natural Environment.

The twin factors of population growth and increased power consumption per head have led us to the point where the natural environment is in danger of being changed permanently. To many people these changes are regarded as disasters and in some way they are blamed on engineering technology. The course will study examples of technological impact on the natural environment to show what kind of decisions are involved in several areas. Specifically, some of the considerations involved in the location of electrical power generation plants and the selection of type of plant will be considered. A second problem, not entirely unconnected with the first, is the question of waste disposal in the widest sense, involving not only material waste but waste heat and noise. Finally, the changes arising in beaches and coasts due to technological intervention will be considered.





THE MAN OF THE HOUR

The painful birth of black studies

'It is sometimes
like trying to hold
together the confederation
of the Holy
Roman Empire.'

Early in the 1960s when there were only a few black students at Brown, there was a standard joke among them that went something like this:

"Don't stand around together like this, man. If a bomb drops, they've got all of us."

At the start of the 1970's, that line isn't used much anymore. Brown, like the seven other Ivy League institutions and the Seven Sisters as well, accepted record numbers of black students last fall. In making this historic move, all of the schools played variations on the same theme: Education is a keystone in providing long overdue equal opportunity for black Americans.

Only a few colleges and universities in the nation have mistaken increased black enrollments for a solution; a new era has begun and most realize the end of it is not in sight. Old ethnic jokes are gone, and in their place is a new black assertion that speaks not only for a quality education but also asks the question: "Education for what?" Carter G. Woodson, writing 34 years ago in *African Background Outlined*, spelled out the problem in a manner that is perhaps prophetic of some of the controversy on the campuses today:

"Up to our time . . . we must regard the present condition of the Negro in the world as evidence that his education has little bearing on his problems. He has been educated from himself rather than to himself. He has learned to understand others, but not the people with whom he has to do. He is studying the possibilities of others, but not the possibilities of the Negro. The longer the Negro is thus educated, therefore, the worse off he is. He is like the man traveling through a strange country and, at the fork of the road, he takes the wrong way. The longer he travels, then, the worse off he is."

Fueled by growing black enrollments and the subsequent call by black students to know, as one writer put it, what happened "between Ghana and Georgia," led many colleges last year to institute new courses and programs to begin to fill that gap. A year later, it seems clear that black studies have suffered from growing pains, that the need which brought them about has not yet been met, and that the educational establishment will have to go a good deal further than last year's stopgap measures that grew largely out of campus unrest.

When black students at Brown asserted themselves during the past two years over such issues as increased black enrollment and the University's position on providing more jobs for minority groups, they did not raise openly the matter of Afro-American studies. The University acknowledged, in a number of ways, that it had not moved quickly enough on black enrollment and equal opportunity employment. It had, however, begun the process of finding a place for black studies in the Brown curriculum before the tempest began.

Today, an Afro-American Studies program is underway. It has also suffered birth pains, and what has evolved at Brown satisfies no one at this point. Yet clearly-defined goals are beginning to emerge that suggest the University's

'The intention is not to deal
in the black mystique
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long-ignored information.'

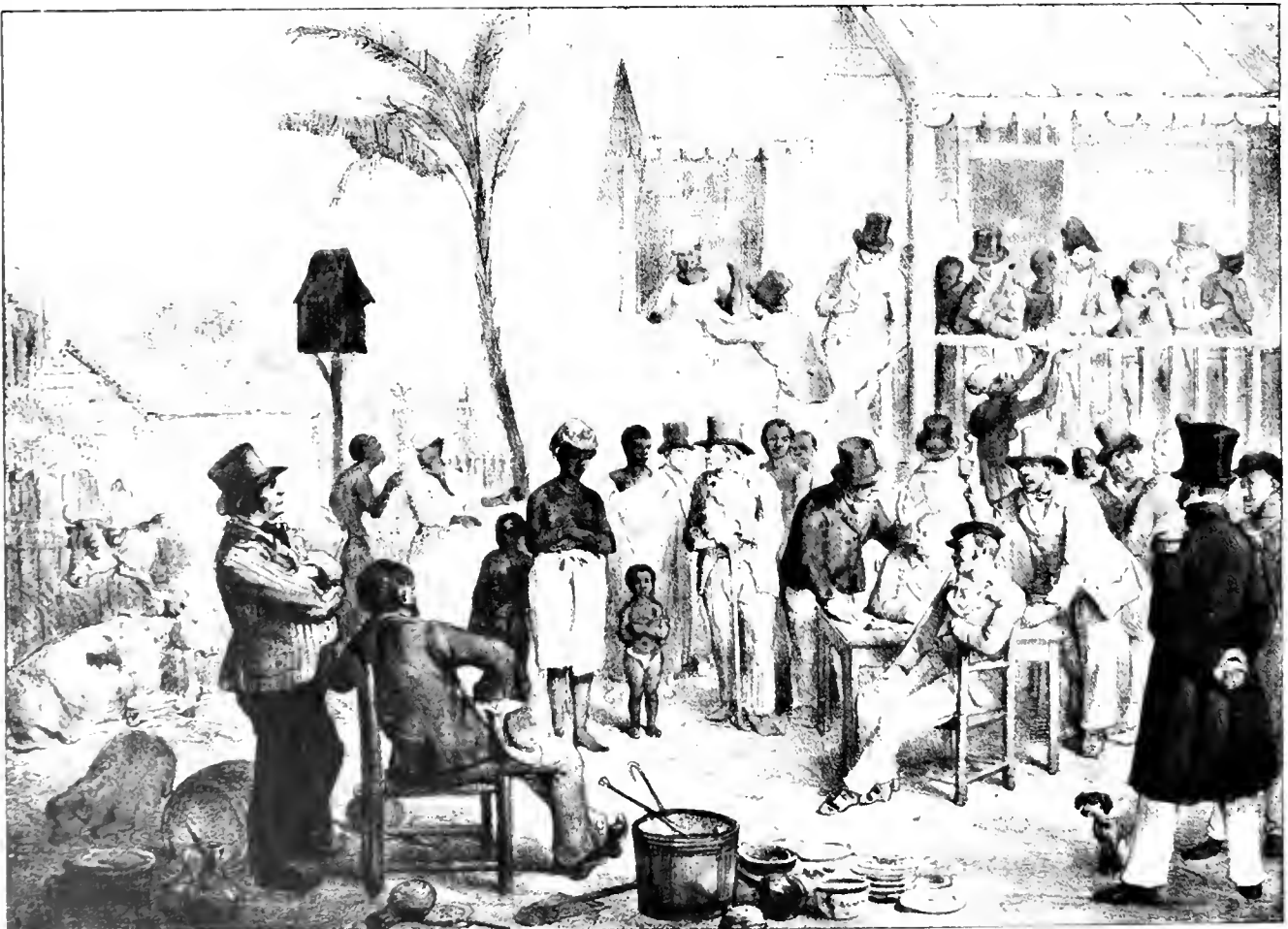
*This is a Pierre Jacques Benoit lithograph
of a slave market in Surinam, South
America. The lithograph, now in the John
Carter Brown collection, is from a plate
made for Benoit's book Voyage a 'Surinam.*

continued insistence upon an academically sound program with permanence. It is no secret that black students are watchfully waiting to see if those goals can be realized.

Not unlike the wider controversy over black studies, the beginnings of the Brown program are caught in familiar cross-currents of white and black perspectives. But the voices thus far are muted, and rhetoric—black students have a less euphemistic word for it—is at a minimum. They know, as do those within the administration, that it is too soon to tell in which direction the black studies program will go, however lofty and idealistic its goals may be. The battles over form and content have not yet been fought.

Indicative of what has been said publicly are two comments made here within recent months. Senior Phil Williams, who serves on an all-black faculty-student committee that makes recommendations on black studies, was quoted in the January issue of *Time* as having said of the program: "It is an insult to black students." At a recent panel discussion for alumni, Dr. Charles H. Nichols, director of the new interdisciplinary Afro-American Studies, was asked what he meant when he described the program as "unique." Said he:

"The intention is not to deal in the black mystique but to disseminate long-ignored information. The ideolog-



ical consideration—how the information is used—will be up to the students.”

In two sentences, Dr. Nichols summed up, however obliquely, a key issue in the larger controversy. Is it enough, some blacks have asked, to set up an academically strong program that will deal with, and help create, knowledge of the black man’s history and culture? Shouldn’t black studies be action-oriented, the universities using the information to encourage social change within the community?

The answer from those on the Brown faculty and in the administration who have been most closely identified with the evolving program is that Afro-American studies belong in the classroom. The thrust is not towards a single department for Afro-American Studies but a concentration that is interdisciplinary in nature and fits the particular academic strengths of Brown now and in the future. At this moment in time, that position seems to have the tenuous support of such students as Monte Bailey ’71, coordinator of the Afro-American Society.

“We are waiting to see what develops. We want a strong academic program; we do not need the University to get us involved in the community. We’re already doing that.”

Bailey’s feelings in support of an academic, rather than action-oriented, Afro-American Studies program is not the first time a black associated with Brown has expressed that need. Writing in the September, 1969 issue of *Esquire*, Barry Beckham ’64, who recently attracted critical acclaim with his first book *My Main Mother*, had this to say about his years at Brown:

“I used to note with pride that Brown is the only college in the country offering a concentration program in Egyptology. The lamentable fact that not one course required the reading of W. E. B. DuBois or Frederick Douglass or Richard Wright wasn’t so lamentable to me . . . And none of us bothered to ask why, none of us demanded that all the chips—not red or white or blue, but black—be put on the historical table.

“As far as I was concerned, black history, in the words of that famous industrialist, might be the bunk. Having had no encouragement to think otherwise, through 14 years of schooling, how was I to have the unusual acumen to perceive that our contributions to history had been neglected? How were we to know two Negroes were in that boat when George Washington crossed the Delaware, or that whites weren’t the *only* abolitionists or that Thomas Jefferson had freed only a few of his slaves and had kept more than a hundred on his plantation?

“It didn’t even seem strange to me to read this sentence in my History 52 senior-year text: ‘In the years between 1820 and 1869, Americans made it quite clear that theirs was to be an equalitarian and open society.’ ”

Last year, W. E. B. DuBois did become required reading in a black literature course taught at Brown

during the first semester by Dr. Nichols, then a visiting professor from his position at the Free University of Berlin. Although he went on to Grinnell College the second semester as a visiting professor, Dr. Nichols agreed in late spring to head Brown’s new Afro-American Studies Program along with his main appointment as professor of English. Said he at the time:

“The thing that concerns me most is that we must make this new program intellectually firm and solid. I am reminded of the beginnings of American studies programs which sometimes become refuges for students who can’t succeed elsewhere. It will be a great pity if the Afro-American Studies program becomes this. We are determined to set this up with scholarly apparatus, research in materials, and to structure the courses on the humanities and the social sciences . . . We need knowledge and we have come to realize that there is a vast history that needs to be recognized.”

The Afro-American Studies Program began modestly with a seminar during the spring of 1968–69 planned by a faculty committee under Dr. Charles H. Philbrick II ’44. Outstanding speakers were invited to speak on black assertion, but another phase in establishing the program began with a newly-appointed committee under Dr. Nichols’ direction. The planning committee consisted of black students and faculty members and it began a systematic study of plans and programs at other institutions. Committee members attended various conferences which dealt with the problem of creating such a program. Literature in the field of black studies, now available in considerable proportions, was also studied.

While the planning committee was at work, two other committees developed to deal with the same subject. One was formed by the Afro-American Society, the other by the faculty. An interdisciplinary concentration was built mostly from already existing courses, but during the first semester of the current academic year, two courses in Afro-American Studies were offered: “Afro-American Literature Since the Harlem Renaissance,” taught by Dr. Nichols and Mrs. Michele Russell, a teaching associate in literature; and “Politics in Southern Africa,” taught by Associate Professor Newell M. Stultz, who is white. Professor Nichols’ course attracted 240 students, Professor Stultz’ 125. White, as well as black students, are enrolled, which confirms the University’s position for the future of Afro-American Studies. Said Professor Nichols recently:

“As long as I am chairman, I insist that what is offered in our program be offered to all students.”

During the current semester, nine courses related to Afro-American Studies are being offered on an inter-departmental basis. The courses are associated with the departments of English, history, political science, sociology, anthropology, French, and music. Their course titles indicate a broadening of the program: “Afro-American Biography,” “Problems in American Negro History,” “Modern African Political Systems,” “Civil

'Most of the good black professors do not want to teach solely in a black studies program.'

Abraham Brunius did this engraving in London about 1770 to depict the Negro dance in the West Indies, island of Dominica.



Liberties in the United States," "Race and Minorities," "Religion of Non-Literate Peoples," "The Economic Life of Non-Western Peoples," "Black Literature in the French Languages," and "World Music Cultures."

Along with formal course offerings, the planning committee has arranged a number of lectures and informal seminars with speakers from other universities and from the Providence community. The guests have included black professors from Cornell and Federal City College, Harvard Psychiatrist Dr. Chester Pierce, an art historian who used slides in a lecture on black artists in America, author James MacPherson, Lee A. Kearce, Jr., '65, who participated in the English department's recent conference on the novel, and Rhody McCoy, unit director and administrator for the Ocean Hill-Brownsville Educational District of New York.

Professor Nichols says that some 20 courses are planned for 1970-71 and all but an Afro-American Studies seminar involving various community leaders continue the interdisciplinary nature of the program.

Three of the courses for next year are in anthropology and concern pluralism in complex societies, religion in non-literate people, and the people of Sub-Saharan Africa. There will be an economics course related to urban problems, sociology will offer "Races and Minorities," and philosophy "The State and Revolution." History will offer a course related to problems in American Negro history, the French department will again present black literature in the French language, and music will make available courses in "World Music Cultures" and "Folk Music of Europe and America."

English and political science will offer those interested in Afro-American Studies the largest number of courses. It is anticipated that the English department will present the following: "Versions of the Picaresque in Black Literature;" a repeat of the Afro-American literature course offered for the past two years; Afro-American Biography, and a choreography course related to ethnic dance. Political science courses will deal with politics in South Africa, modern African political systems, East Africa, urban areas, and civil liberties in the United States.

While progress has been made in utilizing a number of courses already offered and in adding additional courses designed for Afro-American Studies, the program has obvious needs and problems associated with the lack of personnel, the interdisciplinary nature of the program, and, perhaps most significantly, the urgent need not only to add programs but to contribute to the body of knowledge of such a program, not only at Brown but in all American colleges and universities.

"Let's face it, no program is satisfactory although I think what we have begun to do is good," says Professor Nichols. "New programs do not become satisfactory overnight and our problem is now that what we have is largely on paper and not yet activated. As director, I must sometimes satisfy radically different elements and I often feel like a roving ambassador among sovereign

states. My job is to hold together the Confederation of the Holy Roman Empire and to develop a program I know can be academically sound."

Yet in spite of the problems peculiar to interdisciplinary programs, it seems clear that the University's position will continue in this direction rather than to create an Afro-American "department," as has been done at some other universities.

"We are assembling the black studies program from what we have and have added other courses, most of them associated with one of the disciplines," says Associate Provost Paul F. Maeder. "There has been considerable pressure to create a department; we have resisted this because we do not believe in black studies as a single discipline.

"There is a sound base for an interdisciplinary program and we are also convinced that most of the good black professors we want to attract to Brown do not want to teach solely in black studies but are interested in becoming associated with one of the disciplines. Interview after interview with prospective black faculty members this year has strengthened that view, and it is significant to note that a number of universities are dropping the 'department' concept for black studies."

At the same time Maeder says there are a number of important contributions Brown can make in the development of Afro-American Studies and the history and culture of black people. One of those speaks to the creation of an Afro-American Research Center, an idea which has developed from a number of sources and which has attracted interest at Brown because of its library resources.

"There is a large body of knowledge about blacks that has not found its way into the various disciplines," says Dr. Maeder. "The resources on this subject within the Brown libraries cut across departmental lines. The need is there because we know Afro-American studies do not yet rest on a solid foundation of accumulated knowledge. We believe that Brown has a great deal to offer. An Afro-American Research Center will not answer the immediate needs of undergraduates, but in the long run having scholars utilize our library resources to give black studies the sound underpinnings they need is an intriguing idea and a desirable goal that will help undergraduates in the future."

The resources to which Associate Provost Maeder refers are in the extensive collections of the John Carter Brown, John Hay, and John D. Rockefeller libraries. The special emphasis of the JCB—which has one of the definitive collections of the American colonial period in the world—also covers the history of the Negro's entry into the New World. The broad perspectives of JCB librarians during the last century extend the information available to black scholars beyond the shores of the

United States to such key places in black history as the West Indies.

Indicative of the use that can be made of the John Carter Brown is the fact that Winthrop Jordan, whose book *White Over Black: American Attitudes Toward the Negro 1550–1812* won the 1969 National Book Award for History and Biography, spent a great deal of time in the JCB doing research. A large segment of the first half of his book is based on source materials in the JCB. The full perimeters of the story of the black man in the New World have not been established and, in a formal sense, would never be complete. Yet Dr. Jordan's formidable list of sources is a start, for he dramatically extended the concept of the raw materials found in the JCB and other libraries by the way in which he used them.

The JCB collection has important materials related to the slave-trading companies, the abolition movement in England and France, and the Negro's role in the West Indies and Brazil, all of which grows out of the library's interest in the relationship between Europeans and alien races, including the African Negro and the American Indian.

Within the John Hay's special collections, those who see the possibilities of a research center for Afro-American studies at Brown stress a number of materials including the Harris Collection of American Poetry and Plays from the Seventeenth Century to the underground writers of the Sixties. For the scholars who seek to document in fact the cultural background of the Negro, there are the printed works from Phyllis Wheatley in the early Eighteenth Century to current playwright and author Le Roi Jones. The collection's special emphasis on sheet music offers background in American music, particularly spirituals, folk songs, and jazz.

Because of its broad nature, the Rockefeller will be important to Afro-American Studies whether or not a research center is established. Librarians say the Rockefeller has sufficient material already to satisfy most undergraduate and master's degree requirements in Afro-American history, literature, sociology, ethnography, and economics, plus a number of other related areas.

Whether the Afro-American Research Center can move from the theoretical stage to reality now seems to rest on a number of factors, the most important of which is funding. As the University looks ahead to pressing financial problems, it seems evident that it will not be in a position to initiate the project alone. Yet like the infant Afro-American Studies Program, the idea of a research center has two important factors on which its future rests: there is a need for it and its basic justification is founded in the creation of knowledge.

"We are hopeful of foundation support because of the specific educational contributions Brown can make," says Dr. Maeder. "We do not yet have the answers, but I have some confidence we can make a beginning if this nation is serious about solving the problems of black America." R.A.R.

The headlines in the British press of recent weeks have been all too familiar for an American accustomed to brisk confrontations on campus in the image of the great Columbia Bust or the Battle of Berkeley. "Agitators Move In On Oxford" growls the *Sunday Telegraph*. "Student Militancy Sweeps Country" grumbles *The Guardian*. "Row Over Confidential Files" intones *The Observer*.

Clearly the British college student, long smugly content just to be at University and therefore automatically among the elite of The Establishment and light-years ahead of his less educated fellow citizens, is taking a leaf from the copy books of American and French undergraduates at the barricades, cocking a snoot at deans, provosts and every other Mr. Chips he can find to insult.

Is all of this an American import? Are student radicals from the USA, now studying at British universities, responsible for the recent surge of SDS-like activity among young Britons? The search for the answer to this question took this journalist recently to Balliol College, Oxford, for a chat with one of the more widely headlined rebellious American undergraduates of recent years, curly-haired, slender, intense Ira Magaziner, an Ivy Leaguer (Brown University, Class of '69) now in residence on the banks of the Thames, 55 miles northwest of London, studying on a Rhodes Scholarship.

Magaziner, as many in U.S. *academia* know, compiled an amazing record at Brown. The loose-limbed Long Island, N.Y. lad was president of his undergraduate class for four straight years, helped ramrod through the Brown administration a massive overhaul of the college's total curriculum, and was the subject of a glowing article in the education section of *Time* Magazine. When nationwide TV covered the U.S. astronauts' first landing on the moon, Ira was recruited to tell the student's views of the great space endeavor to a world-wide audience of millions.

"I don't think many people liked what I said," Ira muses today. "I feel—and said—that a lot of the money spent to put man out there could have been better employed to solve some of our problems at home here on earth. And that *Time* story. The man who interviewed me was a friend, and he got it right. But then they changed it all when the editors got hold of it in New York."

Even the University's *Alumni Monthly* is not without fault, in Ira's eyes, for giving readers a false impression of what he has really said and done. "There was a letter in there a few months ago," he sighs patiently, "making

fun of my speech during Commencement Week (BAM, July, 1969) for lapses in grammar and syntax, the letterwriter suggesting I wasn't educated well enough, apparently, to lead anyone or anything. What the *Monthly* failed to point out was that the 'speech' was merely a tape of remarks that I made, completely without notes or script. All adlib and impromptu. I doubt whether anyone's syntax is perfect under those circumstances."

In any case, Ira Magaziner is alive and well and living in Balliol College, Oxford, thank you very much. Slouching about in sunglasses, muffler, topcoat, scuffed shoes, he's hardly the picture of the proper British gentleman or the typical U.S. collegian. And he's not leading any campus revolutions today.

"No, I haven't given up thinking that the things that are wrong in our society can be changed," Ira says. "But I didn't like what was happening to me. I think I might have begun liking to change things just because my ego was pleased at being able to shape the changes, and not because everything I was doing was really that valuable. Acton was right about power being corruptive. Better I ease off for a while, get a few things sorted out in my life and my mind, then start again."

If ever there was a place to mold a new course in life, Oxford's the perfect locale. Bertrand Russell said it was among the "last medieval islands." "The city of dreaming spires," one writer called it. Its venerable buildings make Brown's University Hall, ancient by American college standards, look like a *nouveau* structure from Expo '70. Ira reads and studies in structures, vaulted and beamed, dating back to the 1400's, built before Columbus even discovered that something called America was to the west of him to keep sailing ships from falling off the edge of the world.

A river fording place for oxen centuries ago, Oxford probably first played host to scholars and students in the mid-1100's. It's a feudal-like intellectual monarchy still, an academic fairy land in the middle of England. A little over 10,000 students labour within its very, very ivied walls today, about 10 percent of them students from overseas. Interestingly, Brown has another son also at Oxford, young Tom Bose, an engineer, taking business administration courses on the same sort of a Rhodes Scholarship as Ira. Both are handling Oxford very well, not always easy, even for an Englishman. Britain's Prime Minister Wilson recalls, "I was very sensitive to the fear

Ira Magaziner and Tom Bose:

Alive and well at Oxford

by Arturo F. Gonzalez, Jr. '52

of derision at Oxford—what to do at sherry parties and that sort of thing."

Ira and Tom are a fascinating study in contrasts, representing both ends of the spectrum of student thought, action and appearance in America, both now being absorbed and enveloped completely by the total educational experience that is Oxford.

Tom is the typical U.S. Joe-college "straight arrow": neat, tidy-haired, fraternity, athletics-minded. "White shoe" he would have been called in my days as an undergraduate. He's fitting in beautifully at Oxford, donning his black mortarboard and robe for official matriculation ceremonies, trying to master a wing position on a local rugby team, getting up dutifully each morning when his "scout"—the Oxford term for its rheumy dorm-hall porters—rouses him. Just about the only thing that's thrown him is the Oxford tradition of students in the huge hammer-beamed dining hall walking across the tops of their dining tables during meals to get to and from the long benches lined up against the walls.

Ira, on the other hand, is still the maverick. He completely missed Matriculation, doesn't own a robe. He's fought a running battle with his maids and scouts, refusing to get out of bed until almost noon, preferring

to read until 3 or 4 in the mornings. And instead of facing the table walkers in the dining halls, he does an amateur Julia Childs, preparing exotic dishes on a small hotplate down the hall and bringing them back to his room to be consumed. While Bose's two-room suite ("I never had quarters as large as this at Brown") is orderly with his rugby gear drying over a handy clothes line and his footlocker serving as a neat little coffee table, Ira's room looks as if an SDS bomb had gone off in it, half-opened packets of matzos, gourmet sauces and Chinese noodles littering the bureau and table. "I think I've finally beaten down the scouts," he muses, looking at the carnage, "they don't come in here very much anymore."

One suspects that Oxford knew it was getting a maverick when it brought Ira over. Down on the ground floor of his student residence is a list of names of the occupants and their room numbers. The name after "First Floor-Room 38" is "MAGAZINER", painted in capital letters about twice the size of the rest of the names on the list. The courses he insisted on taking are so varied the university has practically had to create a new curriculum for him. His lecture attendance is minimal; he obviously agrees with Oscar Wilde that "education is



Photographs by Tom Picton—Life

At Oxford, Ira Magaziner talks about his experiences in England. Arky Gonzalez '52 and photographer Tom Picton are both associated with Time-Life's London office and have previously appeared in this magazine.

an admirable thing, but it is well to remember from time to time that nothing that is worth knowing can be taught."

If Ira and Tom were ever fearful of forgetting about Brown and the Ivy League, there are constant reminders to keep U.S. memories fresh. Oxford, for instance, boasts the original Pembroke College, founded in 1624 and named for the 3rd Earl of Pembroke, Shakespeare's patron. Pride and joy of the College is Samuel Johnson, its most famous graduate; his desk, dictionary and teapot are all carefully preserved on the premises.

William Penn's picture is also around—he was tossed out of Oxford centuries ago for nonconformity. Then there's Radcliffe Square close by the Bodleian Library—a book repository, by the way—that pales even Brown's John Hay Library. A "library of deposit," the Bodleian is entitled to a free copy of every book printed in the UK, boasts two million volumes including 40,000 volumes of manuscripts. A bell sounds daily as it opens and closes, and a reader intending to study there must produce a written recommendation from "some trustworthy person."

Bose is in University College, known as "Univ" among the students. It's on Oxford's High Street, a lovely boulevard which once prompted Wordsworth to poetically praise the "streamlike windings of that glorious street." Hawthorne called it "the noblest street in England." Some say Univ was founded by King Alfred, and the College crest bears his arms, but accurate records indicate it got its first endowment in 1249. Whether it or Merton College is the oldest in Oxford is enough to bring some Old Boys to blows at drunken Oxford reunions.

Ira's College, Balliol, was founded in 1282 by John de Balliol and his wife, Devorguilla. A lot of Scots attend Balliol and it has a reputation for producing leaders, as well as being intellectually liberal—"which is why I chose it," says Ira. Adam Smith, Matthew Arnold and Harold MacMillan were all Balliol Old Boys. A quarter of Wilson's Cabinet are ex-Balliol boys. "Life is one Balliol man after another" Lord Samuel once said; men like Ted Heath, Arnold Toynbee and Graham Greene. Plus, eventually, Ira Magaziner.

The man who brought both Magaziner and Bose to Oxford is, in the last analysis, Cecil Rhodes, an imperialist of almost 70 years ago who, ironically, probably represents many of the old traditional values which Ira, today, would like to purge completely from society. Rhodes matriculated at Oriel College after a very indifferent university career during which he had to be constantly admonished to attend classes. He then set out



Still very much 'Joe College', Tom Bose finds himself at home at University College and points toward a corporate career.



to mold all of Africa in the British image and capped his career by setting up a trust of £300 annual scholarships so that boys from the Commonwealth and from every U.S. state and territory could attend Oxford.

"The selection process is all over in about six weeks, which is merciful," Ira recalls. "From time of application to when you're told whether you're in or out." Seldom does one university send two boys in one year; quite a kudo for Brown that both Ira and Tom qualified. They were competing from different regions so there was no chance for one to eliminate the other in the final run-offs. About 200 Rhodes Scholars are at Oxford and their affairs are administered from Rhodes House, a 1920's monstrosity on the university campus.

Ask Bose what he plans to do after his English graduate studies are over and the young man reveals pretty firm plans. With an engineering background and a business administration degree from Oxford, he feels he can step into the corridors of power in the corporate world without too much trouble.

Ira just isn't sure where he'll be going. "I didn't like what I saw Government doing to people when I was in Washington last summer," he says. "Also I'm pretty sure I don't want to go into the business world. I like some of the things that Ralph Nader is trying to do, and how he's going about it. But where I'll end up, I'm not sure. For the moment, I'm just getting caught up on my reading, stretching my mind, doing a lot of the deep thinking I should have been doing at Brown."

In short Ira is following Sir Eric Ashby's advice to "crawl along the frontiers of knowledge with a hand lens." Not that he's dropped out completely from shaking things up. His typewriter bangs out letters constantly to Brown's current student leaders and to mavericks on other campuses trying to reform curriculums and administrations. And he helped drum up U.K. support for the anti-Vietnam war "Mobe" in the fall. But Ira holds no brief for the English student revolutionaries. "All they do is paint walls," he says, pointing to a chalked "matriculation makes you blind" graffiti on the side of a building.

Looking far down into the future one can almost imagine Bose and Magaziner meeting one distant day at the barricades. Bose helping to lead the Establishment, Magaziner still allied with the forces of Revolution. They recognize each other through the cannon smoke and suddenly the conflict is over as the two Old Boys from Brown and Oxford sit down to work things out.

Brown Books

Edited by Elmer M. Blistein '42

Expansion And Coexistence: The History of Soviet Foreign Policy 1917-67. By Adam B. Ulam '43. 775 pages. Praeger. \$12.95.

There have been scores of books on the foreign policy of the Soviet Union but most of them without scholarly value. This book, written with clarity and verve, is the first history to cover Soviet foreign policy from the Bolshevik seizure of power to the fiftieth anniversary. It is the best study on this grand and difficult subject known to the reviewer.

Besides the difficulty of remaining impartial on a subject which provokes strong emotions, there is a formidable technical difficulty: Soviet statesmen have never—except for Khrushchev—given the insights into their thinking that abound in other countries' leaders via memoirs, diaries, letters and interviews. For events after 1928, the historian must use as sources either official statements or defectors' revelations. This has obliged Ulam to use hypotheses and conjectures, and he has done so with consummate skill and sophistication.

The great theme of this work, never stated, but implicit in the presentation, is one of classical tragedy: the limitations of men, even when possessing unlimited powers; their domination by memories; their inertia in the face of new and unforeseen challenges. The non-Bolshevik left, so often blamed for not foreseeing Bolshevism's intolerance, ruthlessness and fanaticism, is excused because of its memories of Tsarist oppression; no wonder that they could not imagine a left dictatorship (though Ulam finds inexcusable their not realizing that anarchy must lead to dictatorship). He is more charitable than George Kennan toward the Allied statesmen in World War I who, it is obvious in retrospect, should have made a compromise peace with Germany before Russia collapsed from the intolerable burden.

Ulam's understanding for historical personages comes from his detailed knowledge of each period and the great role of chance in history. While fully aware of Lenin's genius—the pages on his leadership are excellent—the author is impressed by "the miraculous sequence of good luck the Bolsheviks enjoyed, the amazing number of contingencies where a slightly different twist could have spelled the irretrievable ruin of their cause."

One of the best chapters is on the foreign policy of the USSR during the first Five-Year Plans and the purges. Ulam demolishes the traditional view that Stalin rushed through collectivization and industrialization because he feared imminent war. But on the contrary he knew he must have foreign technicians and tools and could resort to maximum terror precisely because there was not a threat of war. The accession of Hitler to power caused, for over a year,

no concern but rather anticipation. By careful analysis of Litvinov's speech of December, 1933—Ulam analyzes documents with wit, freshness, and acumen—the author shows the seeds of the 1939 Ribbentrop-Molotov agreement that came as such a bombshell to the West.

The genesis of that infamous pact is attributed not to Stalin's greed for territory but to his desire to avoid a war with Germany at all costs, although it is not made clear at what point the Soviets decided a pact with the West was undesirable. Perhaps this can never be established. The war was to be feared not only for the destruction of the country, but because the Communist regime would fall as had the Tsarist one. Memories of 1917 are also seen as the key to the grotesque purge trials of the 1930's: they were to eliminate any possibility of a repetition of 1914-17 when defeats gave the extreme opposition—tiny but disciplined—supreme power.

Ulam's hypothesis on Khrushchev's "grand design" is bold and convincing. He sees the colorful dictator's foreign policy adventures based on an imaginative attempt to solve interrelated problems—to "prove" Marxism-Leninism still dynamic and thus assure Party rule at home, to force the West into neutralizing Germany, and to cajole China into foregoing nuclear weapons. The great gamble of introducing nuclear missiles into Cuba a month before he was to address the UN—and perhaps solve all his problems at once—failed, but it represented the kind of grand conception which his successors cannot imagine.

It is impossible to summarize the riches of this large yet concise book, but the flavor of it may be seen from a quotation:

"An observer in 1967 might well have thought that each of the superpowers was pursuing policies which, apart from any moral or ideological considerations, were anachronistic. In the main the Soviet Union was still behaving . . . as if accession of yet another country to the Communist bloc would represent a gain in real power. By the same token the United States, though her leaders now appreciated the existence of divergent strains in world Communism, considered prevention of the Communist takeover of a small Southeast Asian country of such decisive importance that she was pouring into the task men and resources on a scale surpassing her effort in the Korean War. Each Great Power was becoming a slave to its past commitments, to a rhetoric that no longer corresponded to its national interests rationally defined . . ." (pp. 740-41.)

Only rarely and indirectly does the author pass from description to possible prescription, as in the conclusion of the above cited paragraph:

"It was surely exquisite irony that only from Peking came voices alleging that, if it existed, would be a rational policy: united

by their fear of China, the Chinese said, Soviet revisionists and American imperialists were in collusion to end the war in Vietnam and isolate China."

It is to be hoped that this work of distinguished scholarship and absorbing interest will find a wide readership not only among scholars but with the general public.

ALLEN MCCONNELL '44

Both Adam Ulam and Allen McConnell are professors of Russian Studies. The former is at Harvard and the latter is at Queens.

Jewish Americans: Three Generations in a Jewish Community. By Sidney Goldstein and Calvin Goldscheider. 274 pages. Prentice-Hall. \$5.95 cloth; \$3.50 paper.

This book represents a singular contribution in the Sociology of Religion. With the exception of Lenski's *The Religious Factor* and the more recent work of Block and Stark (*American Piety*), well planned and executed scientific studies of religion in America have been rare. Goldstein and Goldscheider bring to their study of the Providence Jewish community the well honed tools of the demographer combined with the insights gained by being members of the community under study.

The major focus of the volume is the change that has taken place in the structure of the Jewish community over three generations. Changes are inferred by comparisons of first generation immigrants with the native-born second and third generations. The data came from interviews conducted with adults in 1,420 Jewish households during the spring of 1963, a number representing approximately 25 per cent of the households in the community.

One of the strong points of the study is that the authors combed the membership lists of all known Jewish organizations in the community, both religious and secular, in constructing their initial list of Jewish families. Although some people identifying themselves as Jews may have been missed,



ETHNIC GROUPS IN AMERICAN LIFE SERIES

it is more likely that persons omitted were those who had ceased to identify themselves or be identified by others as Jews.

In 11 very readable chapters, Goldstein and Goldscheider describe the educational and occupational structure of the community, marriage and fertility patterns, intermarriage and conversion, and religious behavior at synagogue and at home.

They find that although the Jewish community has become more integrated into the larger community over three generations, this integration does not mean that its sense of identity or community has weakened. For example, the rate of intermarriage is higher among the young, the third generation, and suburbanites. However, the rate of conversion of the non-Jewish spouse and the proportion of children of such marriages being raised as Jews are higher for these same groups. Overall, the direction of changes, say the authors, "appears to be the adjustment of American Jewry to the American way of life, creating a meaningful balance between Jewishness and Americanism."

It is in their discussion of intermarriage that the authors make an inference that their data do not really support. "Among those (males) 40 to 59, almost 25 per cent of all those married more than once were intermarried, in contrast to only four per cent of those married only once. Obviously, instability of marriage is very much associated with intermarriage." Without knowing either the religion of the partner in the first marriage or how the marriage was terminated (death or divorce), this statement seems a bit strong.

Readers who are technically oriented will be somewhat disappointed to find that the numbers upon which many percentages are based are not provided, and those that are appear in appendix tables. However, the authors volunteer to provide additional data to anyone requesting it, and their method of presenting the data makes their discussion much easier to follow.

Sociologists and non-sociologists alike will find in *Jewish Americans* a fascinating, well-written portrait of the Providence Jewish community. It is hoped that other scholars will see this work as a model for the study of other religious or ethnic communities in America.

STEPHEN L. FINNER, Ph.D. '68

Professor Goldstein is chairman of Brown's Department of Anthropology and Sociology; Professor Goldscheider, A.M. '63, Ph.D. '64, a faculty member at the University of California in Berkeley, is visiting professor at Hebrew University in Jerusalem. Professor Finner teaches at the University of Delaware.

The Growth of a Party System in Ceylon.

By Calvin A. Woodward, Ph. D. '67.
Brown University Press. 338 pages. \$8.50.

If Ceylon were a larger country and were not so isolated geographically, it would clearly be one of the wonders of the so-called Third World. In terms of its

political development it is one of the few newly independent countries within the Commonwealth, not to mention the developing countries, which has remained more or less true to the general British parliamentary democracy concept.

Since one is prone to think of the British having left behind at the time of independence in 1948 a fully implemented and smoothly functioning system, which was not the case, the achievement is even more significant. Professor Calvin Woodward has contributed a valuable scholarly effort on how this praiseworthy parliamentary democracy has been functioning in its first two decades of existence.

Since the next general elections will take place before the summer of 1970—the campaign is already under way as this review is being written—it would seem incumbent on Prof. Woodward to bring out at least a monograph on the significance of the 1970 general election results once they are in. The basic reference work which is contained in this book should endure for some time, and the sort of periodic updating suggested above should be available to students of Ceylon, rather than having them wait 10 years or so for a scholarly updating of overall developments.

In chronological order and then in a most useful "Conclusion" section, the basic dynamics of Ceylon's party system solidification are discussed, and the end results he praises so much are all the more plausible because Prof. Woodward is not prone to over-emphasize the accompanying "economic strains" as one often finds being done. To him it has been the process of moving from "notable-determined" to public-molded parties, with voters using mass franchise "purposely to control parties."

The result is parties whose overall programs are more important than the sum total of personal influence and which have been quick to learn the lessons of defeat. While the "notables" are mainly those of 20 years back (one can even include Mrs. Bandaranaike as heir to her husband), they are now less hostile to one another, social integration has been aided, and both major parties have even been wooing the Tamils more of late.

There would seem to be one omission in the coverage of Ceylon politics, i.e., where do local elections and municipal government fit into the picture? Prof. Woodward has given well documented evidence to show that legislative means have been used since 1948 to strengthen the trend toward major party domination of politics, a key factor being the discrimination against non-party independent candidates, who are forced to put up a much larger monetary "deposit" when contesting parliamentary seats. But one does not know if this applies to local elections (in India, for example, deposits are required for all elections but there is no discrimination between party and independent candidates).

Perusing some newspapers from Ceylon recently I noticed that in a series of recent municipal elections (including Colombo), independents got an average of 15 percent of the popular vote. While this need not surprise us nor need it necessarily erode Prof. Woodward's basic contentions and theories on "national" politics, some mention of local politics should have been included in his account, to round out the picture.

One can rightfully say that Prof. Woodward predicted the United National Party and Sri Lanka Freedom Party dominance which is taking place in these, the first general elections since 1965. From press reports the two one-party dominated coalitions seem stronger than ever, and the trend he highlighted toward a predominance of straight two-way parliamentary seat contests is also more marked, with the United National Party and Sri Lanka Freedom Party both contesting more seats themselves. This is not to say that this will continue indefinitely, but even if Ceylon were to vote itself a swing to the democratic left, the chances for roughly the same type of repeat contest the next time around seem fairly certain. Even the long mooted move to republic status could be taken in stride.

The observer in India cannot help but note a longing towards a more stable, polarized political spectrum, and Ceylon is seen by many as a miniature India with relatively similar economic, communal, linguistic, educational and social problems. It is clear that more comparative work is needed in the basic prerequisites to steady development of democracy in a country given almost all the framework but little of the content upon independence. In short, could we not have more Ceylons?

KENNETH A. KURZE '58

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Briefer Mention

Professor Hyatt H. Waggoner of Brown's English department, chairman of the Committee on American Civilization, has brought out the third edition of his *Hawthorne: Selected Tales and Sketches*. Although this edition has a new Introduction, Prof. Waggoner has fortunately reprinted his seminal introduction from the first edition (1950). Holt, Rinehart and Winston.

Prentice-Hall has just published *Computer Data Processing and Programming*, by Thomas R. Gildersleeve '52. Vice-President of Newkirk, Gildersleeve, Prendergast and Associates, Inc., an information-services education and consultation organization, Gildersleeve is also co-author of *System Design for Computer Applications* (1963).

The sports scene

Hope springs, as they say

If you listen to the coaches, there will be a number of pleasant afternoons this spring for Brown athletic teams. Hopes are especially high in baseball, where second-year coach Bill Livesey is coming off a 16-13-1 season, and in lacrosse, where Cliff Stevenson has an Ivy League title to defend.

Livesey will welcome back with open arms three of last season's starting hurlers, Bob Thorley, Bob Flanders, and Fred Armenti. There are other veterans back, including Bryan Marini at third, Dick MacAdams at second, Dean Hoag behind the plate and Billy Kahn, last year an outfielder but perhaps a first baseman this spring.

Normally, a coach would be sitting on cloud nine with this sort of situation. But Coach Livesey feels that there are some problems. For example, the pitching isn't that deep for a team playing a 34-game schedule in six weeks.

Then, too, there isn't very much talent coming up from the 4-6 Cub team to replace such players as Dan Stewart, who led the team in home runs and runs-batted-in, John Rallis, a three-year veteran at first base, and shortstop Hal Phillips, who made only four errors all season.

Perhaps the outstanding sophomore prospect is Bob Wieck, who played the outfield last year. Wieck was an infielder in high school, and he may be shifted to short this season to fill Phillips' shoes. He's a switch hitter with good size, speed, and power.

But someone once said that baseball is 75 percent pitching, and this is where the success of this year's Bruin team may rest. Thorley was 4-3 last year with a 2.80 earned run average and a club high of 55 strikeouts. Armenti was 4-2 with a 3.00 ERA, while Flanders, also an outfielder, was 3-3 and had a 3.59 ERA.

Additional help is expected from Rick Shainker, who is back after missing a season. He fires hard, has good control, and could help. The Cubs are sending along Al DeCuir and Mike Werner.

One of the major changes in the Ivy League baseball schedule this year is the introduction of doubleheaders on Saturdays. As a result, each team will play 14 games within the league instead of the previous nine.

Coach Livesey is frank to give credit for this innovation to former Bruin baseball coach, Stan Ward.

"Knowing what the basketball coaches had done to better their league, Stan was

instrumental in having the league's baseball coaches get together on an annual basis," Livesey says. "He made this move five years ago, and the results of these meetings are reflected not only in this revised schedule but also in a number of other long-needed refinements."

Ward, along with Tony Lupien of Dartmouth, was the one who worked out a very complex rotating schedule, one which will make the league more enjoyable for the participants and prevent a team from winning the championship with a single outstanding pitcher.

The new schedule has been introduced with no loss of class time and a minimum of added expense. Single games still will be played on Friday, with doubleheaders played Saturday. Each season, a team will drop one double-header opponent and pick up a new one. At the start of the fifth year, the teams will revert back to the original 1970 schedule and begin all over again.

According to Coach Livesey, the freshman baseball team will be much stronger this season. Pitching help is expected from Bob Lukas, a 6-2, 195-pounder from Long Island, where he was All-Nassau

Coach Bill Livesey: Waiting to see how the pitching holds up



Robert Reichley

County and All-Daily News City, and Dave Skowronski, also from the Island. Dan Swartz, first baseman-outfielder, was a former Hearst All-Star from Massachusetts.

Last spring, Coach Cliff Stevenson earned a share of the Ivy League lacrosse crown. This season, he'd like it all to himself.

One of the reasons for Stevenson's optimism is the exceptionally strong front line of seniors Bob Anthony and Rick Buck and junior Bob Scalise. Anthony had 54 points as a sophomore and 40 last year and ranks fifth on Brown's all-time scoring list. Buck led the team in assists last year with 25 and Scalise paced the club in goals scored with 28.

The top midfield unit of juniors Dean Rollins and Rupert Scofield and sophomore Jeff Riley also is strong. However, the team's main strength is at defense, where Stevenson has seniors Bruce Pitt and Dale Winzer, junior Marc Jacobs, and three hungry sophomores pushing for positions. Junior Bill Abraham in the goal is rated highly by Stevenson.

The steady stream of strong freshman clubs should continue. Some of the men to watch on the Cub team include Stephen Russo (attack) and Len Pepi (midfield) Massapequa, N.Y.; Bob Thunell (midfield) Levittown, N.Y.; Jeff Wagner (midfield) Northwestern High in Baltimore; Bill Spence (midfield) Montclair, N.J.; John Maglandery (defense) Gilman School, Baltimore; and goalie Jim Hahn of Dundalk High in Baltimore.

Coach Vic Michalson had his varsity crew in the new indoor tank starting with the second semester and in the water since late February. He's been pushing the men exceptionally hard because the group, although quite green, does appear to have some potential.

Eric Benson, who stroked the varsity in 1968 but sat out the 1969 season, is the only senior on the team. For the first time in several years there will be depth at stroke. In addition to Benson, the position includes junior Bill Haggerty, who stroked last year's varsity boat; sophomore Todd Craun, and Nick Lamphere up from the JV boat.

There are only four men back from the boat that finished the 1969 season. In addition to Haggerty at stroke, this group includes Capt. Phil Walker, Steve Stage, and Ron Boemker. Also returning is coxswain Al Coulman, who made the varsity boat for the last race of the year at Syracuse.

"We have depth at stroke, a critical seat, and we do have some competition for positions for the first time in a few years," Michalson says. "The chances are fair for a good season."

The Bennett brothers, of hockey fame, will be the backbone of the tennis team, along with junior Don Smith. Last year's doubles combination of Curt Bennett and Smith proved to be one of the strongest in New England. Co-Capt. Jeff Kaplan, junior Pete Gutterman, and sophomore Chuck Johnson also will play a leading role in what could be a slightly improved tennis team.

If Coach Allan Soares could play freshmen, he'd have one of the finest golf teams in the East. Among the members of the freshman class are Dick Stevens of Watertown, Conn. (Taft School) and Tyler Chase, son of Ben Chase '38 of Orange, Conn. Stevens won the Eastern Inter-scholastics 1968 and Chase duplicated this feat last spring.

Unfortunately, this year's varsity won't have the manpower to post a winning record. The three leading players are Capt. Jim Pagos, junior Andy Robertson, and sophomore Bill Rolland.

"If I could only stay around one more year, I'd suddenly blossom forth as a great golf coach," says Soares, who will be dropping his golfing duties when he becomes head varsity hockey coach.

Bennett All-American

Curt Bennett, one of Brown's all-time hockey greats, has been named to the All-American first team as selected by the American Hockey Coaches Association.

The 6-2, 180-pounder from Cranston thus becomes the fourth Bruin to gain All-American recognition in the post-World War II period. He follows in the footsteps of Bobby Wheeler '52, Bob Gaudreau '66, and Wayne Small '68.

Bennett's 135 career points place him

fourth on Brown's all-time scoring list, behind Don Sennott '52 (159), Wheeler (149), and Small (144). During the 1969-70 season, Bennett led the Ivy League in scoring with 30 points and was the second leading scorer in the East.

The high standing that Bennett achieved in career scoring is especially remarkable in that he played at defense during his first two varsity seasons.

There were other honors this spring for Bennett and senior goalie, Don McGinnis. Both men were named to the first teams in the All-Ivy and All-East selections. Bennett was a repeater on the All-Ivy team, while McGinnis made the top unit for the first time.

Known as "The Cat," McGinnis had 767 saves in 24 games for a 3.29 goals-against average. He had 60 saves against Dartmouth and 56 in the game against Cornell at Ithaca.

Fullerton dinner planned

Sharpe Refectory will be the scene of a dinner honoring retiring hockey coach Jim Fullerton on Friday, May 1. The affair is being sponsored by the Brown Hockey Association, the Brown Club of Rhode Island, and the Associated Alumni.

Westcott E. S. Moulton '31, a two-time All-American at Brown and currently

alumni secretary at Williston Academy, will serve as toastmaster. The speakers will include former President Barnaby C. Keeney, representing Brown's hockey fans; Bob Gaudreau '66, representing the players; Rod McGarry '61, representing the Hockey Association; and a fellow member of the Ivy League coaching fraternity.

There will be a social hour prior to the dinner on the grounds at the rear of the new Alumni House at 159 George St. In the event of inclement weather, this event will be held in the Arnold and Bigelow Lounges in the West Quadrangle.

William E. Corrigan, Jr., '58 is chairman of the dinner committee. He is assisted by Jake Russo of the Hockey Association, Gus Saunders '42 and Ed Bromage '27 of the Brown Club of Rhode Island, and Paul Mackesey '32 and Dave Zuccini '55 of the Associated Alumni.

Reservations may be made by contacting the Alumni Office, 159 George St., or through members of the committee.

Remembering 1969-70

With 11 victories in the last 12 games, the hockey team nailed down second place in the Ivy League and gained the sixth-seeded berth in the Eastern College Athletic Conference playoffs.

Brown's overall record was 16-8-1, the third best mark in Coach Jim Fullerton's 15-year career on College Hill. Only the 21-9 NCAA team of 1964-65 and the 16-7-1 club of 1962-63 had better records. And the second place Ivy finish was Brown's sixth in the last 15 years, to go along with the Ivy crown won in 1964-65.

For Coach Fullerton in his final season at Brown, 1969-70 provided a fitting finish to a brilliant career. Even the fact that the Bears were eliminated from the ECACs by Clarkson in a 6-5 overtime thriller could take nothing away from the luster of the campaign just concluded.

Brown hockey buffs had many moments to remember from 1969-70. Perhaps the most poignant came just before opening face-off on March 7, the night of the final home game. The SRO crowd roared its approval as the Bruin seniors were introduced, individually, for the final time.

The applause was especially loud and long for two of Meehan's favorites, Don McGinnis, one of the East's finest goalies, and Curt Bennett, a sure-fire All-American.

But the loudest cheers came when Fullerton, honored by the Brown Hockey Association and the Dartmouth squad, stepped on the ice and, turning slowly, waved his farewells to all four sections of

As a finale to everything else Curt Bennett did for Brown hockey this year, he was named to the coaches' All-American team—the fourth Bruin to win that honor.



Michael Boyer

the rink. The ovation lasted a full four minutes.

On such a night, the game itself can sometimes be an afterthought. The 7-5 victory over Dartmouth was anything but that.

Curt Bennett, in his Meehan swan song, had four goals and two assists, bringing him from seventh to fourth on the all-time scoring list. This is an amazing record since Curt played his first two years as a defenseman before being shifted to center for his senior season.

All together, the Bennett brothers accounted for six of Brown's seven goals. Sophomore John Bennett, an excellent hockey player, chipped in with two goals and three assists in his final performance on the same line with his brother and Rich McLaughlin, another Cranston East teammate.

A legitimate "hat trick" in hockey is three consecutive goals, by original definition. Although in recent years the designation has gone to anyone scoring three goals in a game. Curt Bennett had his final collegiate hat trick against the Indians, with his three straight goals coming in the first period.

Clarkson, Brown's quarter-final foe, was 21-6 on the season and is a team traditionally tough on its small home rink in Potsdam, N.Y.

Although Brown dominated the action in the opening period, Clarkson took a 2-1 lead, which it upped to 5-2 at the end of two periods.

Then the Bruins, making a final effort to get back in the game, struck for three goals in 39 seconds to tie it, 5-5. Curt Bennett scored on a breakaway at 10:42; John Bennett deflected home Curt's cross-ice pass at 10:50; and Frank Sacheli scored on a face-off in the Clarkson end at 11:21, knotting the count at 5-5. Clarkson's winning goal at the 12 second mark of overtime came when a Bruin defenseman couldn't control a bounding puck and McGinnis was left helpless in the cage.

For the season, Curt Bennett had 26 goals and 37 assists for 63 points. His brother John was 24-19-43 and McLaughlin was 6-27-33. Junior Connie Schmidt had 27 points on nine goals and 18 assists.

Allan Soares, who will move up to replace Fullerton next winter, had an 8-8-1 record in his final season as Cub coach. However, the club was not especially strong and didn't post an Ivy victory.

Soares feels that he has some scoring help coming up in the persons of Dick Lay (14-12-26), Ray Tiernan (9-17-26), and Mike Powers (11-12-23) and some defensive strength from Capt. Dick Stevens and Doug Allworth. Another good prospect is Pete Menard, who scored 12 points in half a season. He is the son of former hockey great, George Menard '50, currently coaching at St. Lawrence.

Ivy League hockey should be much stronger next season, according to Soares.

Yale loses one man and had a 14-7 freshman team. Penn graduates two and had a freshman team that lost only once to Harvard. The Dartmouth freshmen were 18-3 and the varsity graduates only four. The Harvard freshman lost only once, Cornell was undefeated, and Princeton's freshman team was 14-4.

Coach Gerry Alaimo's first year as basketball coach wasn't nearly as successful as Fullerton's final year as hockey mentor. The overall record was 6-20 and the Ivy mark 3-11, good for seventh spot in the league.

Despite the fact that he had only six varsity players for the final month of the season, Coach Alaimo guided his team to a 79-72 decision over Harvard and forced Providence College (68-66) and URI (69-66) down to the wire. Both the Friars and Rams were rated among the top four teams in New England and had vastly superior personnel.

Looking to next season, Coach Alaimo hopes to have a more representative team, with the holdovers from this season supplemented by some good prospects up from the strong 11-9 Cub team.

Three of the men Alaimo will have back next winter are outstanding basketball players by Brown standards. Arnie Berman, the 6-7 sophomore, scored 469 points, an average of 18 points a game. He led the team in rebounding with 286 and was among the top 10 nationally with an .848 foul shooting percentage on 189 of 223.

Bill Kolkmeier, another 6-7 sophomore, was perhaps the most versatile player on the team. At 6-7 he was quick enough to

play effective defense on the small man and strong enough to play the big forward inside. He is a fine shooter from 15 to 18 feet out, a good rebounder, and he has the ball-handling ability to bring the ball up court or act as a middle man against the zone press.

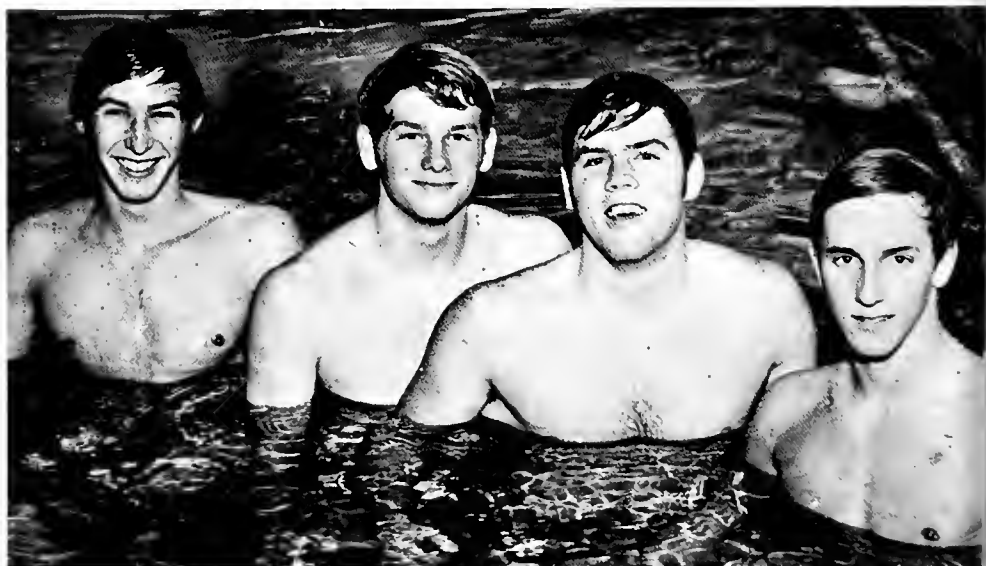
Kolkmeier was especially effective as a defensive player, drawing the opponent's top offensive player in each game. He held Petri of Princeton to single figures in both games, but perhaps his finest performance came in Brown's finale when he held John Fultz, the third leading scorer in URI history, to two shots and one basket in the first half.

Rusty Tyler, a 6-4 junior guard, had 388 points for a 14.9 average, but over the final half of the season he averaged close to 20 points per game. He became one of the most feared one-on-one offensive guards in the Ivy League and should have an outstanding senior season.

Coach Alaimo will get at least two good guards from his freshman team to team with Tyler and Oscar Colvin, who played briefly this winter. Bob Nelson showed a fine shooting touch from outside and led the Cubs in scoring with 296 points. Nelson stands 6-4, while his running mate at guard, Bob Hansen, is 6-3. Hansen, who came strong at the end of the season, scored 209 points and, perhaps more important, showed a take-charge attitude that next year's varsity will need.

Roy Stiff, a 6-9 center, will play a great deal next winter, although he is perhaps another year away. Ernie Roenbeck is also a possibility at center, where Brown needs

The freshman 400-yard freestyle team that set a Cub record of 3:19.77 includes, left to right, Eric Schrier, Jeff Shinn, John Colnon, and Lance Keigwin. Coach Joe Watmough says that Schrier and Keigwin have exceptional potential and are of Olympic caliber.



some offensive help. Rich Cureton, a quick 6-6 cornerman who was the second leading scorer with 234 points, should help the varsity's forward line considerably. He led the Cubs in rebounding with 155.

Although the swimming team ended with a disappointing 3-8 record and an 11th place finish in the New Englands, senior Cy Miller placed second in the 100-yard butterfly in the post-season competition. Gary Haag of Amherst won the 100-yard butterfly in the New Englands in 53.51, while Miller was a touch behind at 54.55.

In the same meet, two Brown freshman teams set Cub records. A medley relay unit of Lance Keigwin, Tim Clements, Jeff Shinn, and Eric Schrier finished second in the 400-yard medley relay in 3:53.01, which broke the Cub record of 4:01.5 set in 1966.

A team of Schrier, John Conlon, Shinn, and Keigwin won the 400-yard freestyle relay in 3:19.77, breaking the Brown freshman record of 3:24.37.

The wrestling team, coached by Mike Koval, finished with four straight victories to bring the final record to 6-9. In the New Englands, the Bruins were sixth.

Junior Serge Brunner at 123 and sophomore Frank Walsh at heavyweight each ended the regular season with 12-3-1 records. Capt. Rob Davidson (134) was 10-2-1, while junior Steve Batty (177) was 10-7. As has been the case in recent years, the problems with this year's varsity was a lack of manpower. Several meets were lost when the Bruins were forced to forfeit between 15 to 20 points because there was no one available to take the mat.

Frank Walsh went to the finals of the New Englands before losing to Randy Hooks of UConn. He pinned two opponents on his way to the finals. Brunner and Mike Pera (118) each took a third place.

Tim Hough (134) from Coram, N.Y., had a perfect 8-0 record for the freshman wrestlers. Steve Schudt (177) of Mentor, O., and Dave Milam (191) from Indianapolis each finished 10-2.

The situation in track didn't improve much last winter, with the varsity finishing 3-6 and the Cubs 3-7.

Senior Greg Ouellette, one of the top men in the East in the long jump, went undefeated in that event during the winter and earned a fifth place finish in the IC4A's. His leap of 23-6 in that meet shattered his own Brown mark for the third time this season.

Jim Robbins, the school recordholder in the high hurdles, captured a sixth place in the Heps. Sophomore Doug Price established a new Brown record for the shot put with a toss of 54-1½.

At the freshman level, Bruce Miller from Wayne, Pa., set a new high jump record with a leap of 6-6. He also entered in the high hurdles, mile relay, and shot put events. Walt Haggstrom from Raynham, Mass., is considered a good prospect in the long jump, where he consistently exceeded 20 feet. But overall, the Cubs didn't appear to have either the quantity or quality to make any substantial change in the fortunes of Brown track. J. B.

Ivy League standings

Hockey

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Cornell	12	0	0	24	87	23
Brown	8	3	1	17	63	41
Harvard	8	4	0	16	67	33
Dartmouth	4	8	0	8	52	77
Princeton	3	8	1	6	40	71
Penn	3	9	0	6	38	67
Yale	3	9	0	6	37	69

Basketball

	W	L	PF	PA
Penn	14	0	1154	918
Columbia	11	3	1053	863
Princeton	9	5	978	892
Dartmouth	7	7	1036	1082
Yale	7	7	1031	1049
Cornell	4	10	928	1047
Brown	3	11	859	1015
Harvard	1	13	1035	1208

Wrestling

	W	L	Pts.	PF	PA
Princeton	6	0	12	150	56
Penn	5	1	10	132	71
Cornell	4	2	8	121	96
Yale	3	3	6	109	104
Harvard	2	4	4	100	113
Columbia	1	5	2	85	127
Brown	0	6	0	55	175

Sports Shorts

Joseph Faragalli, former football captain at Villanova, has been named to Coach Len Jardine's staff, replacing Jim Colletto as offensive line coach.

A 1954 graduate of Villanova, with a B.S. in education, Faragalli was named to the All-East team in 1952 as a tackle. From 1957 to 1961, he was head football coach at St. Thomas More High School in Philadelphia. He served as line coach at Villanova from 1962 to 1966, and for the past two seasons he was the line coach for the Canadian Football League's Winnipeg Blue Bombers. He is married and is the father of three children.

In another coaching appointment, Athletic Director Jack Heffernan announced that Jack Ferreira will become the new freshman hockey coach, effective July 1. He replaces Allan Soares, who was named varsity hockey coach earlier this spring when Jim Fullerton retired.

Ferreira was an All-American goalie at Boston University, where he also earned All-New England and All-East honors several seasons. He still holds the ECAC record for shutouts in a single season with eight.

The former La Salle High School star from Providence received a B.S. in secondary education from B.U. in 1966 and served as assistant hockey coach the following year.

Ferreira entered the service in 1967, and while stationed at West Point he piloted the Plebes to a 12-4-1 record and

coordinated all aspects of the recruiting program. This year he has been at Princeton, where his freshman team had a 10-5 record.

Jack Dillon '60, who had been head football coach at Rhode Island's Hendricken High the last three years, also is joining Coach Jardine's staff. During his brief high school career, Dillon's teams were 18-8-1. In 1968, Hendricken won the Class A championship with an 8-1 record, while last fall his club finished second with a 7-2 mark.

The varsity swimming team set two school records in the New England Swimming Championships at Springfield College this spring. A team of Larry Rosenberg, Marc Christman, Cy Miller, and Steve Thomas was clocked in at 3:50.3 in the 400-yard medley relay, cutting 1.6 seconds off the old record set a year ago by Christman, Miller, Thomas, and Vance Salter. Earlier, Dave Speth, Pete Czekanski, Rich Davidson, and Steve Thomas had set a new Brown record of 8:05.4 in the 800-yard freestyle event.

Sophomore Arnie Berman shattered Ed Tooley's 1955 record of 168 free throws (272 attempts) this winter by converting 189 of 223 tries to finish ninth nationally. The 6-7 cornerman scored 20 points or more on 12 occasions, and his 469 points is the third highest season mark in Brown history. Mike Cingiser '62 had 492 points as a senior, while Joe Tebo '58 had 541 points during his sophomore season. Berman was the Ivy League's leading free throw shooter, second leading rebounder, and sixth highest scorer. He was an honorable mention choice on the All-Ivy team.

Baaron B. Pittenger, director of sports information at Harvard since 1959, has been promoted to the position of associate director of athletics effective July 1. An honorary member of the Class of 1950 at Brown, "Pitt" served as DSI on College Hill for four years before moving on to Harvard.

Last spring, the baseball team came up with a portable indoor batting cage for use in Marvel Gym. This year, Coach Bill Livesey added another element to his pre-season indoor training equipment—a batting practice machine which doled out fast balls and curves with remarkable accuracy.

The *Brown Daily Herald* released a hockey team of the decade this past winter, a team that includes some of the finest players in Brown's hockey history. The idea for the team came from Ed Caha, senior member of the sports staff, who sent questionnaires to selected members of the faculty, administration, and alumni who have been close to the hockey scene.

The forward line on the decade team includes Terry Chapman '65, Dennis Macks '67, and Wayne Small '66. The defensemen are Bob Gaudreau '66 and Curt Bennett '70 and the goalie is Rod McGarry '61. Any complaints?

Brown Clubs

Nostalgia was the theme of the 8th annual family basketball dinner held before 120 alumni and friends at the Brown Faculty Club and sponsored by the Brown Club of Rhode Island.

The popular Bob Morris, who coached at Brown from 1947 to 1954, was the guest of honor, and many of his former players made the journey back to Brown to pay tribute to their former mentor.

Among those returning were Frank "Moe" Mahoney '50, one of Brown's all-time greats; Fred Kozak '50, Ernie Corner '47, Jim Tyrrell '48, Ned Corcoran '50, Dave Thurrott '52, Zeke Creswell '52, Manager Harold Demopulos '46, and Earl Shannon, who played for Coach Morris at Pawtucket High before going on to an illustrious career at the University of Rhode Island.

Speakers included Alumni Secretary Paul F. Mackesey '32, Athletic Director Jack Heffernan '28, and Mahoney. Toastmaster Jay Barry '50 read letters from two of Coach Morris' former pupils who were not able to return—Lou Murgo '54, Brown's third leading career scorer with 1,147 points, and Joe Paterno '50, head football coach at Penn State.

Chairman Jack Marshall presented the guest with a large silver bowl suitably inscribed, while assistant chairman Gus Saunders '42 made a special presentation to Mrs. Morris.

The Brown Club of Rhode Island's annual dinner and golf outing will be held Thursday, May 21, at the Metacomet Country Club in East Providence. Chairman Harold Demopulos has announced that the Williams Trophy, donated by the late Howard D. Williams '17, will be competed for this year for the first time at this outing by the two top foursomes from the Brown Club of Rhode Island and the South Shore Brown Club.

The annual track dinner, also sponsored by the club, was held on March 21 at the Turks Head Club in Providence. Dave Farley '64, former Bruin captain, served as master of ceremonies for Chairman Ed Bromage, Jr., '27.

The Old Timers Baseball game will be held on Saturday afternoon of Commencement week-end as part of the Alumni Field Day. Co-Chairman Walt Jusczyk '41 and Andy Anderson '50 have promised to try and bring in a pair of former major league hurlers to bolster their respective aging squads.

On March 24, members of the Boston Brown Club turned out in large numbers for the spring luncheon, featuring three Brown undergraduates discussing "What's Going On At Brown and Pembroke?"

Included in the group was Beverly Hodgson P'70, former editor of the *Brown Daily Herald*, G. Douglas Hurley '71, vice-president of the Cammarian Club, and William Soriano '71, a fullback on last fall's football team.

Vice-President Ron Wolk took a short trip through Florida in late March, visiting three Brown Clubs in a four-day swing.

Wolk's first stop was St. Petersburg, where he addressed the Florida West Coast Brown Club on March 23. From there, the vice-president moved to a meeting of the Southwest Florida Brown Club in Naples on the 25th and one in Fort Lauderdale on the 26th, the latter a joint session of the Gold Coast Brown and the Palm Beach County Brown clubs.

At each of his stops, Vice-President

Wolk answered questions about Brown's new president, Donald F. Hornig. He also spoke about the progress of the Program for the Seventies Capital Gifts Campaign.

Starting April 10, the Brown Club of Philadelphia has reserved a weekly table at Poor Richard's Club, 1319 Locust St., Philadelphia, for any alumnus who wishes to join classmates and friends there for lunch. The informal Friday luncheons start at 12 noon.

The Brown University Club in New York has welcomed Beth Harrington P'61 as its new executive secretary. She came from New Haven, where she had been a bridal consultant, to keep the Gotham Club functioning and to expand its activities and membership.

For the second year in a row, Brown trounced Yale in the New York Ivy League bridge competition. Paul Abramson '49 served as captain of the team.

Coach Bob Morris, right, gives last-minute instructions to three of his former pupils at the Brown Club of Rhode Island's annual basketball dinner. Left to right are Dave Thurrott '52, Earl Shannon URI '46, and Frank "Moe" Mahoney '50.



Nine seek alumni trustee nominations

Ballots have been distributed to 26,300 alumni who are asked to nominate two alumni and one alumna as candidates for the position of alumni trustee.

The ballots also will offer alumni the opportunity to vote for such other key positions within the Associated Alumni as regional director and representative on the athletic advisory council.

Actually, the alumni body nominates the three trustees and the Corporation considers the nominations at its June meeting to make the election official.

For the benefit of alumni who are about to fill in their punch cards, the *Monthly* provides the following brief biographical sketch of the candidates competing for nominations as alumni trustees.

Bette Lipkin Brown P'46

The wife of Howard G. Brown '39, Mrs. Brown is chairman of the Providence Alumnae Solicitation Committee for the Program for the Seventies and vice-president of the Rhode Island Philharmonic Orchestra. In the past, she has served as co-chairman of the Brown-Pembroke Commencement Pops Concert Committee, chairman of the Pembroke Central Scholarship Committee, and chairman of the Children's Concert Committee of the R.I. Philharmonic.

Alexander A. DiMartino '29

A businessman, DiMartino is president of Plantations Steel Co., Providence. He also is president of General Engineering Co., and secretary-treasurer of Aetna Bridge Co. Active in his community, DiMartino is board chairman of the R.I. Heritage Hall of Fame and chairman of the Narragansett Redevelopment Agency. At the University, he is a past president of the Associated Alumni, past president of the Brown Club of Rhode Island, founder and director of the Naples (Fla.) Brown Club, and a director of the Brown Football Association.

Robert A. Fearon '51

Fearon is president and creative director of Friedlich, Fearon and Strohmeier of New York. He is a former corporate advertising manager with IBM and a former international promotion director of *Time*. Several years ago, Fearon produced the major fund raising booklet for the John F. Kennedy Memorial Library. He is a vice-president and director of the Fairfield County Brown Club and a former director of the Associated Alumni. Fearon has been especially active in the Brown University Fund and in the Alumni Secondary Schools Program.

Harry R. Hauser '53

Vice-President, secretary, and general counsel for the Hotel Corporation of America, Hauser had been an attorney with Sperry Rand Corp., 1959-61. Active in the

Brown Club of Boston, he has served as executive vice-president and director of its Alumni Secondary Schools Program. Hauser has served as a member of the board of directors of the Associated Alumni, team captain for the Program for the Seventies, and as vice-president of his class.

Elliot E. Maxwell '68

Maxwell is assistant director of admissions and financial aid at Hampshire College, Amherst, Mass. During his undergraduate days, he was a Francis Wayland Scholar, a member of Phi Beta Kappa, and winner of the Samuel T. Arnold Fellowship for study in England. He was a member of the University Curriculum Committee, class marshal, and co-chairman of the Brown Summer Intern Program. He was co-author, with Ira Magaziner '69, of the so-called Maxwell-Magaziner report on curriculum reform which served as the basis of the changes made in the curriculum by the faculty last spring.

Jean E. Miller P'49

Long active in educational circles, Miss Miller has been headmistress at St. Timothy's School in Stevenson, Md., since 1964. She also serves as a member of the board of directors of the National Association of Independent Schools. Prior to accepting her current position, she was assistant to the headmaster of the Masters School, Dobbs Ferry, N.Y. She is a former member of the Washington, D.C., and Westchester Pembroke College clubs.

John O'L. Nolan '36

Dr. Nolan is chief of surgery at Connecticut Veterans Hospital, visiting surgeon at St. Francis Hospital, Hartford, and consulting surgeon at the Institute of Living, Hartford. He is a past president of the Connecticut Chapter, American College of Surgeons. Dr. Nolan is the founder and president of the Pee Wee Hockey program in Hartford. He served as president of the Brown Club of Hartford from 1965 to 1967 and as a regional director of the Associated Alumni from 1965 to 1969.

Stephen H. Romansky '66

A candidate for an M.A. in urban planning and metropolitan government at George Washington University, Romansky is also the program specialist for New Town Development, Community and Environmental Affairs Division, Office of Economic Opportunity in Washington, D.C. He had been a research assistant and associate to the publisher of *The New Republic* magazine. As an undergraduate Romansky was president of his class, president of the Faunce House Board of Governors, and chairman of the Brown Student Bicentennial Committee.

Carol Kilbourne Sauers P'54

Dr. Sauers is assistant professor in the department of chemistry at Douglass College, Rutgers University. Her doctorate came from the University of Illinois. As an undergraduate, she was a member of Brownbrokers Board and Phi Beta Kappa. Active in community affairs, Dr. Sauers has served as president and treasurer of Pine Grove Manor Cooperative Nursery School, taught in children's programs, and served as a member of the Unitarian Society of New Brunswick. She has written 15 scientific articles and patents.

Candidates for Alumni Trustee, top row: Bette L. Brown, Alexander A. DiMartino, Robert A. Fearon; middle row: Harry R. Hauser, Elliot E. Maxwell, Jean E. Miller; bottom row: John O'L. Nolan, Stephen H. Romansky, and Carol K. Sauers.



Brunonians far and near

'06 Joseph L. Wheeler is back in Vermont, after spending the better part of the winter in Beaumont, Tex. While there he stayed with his youngest son, who teaches geology at Lamar State Tech. Joe expects to resume his work as part-time reference librarian at the State College, just 15 miles from his home. "Maybe I'm crazy," he writes. "But I continue to work 10 to 12 hours a day, every day, and I feel fine. May have to come to Commencement this spring on my roller skates, since I had to quit driving last year."

Charlie Jones reports that he still drives, is a bargain hunter, and does plenty of shopping. "One thing I learned at Brown years ago," he says, "was to be broke and happy at the same time. One summer some 70 years back I was caddy at Buzzards Bay Golf Course on Cape Cod. During the summer vacation I had charge of Grover Cleveland's railroad station at Gray Gables, just below Buzzards Bay. I had to flag the crossing, check the luggage, and flag the trains if I had passengers. I was 16 at the time and rode my bike nine miles each day, rain or shine, to flag the first train at 7 a.m. Mrs. Cleveland, who was very gracious, came to the station often. At the end of vacation, she sent me her card, along with a \$3 tip."

Walter Briggs sends along a copy of the *New York Sunday News* for Feb. 18 which included a picture of his granddaughter, Lydia Richardson Briggs Poole, who was president of her Pembroke class of 1966. She is currently serving as a garden guide at the Ford Foundation.

'07 In the annual class competition for the Brown University Fund, the class of '07 was the winner in the Veteran's Group with 100 percent participation. Walter C. Slade was head class agent. Herbert B. Keen has moved to 7 Bailey Hollow Rd., Stoney Brook, N.Y.

'10 Keith Mercer sends along a new address: c/o Keith Mercer Affiliates, Westmount P.O. Box 37, Westmount, Montreal 217.

'13 Louis I. Newman is the author of a libretto for the opera *Tamar and Judah*, the music for which was written by the late Marc Lavry, a distinguished Israeli composer. The opera, which is being presented this spring in New York City under the auspices of the Jewish Arts Festival committee, is based upon Rabbi Newman's play derived from Genesis 38 of the Bible, entitled "The Woman at the Wall."

'16 H. Stanford McLeod has been reelected a director of Title Guarantee Company of Rhode Island.

'17 Raymond B. Ward is a partner with Ray Ward & Son, general contractors, El Paso, Tex.

'18 Marty Donovan, former football coach at Salem (Mass.) High School, celebrated his 78th birthday on March 21. On that occasion, many of the former high school players who performed under him between 1926 and 1941 and in 1949 returned for a birthday party.

Ralph Gordon, one of the greatest punters and field goal kickers in Brown's history, is enjoying his retirement in Florida.

'19 William H. Edwards served as toastmaster last month when the Rhode Island Philharmonic Orchestra held a dinner dance to celebrate the orchestra's 25th anniversary and to honor its music director for that entire period, Francis Madeira. Bill also has been elected a member of the board of directors of Planned Parenthood of Rhode Island.

'20 A reunion flyer has been sent to all classmates as a reminder to those planning to attend the 50th reunion Memorial Day weekend.

Lou J. Balatow is working in San Antonio, Tex., as manager and secretary-treasurer of H. Steele & Co., exports and imports.

'21 The Rev. Edwin L. Thornton says that after a pastorate of more than 15 years, he has closed his work in Middletown, N.Y., to begin a pastorate with the United Baptist Church of Providence, R.I.

'22 Stuart H. Tucker, a member of the Rhode Island Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, has been elected a trustee of the national society.

Tommy Corcoran is on a committee in Washington, D.C., raising funds for the Everett M. Dirksen Library.

'23 Willard F. Johnson is pastor emeritus of Westminster Congregational Church, Spokane, Wash. Chet Worthington served as toastmaster last month when Brown held the first in a series of kickoff dinners for its "Program for the Seventies" fund drive at the Hearthstone Inn in Seekonk. In his usual fashion, Chet kept the tone light and moved the program along in good fashion for the 672 persons present.

'24 John J. McDonald retired two years ago as president and treasurer of F. B. Talbot's Express, Inc., Providence. He had been general manager for 40 years of General Trucking.

'25 Robert C. Hunt has stepped down as proprietor of Hunt's Book Store in Huntington, Long Island. He and his wife, Doris, first opened the doors of their book shop Dec. 8, 1948 when their children were through college and they were "rattling around" in a large house looking for something they could do together and enjoy. Next on the agenda for the Hunts will be some traveling.

Hugo E. Levander is "just enjoying retirement, since January of 1966, after 40 years of teaching foreign languages in the Providence high schools."

W. Easton Louttit has been reelected a director of Title Guarantee Company of Rhode Island.

Richmond H. Sweet has been elected secretary of the Rhode Island Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

'26 More than 170 of our classmates are richer by six cents than they were a month ago. Why? Because they have pocketed the stamped return envelope sent out by your class secretary. Please join the 91 who replied!

Our 44th Reunion plans are basically set. The class cocktail party will be Friday evening at 5 p.m. in Littlefield Lounge. We'll attend the Alumni Dinner Friday night and the Pops Concert on Saturday. Tickets for the Pops should be ordered through the Alumnae Office at Pembroke.

Gordon Dewart was hung. His picture, that is, was hung in the Brattleboro Outing Club, in honor of his services to that group and to the sport of tennis. He also makes the public press quite often on the editorial page, in addition to serving his church and community.

William G. Chace is a boating enthusiast in Punta Gorda, Fla., where he teaches various boating courses for the U.S. Power Squadron. He also lectures for Photo Data Institute on high-speed photography and X-rays. Bill also does a great deal of traveling with his trailer.

John H. Muller has been honored as a Fellow of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers. Dutch went to the Philippines last winter on a three-month assignment with the International Executive Service Corps, working with a communications outfit.

R. J. Payor, now a member of the Institute of Management Consultants, Inc., spends a great deal of time traveling. Bub also is senior warden of his church. His consulting firm, The Winter Co., is located in Huntington, Ky.

Ralph R. Crosby, after retirement as chairman of the board of the Old Colony Co-Operative Bank in Providence, has been appointed honorary board chairman and will continue as a director. Ralph was named chairman of the board in 1962 and retired as an active officer of Old Colony in 1969, after 40 years of distinguished service to the institution including 14 years as president, from 1947 to 1962.

'27 Edwin A. Whitehouse retired six years ago from E. R. Squibb & Sons

in New York and is now living in Marion, Mass., with a view of the harbor and Buzzards Bay. He is actively interested in town government and other local organizations.

Late last year when this magazine printed an obituary on Thornton Codington Land, it was stated that there were no known relatives. It has been brought to our attention that a number of survivors do exist, including three children: Thornton R. Land of Newfoundland, N.J., who is associated with Royal Globe Insurance Co.; Michael S. Land of Morristown, N.J., associated with Manufacturers Trust of New York City; and Mrs. Arthur M. Langey of Raynham, Mass. He's also survived by a sister, Mrs. Thomas Rounds of Danbury, Conn.

'28 Stuart A. Woodruff, president of Newman-Crosby Steel Company,

Rufus Dyer: At 81, his 'monuments' are 70 acres of prize woodlands in Maine

There are 811 tree farmers in Maine, men enrolled in a national program sponsored by the American Forest Institute. One of the 811 is Rufus A. Dyer '15, who celebrated his 81st birthday last Sept. 1.

To Dyer, his 70-acre woodlot is merely an extension of his home grounds. His pines, spruces, and cedars receive from him the same loving care as the flower gardens that surround the farm house in Corinna where he and his wife live.

Working in the woods is nothing new to Dyer. His father moved to Langtown in Franklin County in 1894 to cut timber, and the young boy frequently accompanied his dad on these day-long journeys.

While in his teens, Dyer got a job as a cook's helper in a lumber camp, and one spring he went on a log drive down Stratton Brook and the Dead River to The Forks. His apprenticeship in lumbering was thorough, but in those days there was no thought of managing timber as a crop.

After attending Brown, Dyer settled in the Boston area. He spent 37 years there, first with the Franklin Motor Car Company and then as a machinist with American Gear. When he retired in 1953, the Dyers got back to Maine just as fast as they could.

The Dyers chose as their retirement home the old farm in Corinna which had been in Mrs. Dyer's family since 1855. At first, Dyer had no thought of doing anything with the trees on the place. Then one day in 1954 Elwin Macomber, state service forester, stopped by.

"He asked me what I was doing with my pines," Dyer says. "I told him I was letting them grow. But I guess that wasn't a good enough answer. He took me out and explained what a little thinning and pruning could do, and what he had to say made sense."

Taking the advice of the forester, Dyer went to work vigorously in his woodlot with saw and axe. By 1957 he felt sufficient

Pawtucket, R.I., since 1963, has been named chairman of the board. He has been with the firm since graduating from Brown.

Robert M. Pike is professor of microbiology at the University of Texas Southwestern Medical School, Dallas.

Edgar M. Grout is employment manager at Bird & Son, Inc., East Walpole, Mass., and is also editor of the firm's publication, *The Bird Review*.

'30 Raymond G. Chaplin is superintendent of the flexible packaging division of Nashua (N.H.) Corp.

Earl W. Morgan is owner and manager of Aunt Tempy's Inn at 234 Parker Rd., Osterville, Mass., on Cape Cod.

'31 Douglas Stewart is a scuba diver, and on a vacation trip to Mexico he found many artifacts while diving for the

confidence in his work to enter the B. C. Jordan contest for excellence in the cultivation of forests within the State of Maine. By 1958 his woodland qualified and was accepted into the Tree Farm Program. And in 1966 the Dyer tree farm received additional recognition when it was awarded first prize in the B. C. Jordan contest.

Dyer had pruned all of the trees on his prize-winning lot and thinned the stand to keep his pine growing rapidly. Not one to waste anything, he uses pine boughs and pine needles to mulch his flower beds. In the forest, blackberries flourish in the cool mat of pine needles beneath the carefully spaced and pruned trees. Some years, Dyer and his wife sell as many as 800 quarts of the fruit.

In addition to doing all the cutting and pruning on the tree farm himself, Dyer has planted 13 acres with pine and spruce seedlings. And these trees get the same amount of attention as the others.

Someone once asked Dyer why he bothered to prune young trees from which he would never see any direct benefit.

"Well," he replied, "I guess you could say that I'll have lots of monuments."

Rufus Dyer: How straight trees are grown



wreck of the Mantanceros, sunk in 1741. For 11 days he was with a group of 23 scuba divers plus one, his wife, Louise.

Benjamin Ackerman is president of Barry Housewares Corp., Houston, Tex.

Richard A. Bowen is treasurer of Planned Parenthood of Rhode Island.

'32 John J. O'Shaughnessy, Jr., has been installed as temporary Clerk of Courts in the First District Court of Southern Worcester County, Mass.

'33 Walter J. Matthews, president of Public Service Indiana, recently headed the Farm Electrification Council, which unites all segments of the utility industry in promoting farm use of electric energy.

Judge Daniel H. Rider has been confirmed by the executive council as presiding justice of the Dedham District Court. He had been serving as a special judge of the Massachusetts court. Dan served in the state legislature from 1957 to 1967 and has served as chairman of the school committee in Needham.

Paul Maddock owns one of the most historical estates in Palm Beach, Fla. Included in the Maddock compound is "Duck's Nest," the oldest house in Palm Beach, which currently is leased to Governor Kirk. The property, which extends to Lake Worth, retains the charm and flavor of old Palm Beach when it was a lush tropical island.

'34 Henry C. Carpenter, Jr., is a stock broker with Reynolds & Co., Hollywood, Fla.

John G. Milligan is senior project chemist with Jefferson Chemical Co., Inc., Austin, Tex.

'35 Malcolm C. Ball is with American Mutual Liability Insurance Company as Southern Division claim manager and attorney. His offices are at 1 Executive Park East, Atlanta, Ga.

'36 Dr. Joseph A. Yacovone is a lecturer in dental public health at the Salve Regina School of Nursing, Harvard School of Public Health, U.R.I. Schools of Nursing and Dental Hygiene, and the R.I. Junior College dental assisting program.

Earl Fleisig reports that after selling Enco National and Parksmith of New York City, they have become divisions of Universal Marion Corporation of Jacksonville, Fla. He still remains as vice-president of the two divisions.

Whitney E. Easton has changed his business address to Bowen Oil Co., 66 Market St., Warren, R.I.

John H. Morrison, Jr., is president of John H. Morrison Associates, Dallas, manufacturers' representatives.

Robert W. Brokaw is a coordinator for export sales with the Gorham Co., Providence.

'39 Edmund H. Longfellow has been an engineer-partner for the past 11 years with R. L. Weiss & Son, general contractors, Knoxville, Tenn.

Alfred N. Kay is working in Dallas as assistant regional commissioner of the Internal Revenue Service.

'40 Dr. Robert T. Handy, one of the nation's foremost church historians, recently gave a lecture at the Covina campus of the American Baptist Seminary of the West. He has been professor of church history at Union Theological Seminary in New York City since 1950.

Dr. Laurence E. Strong (GS), professor of chemistry and associate dean for educational development at Earlham College, has been elected chairman of the American Chemical Society's division of chemical education.

Eric L. Schulbach of Warren, N.J., is a sales representative for the Charles B. Clark Co.

Robert B. Perry is president of Washington Trust Co., Westerly, R.I., which celebrated its 170th year in February. Founded in 1800, Washington Trust is Westerly's oldest bank and the ninth oldest in the nation.

'41 John R. Mars of Culver (Ind.) Military Academy has been named to the reading committee of the 1970 Advanced Placement Spanish Examination. This committee, selected by the Educational Testing Service of Princeton, N.J., is responsible for the evaluation of all the Spanish advanced placement examinations to be given in May throughout the country. John has been chairman of Culver's foreign language department since 1964. He is also serving as executive assistant to the dean of the Academy and its acting superintendent, Ernest B. Benson.

William M. Lanham (GS), a research chemist, is a group leader with Union Carbide Corp., South Charleston, W. Va.

C. Wallace McNutt (GS) is professor of anatomy at the University of Texas Medical School at San Antonio.

'42 President Bernie Bell wants all classmates planning to return for the 28th Reunion to know that a special class event will be scheduled at some point during the four-day weekend. Details will be available in this column in the May issue of the magazine.

Norman P. Ross, who has served as the first managing editor of Time-Life Books, helped commemorate its 10th anniversary by presenting to Yale University Library the entire body of work published to date.

Dr. Leland W. Jones is serving as president of the Rhode Island Heart Association. Starting in September, the association will sponsor a mobile heart attack detection unit which will be sent

to Rhode Island business firms to test for potential victims of heart and blood vessel diseases.

William C. Giles, Jr., has been elected vice-chairman of the board of trustees at American International College. He is also chairman of the board of directors of Monarch Life Insurance Co., which he joined in 1952.

Thomas E. Morton is sales manager with Parmatic Filter Corp., Livingston, N.J.

Prof. Arnold Soloway was a recent guest at Temple Beth David, where he spoke on "United States-Israel Relationships." He is a consultant to the Economic Development Commission, a member of the American Professors for Peace in the Middle East, and chairman of the program committee of the Anti-Defamation League.

Peter R. Brown is district sales manager with Louis Allis Division of Litton Industries, Cleveland, O.

'43 David Curtis, president of Kenyon Southern Inc., has been renamed chairman of the aeronautics committee of the Greater Chattanooga Chamber of Commerce.

'44 Robert B. Lynch is president of the Cranston Historical Society, which last winter won an award of merit from the American Association for State and Local History. Only three such awards were given in New England this year. The Cranston group was cited for its work in saving and restoring the Sprague Mansion.

Sherwood G. Moe, with UNICEF as special assistant to the executive director, spent two weeks in Nigeria last month. He reports that Phyllis has her Ph.D. and is teaching at Hunter College.

Arthur Marx, Jr., is working on Wall St., New York City, as a partner with Andrews, Posner & Rothschild.

'45 Charles W. Briggs, Jr., a member of the Rhode Island Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, has been elected a member of the group's board of managers.

William F. Case is working in Chicago as assistant manager with National Biscuit Co.

Roger D. Williams, president of S. S. Pierce Co., Boston, has announced the acquisition of three California companies, bringing to five the number of West Coast operations to come under the Pierce name this year. The latest transactions include the purchase of Dave Walsh Co., Inc., and Cline Farms of Oxnard (Ventura County) and Otsuki Brothers of Salinas.

'46 Fowler Blauvelt is working in Toledo, O., as group vice-president with the textile and industrial group of Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corp.

Robert T. von der Lieth is in Milano, Italy as managing director of Home Products Italiana S.P.A.

Major Paul E. Peckham, will be released from active Army duty on May 1.

Edward J. Murphy, Jr., state department

commander of the American Legion, was guest of honor at a testimonial dinner held in Riverside, R.I.

Dr. George H. Handelman (GS) is a member of the department of mathematics at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.

'47 Dr. E. Parker Johnson (GS), dean of the faculty at Colby College since 1960, has been named chairman of the American Conference of Academic Deans. Dean Parker recently announced his intention to seek a seat in the Maine State Senate.

Dr. James E. Coffman is with Christoffersen, Coffman & Kelly, Las Vegas, Nev.

George S. Gordon is president of the Trans Leisure Co., New York City, wholesale travel and leisure packaging.

Ambrose McCoy is general manager of the Imperial Division of ITE Imperial Corp., Chicago.

Robert J. Janes has been elected a director of Providence, Inc. He remains a member of the school committee in Barrington.

'48 Marvin Holland, Rhode Island attorney, was one of the coordinators of a testimonial dinner held for Governor Frank Licht '38 last month.

John M. Vander Voort is administrator at St. Petersburg General Hospital, St. Petersburg, Fla.

'49 Frank J. Pizzitola has been named executive vice-president and chief operating officer with Jim Walter Corp., Tampa, Fla. He had been an executive with Celanese Corporation before accepting this offer. Frank also has been elected a director of the \$600 million a year company, with interests that include building materials, home building, mortgage financing, pipe products, sugar, oil, gas, paper, and the savings and loan business.

Edward H. Glenney has been named a corporator of the Savings Bank of Manchester, Conn. Ed heads the W. G. Glenney Company in Manchester. He also is a member of the board of trustees of the Manchester Memorial Hospital and is a past president of the Connecticut Lumber Dealers Association.

Earl Noblet is assistant manager for commercial development with Arco Chemical Co., in Philadelphia.

Donald B. Dietz is working in Midland, Mich., as sales manager with Dow Chemical Co.

A. Russell Webster, vice-president of the materials division of M. A. Gammino Construction Co., conducted two seminars for the annual meeting of the National Crushed Stone Association held in Chicago.

John E. Lombardo has been appointed secretary in the new business division of the group department at Travelers Insurance Companies in Hartford, Conn.

Robert F. Brownell, Jr., is at Phillips Exeter Academy as a teacher and acting dean of students.

'50 John E. Szatai has been named vice-president of Union Carbide Petroleum Corporation in New York City, and is in charge of the firm's world-wide explorations for oil. After living in Europe and Africa for 10 years, he and his family have returned to the States. John thinks the travel was rewarding for the children because his two boys speak five languages and his daughter speaks three. Recently, he donated to Brown's art department a part of his Ming porcelain collection.

Ben Integlia is vice-president of Niantic Rubber Co. and corporate director of systems selling for the parent International Supply Co., Cranston, R.I. He was guest speaker at a meeting of the American Institute of Plant Engineers held in Smithfield, R.I.

Jonathan S. Tobey was the speaker at the Vermont Bankers Association mid-winter meeting in Montpelier, Vt. He is technical director of agriculture with the Chase Manhattan Bank in New York.

Henry Bialecki, formerly vice-president of Electronic Futures, Inc. of North Haven, Conn., has been chosen president of KMS Industries Division in New Haven. Rubbercraft is one of the nation's leading manufacturers of inflatable and non-inflatable survival equipment for aerospace, military and commercial markets.

Robert N. Pollock, senior group consultant in the Rochester, N.Y., office of Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co., has been presented the 1969 group production leader award. He joined Massachusetts Mutual in 1957 after seven years in group insurance sales with another company.

John F. Dator, a selectman in Somerset, Mass., is a self-employed insurance agent and realtor. John is president of the Greater Fall River United Fund, president of the Thomas Crew Memorial Boys Club, and vice-president of the Fall River area Chamber of Commerce.

Richard L. Archer has his own life insurance brokerage business and is Southern Rhode Island field representative for Sun Life Insurance Company of Canada. "Have six children blanketing the ages 2 to 18 quite nicely," he says.

John P. Boyce, former assistant secretary of Automobile Mutual Insurance Company of America, has been elected an assistant vice-president.

Dr. Thomas L. Philbrick is professor of American Literature at the University of Pittsburgh.

William J. Cochrane, Jr., has been elected a trustee of the Pawtucket Institution for Savings. Bill is executive vice-president of the savings bank and its commercial banking subsidiary, Pawtucket Trust Co.

Herbert E. Torberg has been named president of the Electro-Optical Division of Koollmorgen Corp., Northampton, Mass. He has been associated with the firm since 1952, most recently as the division executive vice-president.

Robert W. Waterman is vice-president and treasurer of Huffo Waterman, Inc., Madison, Wis., an advertising firm.

William C. Peckham, executive vice-president of Peckham Industries, Inc., has been elected president of the New York State Chapter of the Associated General Contractors of America. Peckham Industries is engaged in highway building, heavy construction, and building materials.

Lawrence E. Conlon is group supervisor of manufacturing and technology with Monsanto Co., Addyston, O.

Deverne Danburg, Jr., a supervising credit examiner, is with First Bank System, Minneapolis, Minn.

Bruce E. Hamlett has his own firm, Hamlett Engineering Sales Co., New Buffalo, Mich. He had been with the Hays Corp., Michigan City, Ind., for the past six years, serving most recently as vice-president of marketing. Bruce has five children, the oldest of whom is a student at Indiana University.

John K. Thomas is an instructor in the department of psychiatry in the School of Medicine at Temple University.

Jay Barry's weekly humor column in the *Warren Times* was judged one of the three best in the annual newspaper contest sponsored for members of the New England Press Association. Competition came from more than 200 weekly and daily newspapers from the six-state region.

Lt. Col. Kenneth A. Clark has been named vice-commander of 388 Combat Support Group of Korat Air Base, Thailand. The 22-year Air Force veteran had been in charge of the 4500th Air Base Wing procurement office since 1964.

David H. Hawkins is manager of the computing system department with Avco Computer Services, Avco Corp., Wilmington, Mass.

Jose M. Silva, Jr., has been appointed principal of the new middle school in Fall River, Mass. He had been vice-principal at the Henry Lord Junior High in the same city.

'51 Dr. Joel S. Isenberg (GS) has been named adjunct professor of engineering mechanics on the faculty of the University of Denver's College of Engineering. He is president of Technology Enterprises Corp., a one-year-old Denver company concerned with originating and developing new companies based on technological innovation.

Richard B. Walsh is working in Dayton, O., as assistant to the general sales manager with Monarch Marking Systems.

John B. Mills is supervisor of production design engineering with General Electric Co., Portsmouth, Va.

Dr. Robert S. L. Kinder has been named chairman of Moses Brown School's 1970 annual giving fund.

Garrison G. Lotz has been advanced to assistant trust officer in National Newark & Essex Bank's Brick Church Office, Kearny, N.J.

George A. Tingley has been appointed

manager of SWISSAIR's Operations Research home-based in Zurich, Switzerland.

Ralph Gerstle for the past few years has worked as cameraman, writer, and editor in the field of documentary films.

Lewis A. Waterman is the new treasurer of the Rhode Island Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

'52 Louis E. Fischer has been appointed senior vice-president of administration for Levitt & Sons, Inc., international home and community building firm. The firm is a subsidiary of International Telephone and Telegraph Corp.

Guy P. Livingstone, Jr., involved in school publishing, is executive editor of D. C. Heath & Co., Lexington, Mass.

Allen F. Owen, a designer, is vice-president and a partner with Alan Jewelry, Providence.

Cdr. Joseph H. Bosse, Jr., is an executive officer with the Naval Communications Training Center, Pensacola, Fla.

'53 Paul A. Goldman is executive vice-president of Detektronic System, Inc., Newark, N.J., developer of an anti-theft system which silently sends signals to a monitoring office when a truck is being broken into and which tracks hi-jacked equipment. The film of this new piece of equipment was shown at the American Trucking Association's convention held in San Francisco, Calif.

Angelo Dell'Erario has been named supervising examiner of the claims department of the Boston home office of Liberty Mutual Insurance Companies.

Norman A. James is technical supervisor and field service administrator of plastics sales service with E. I. DuPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.

Nick Gabardina is a teacher and head coach of football at Manchester (N.H.) West High School. He's also had two American Legion baseball teams that have reached the finals in Orangeburg, S.C., and Memphis, Tenn.

'54 Gregory J. Sullivan has been with the Irving Trust Company in New York since 1958 and is currently a vice-president in charge of the Wall Street office. His duties include commercial banking and responsibility for industrial transportation and insurance business in that district. He is Ho-Ho-Kus Community Chest chairman for 1969-70 and a member of the Community Chest board of managers.

C. Mansfield Whitney, a resident of Lakeville, Mass., is a member of the Republican town committee there and is a part owner of the W. H. Dimali Transportation Company and the Tri-A Sporting Goods store.

Peter VanC. Shaw has been elected an assistant vice-president of the Rhode Island Hospital Trust National Bank.

Reginald P. Patota has been appointed advertising director of *Signature* magazine, a monthly publication of Diners Club. He was associated with the Curtis Publishing Company in New York—and with

Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn, in New York and Boston, before joining the staff of *Signature* last September.

Charles W. Burdick, Jr., has received the Boy Scouts arrowhead award for giving a series of training lectures to district adult leaders.

Cdr. Albert A. Gallotta, Jr., USN, is still in Spain and is an executive officer of the Fleet Air Reconnaissance Squadron. He is slated to become commanding officer about July, 1970.

'55 Alan L. Lauber has been appointed general manager of Hoffman-La Roche, Inc., Nutley, N.J. HLR Service Corporation is a newly organized subsidiary which will develop and support new financing and servicing techniques in the fields of medical electronics and health education. Alan had been budget director at Roche prior to his new appointment.

Allan W. Halladay, Sr., whose father, Milton R. Halladay was for 46 years the dean of editorial cartooning at the *Providence Journal-Bulletin*, has had a show at the Providence Art Club. Allan followed his father at the paper as staff artist and sports cartoonist, serving for 17 years. With his son, Allan W. Jr., he now operates Halladay Advertising, Inc., in East Providence, R.I.

Lou Murgo is a teacher-coach at Aragon High in San Mateo, Calif. His home address appropriately carries a Brown flavor: 316 Courtland Dr., San Bruno, Calif.

Daniel B. Hoik is serving as special assistant to Governor Walter Peterson of New Hampshire.

'56 Barry Gottehrer, executive assistant to Mayor Lindsay of New York City, gave the Blazer Lecture at the University of Kentucky. Barry also is coordinator of the Summer Program for Young People in New York and is a member of the Board of Mediation for Community Disputes.

A. Leonard Parrott has been named chairman of the Century club division in the Fairfield YMCA partner-member enrollment drive. Vice-president of the Fairfield (Conn.) Land and Title Co., he is active in civic affairs in the Fairfield area.

Dr. Seymour S. Goodman (GS) has been appointed to the faculty of the Tulane University Graduate School of Business Administration, where he will serve as associate professor of economics. Dr. Goodman is a specialist in international economics and income distributions and has written a textbook and several articles on these subjects.

James C. Fry, whose firm holds seven Burger Chef franchises, one of them in Rhode Island, and does all the real estate work and building for the system within the state, has been asked if success is spoiling the fast-food business. Jim says, "It is tough to pin down how you'll find a good location. I've been in it for 10 years and I can sort of feel them."

Sumner Campbell is a teacher at Nauset Regional High School, Orleans, Mass.

Keith W. Charles is playing the role of Nick Kane on the television serial, "The Silent Storm."

William P. Cronin is special projects manager with Cooley, Inc., Pawtucket.

Paul H. McKay is a trust officer with the State National Bank of Connecticut. He and Linda and their three children reside in Danbury.

Chuck Ray is manager of applications development with Information International, Los Angeles.

Cdr. David H. Griffin, U.S. Navy, is serving as flag secretary and aide to the commander of the Seventh Fleet.

Noel M. Field, Jr., is serving as a vice-president of Planned Parenthood of Rhode Island.

'57 Robert W. Minnerly has been appointed fifth headmaster of Berkshire School, Sheffield, Mass. He will assume his new position in September. Bob served for five years as a Navy lieutenant and then taught English and Latin at Rumsey Hall School for two years before he was appointed to the English Department at Berkshire School. During his six years at the school, he served as teacher, associate director of athletics, advisor to the junior class, and coach of football, junior hockey, and baseball. For the past two years, Bob was assistant to the headmaster.

Alfred B. Van Liew, II, has been appointed special gifts chairman for the 1970 Episcopal Charities Fund Appeal in Providence. Al is head of the personal planning department at Rhode Island Hospital Trust National Bank.

Fred W. Jeans (GS) is professor and chairman of the department of foreign languages at Lambuth College, Jackson, Tenn.

James R. Cerasoli has been named

Buffalo priest seeks election to Congress

On Dec. 26, 1776, George Washington crossed the Delaware. On Feb. 5, 1970, the Rev. Hugh G. Carmichael '60 crossed the Buffalo River to announce his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for Congress in the 41st District.

Washington's crossing almost 200 years ago was highly successful. Father Carmichael won't know until primary day on June 23 whether or not his efforts to unseat six-term incumbent Thaddeus Dulski will be equally successful. In the 41st District, the winner of the Democratic primary is almost assured of winning the election in November.

The 31-year-old clergyman, canon of St. Paul's Cathedral and vicar of St. Thomas' Episcopal Church, made his declaration standing in a rowboat. The unusual announcement was done to dramatize Father Carmichael's views on pollution. In his hand he held a large plastic container half-filled with violet-colored water from the river. Near the boat were patches of sludge and other solid wastes.

Amid the sludge, Carmichael announces a candidacy



director of ophthalmology at Denver General Hospital.

Robert J. Giordano has been promoted personnel director of field sales with Lehn & Fink Products Co., a division of Sterling Drug, Newark.

Stephen D. Cutler is vice-president and director of investments for the Massachusetts Company group of mutual funds.

'58 Dr. Joseph M. Proud, Jr., has been appointed vice-president of research by IKOR, Inc., Burlington, Mass. IKOR designs and produces electronic data keyboards and data handling systems. The company has also developed new techniques in the microwave field aimed at high power, high resolution radar.

Robert A. Axley has been promoted to assistant vice-president of the Bank of New York. Bob is in the metropolitan banking division, where he concentrates on new business and commercial loans.

Charles D. Krug, an airline pilot, is captain with American Airlines, Inc.

Lionel P. Etscovitz is at Drexel University as assistant professor of human behavior and development.

Reese H. Harris, III, has been named to the board of directors of the Greater Hartford Council on Alcoholism. He is a vice-president of the Fenn Manufacturing Co., Newington, Conn.

William H. Chadwick has been elected an assistant vice-president of the Connecticut Bank & Trust Co., Hartford. He is with the corporate department of the main office loan division. Active in professional and civic groups, Bill is on the

credit committee of the Connecticut Bankers Association, the Hartford Chapter of the American Institute of Banking, the zoning board of appeals for the town of Windsor, Conn., and the Windsor Republican Town Committee.

'59 John D. Bagnall has been named a New York-based vice-president of the investment counseling firm Van Strum & Towne, Inc., with special responsibility for pension and profit-sharing accounts.

Carl G. Hokanson has left Lear-Siegler, Inc., as vice-president of marketing of an aerospace products division to pursue an M.B.A. at Harvard Business School.

James H. Cassedy (GS) has written a book entitled *Demography in Early America, Beginnings of the Statistical Mind, 1600-1800*, which was recently published by the Harvard University Press. He is also the author of *Charles V. Chapin and the Public Health Movement*.

W. Scott Bearce, an engineer, is secretary-treasurer and a partner with Orwin Associates, Inc., West Babylon, N.Y.

John H. Hemmeter is working in Detroit as media supervisor with Campbell-Ewald Co.

Dr. Alan W. Robbins is a lieutenant commander in the medical corps of the USNR, currently assigned as a surgeon on the USS John F. Kennedy.

Kent B. Savel is working in Brockton, Mass., as vice-president and plant manager with Mayflower Coat Mfg. Co., Inc.

Tracy L. Simpson is at the University of Hartford as associate professor of biology.

John J. Orr, II, president of John J. Orr & Son, Inc., Providence, is serving as second vice-president of the North Atlantic Ports Association.

Francis E. Lindon and Stephen B. Duke '60 have formed Duke, Lindon & Co., Jacksonville, Fla., a member of the National Association of Security Dealers, Inc. The firm's primary business is working on underwritings for young companies.

'60 Jack E. Bellavance has been appointed sales planning specialist for the personal appliance department of General Electric's housewares division in Bridgeport, Conn. He became associated with the housewares division in Bridgeport in 1964 as a trainee, subsequently serving as district trainee in St. Louis from 1965 to 1969 and in Chicago for a year.

Alvin S. Curran received his master's in music from Yale in 1963 and took part in a Ford Foundation artist-in-residence program in Berlin. This spring he has been on tour with what he calls MEV, Musica Elettronica Viva, Italian for Living Electronic Music. The six-member group did one performance at Sayles Hall on the Brown campus.

Richard T. Barber is director of oceanographic program and associate professor of zoology and botany at Duke University.

Richard E. Benson has been elected a vice-president with Citizens Trust Co. He joined the bank in 1964 after serving at the Guaranty Bank & Trust Co., Worcester.

William Taylor of Worcester, Mass., last year directed "Chamber Music," winner

Father Carmichael intends to stress more than pollution in his campaign. One of his main issues in the early going was a call for a re-direction of national priorities—at the expense of the defense budget.

"Today we have to focus on health services, needs of the elderly, and ecology," he says. "In short, we have to decide where we are going as a people. And all this is especially important in a city such as Buffalo, with its factories, crowded living conditions, and low-income families."

Father Carmichael has been hitting hard at his opponent in other areas, including getting the jump on Rep. Dulski on the "Vote 18" issue. The Episcopal priest also took the offensive by pushing in the press for a series of public debates. The net result was that when Rep. Dulski announced his re-election candidacy he committed the unpardonable political sin of spending more time talking about Carmichael than about his own election bid.

At the moment, Father Carmichael feels that being a clergyman will not have an adverse effect on his campaign. However, he admits that there may be some problems.

"A few people are sure to raise the old church-state issue," he says. "But, I have the full support of the bishops in the area. Then, too, there is a certain trust-level associated with the clergy, a feeling that a man in this position has no ulterior motive

in running for office and is totally committed to serving the people of the district. This is a plus factor."

In one fashion or another, Carmichael has been serving people most of his young life. During his undergraduate days at Brown, he was president of the senior class, president of the Brown Rowing Association, chairman of the Campus Affairs Committee, and a member of varsity crew, the Brown Key, and Alpha Delta Phi fraternity.

He spent the summer of 1960 in a World Council of Churches workshop outside Johannesburg, Union of South Africa, where he met his wife, the former Marie Nelson, of Monroe, La. Carmichael also spent a summer in Beaver, Alaska, serving the church in that Indian village on the Yukon. During these years, he trained for the ministry at Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, Mass.

While at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Columbus, O., from 1963 to 1967, Father Carmichael made quite an impact on the community. He enlisted 166 youngsters from different racial, religious, and social backgrounds to clean up the city, initiated a program to bring 15 volunteers of VISTA to the city to attack delinquency, and sponsored a creative art project, exterior building inspections, voter registration, and presentation of plays for teenagers. As a

result of his efforts, the editors of the Columbus Journal named him as one of the city's "10 Top Men" for 1966.

During his three years in Buffalo, Father Carmichael has been a leader in community action and civil rights movements. He and Marie and their two children, Katharyn 6 and Nelson 4, live near St. Thomas' Episcopal Church, which is located in the city's depressed Old First Ward.

of the New England Theater Conference Festival, which represented the United States at the AITA Festival in Monaco.

Kenneth A. Bell, III, has been elected a vice-president of United California Bank in Los Angeles, Calif., where he serves in the headquarters national division.

Richard S. Press has been appointed vice-president of investments with Scudder, Stevens & Clark, investment counsel, in their New York office. Scudder, Stevens & Clark is one of the largest independent investment counsel firms in the country.

Dudley Voorhees, Jr., is vice-president with the Whitehead Group, management consultants, located in New York City.

George R. Coughlan is working in Glen Falls, N.Y., as account executive with Spencer Trask & Co., Inc.

Robert M. Long is district manager on the West Bay of Northern California for Long Drug Stores.

Dr. Francis C. Fung was graduated in February from the University of Notre Dame department of aerospace and mechanical engineering. He has accepted an appointment as assistant professor in the department of mechanical engineering at the University of Nebraska.

'61 Dr. P. Andrew Penz is a senior research scientist in the physics department of the Ford Motor Company Scientific Laboratory. The laboratory is heavily involved in air pollution research and magnetic vehicular suspension. The latter would be applied to high speed transportation between such points as New York and Boston. It is likened by Dr. Penz to digging a long trench in the ground, installing a large tube, withdrawing the air to create a vacuum to allow vehicles, such as a train, to travel at 500 to 600 miles an hour on a cushion of air, same as a space ship.

William J. Packer has been named to the Redevelopment Agency in South Kingstown, R.I., for a five-year term. He also is a member of the Citizens Advisory Committee for the town. Bill is in sales management with Taco, Inc., Cranston.

Wendell "Buzz" Barnes, Jr., has been transferred from Portland, Ore., to Honolulu. He is still with McCann-Erickson Advertising Agency.

Martin A. Wenick has been promoted to Class 4 in the Foreign Service. Since entering the Foreign Service in 1962, he has been stationed in Kabul and Prague and is presently assigned to the Department of State's Office of Eastern European Affairs.

Robert F. Kline has been appointed director of quality control for the American Broadcasting Co., a division of American Broadcasting Companies, Inc. Bob joined ABC in 1969 from Mobil Oil Corp., where he had been product control supervisor.

Jonathan Kapstein joined *Business Week* in August to become Latin American bureau chief. He and his wife, the former Nancy Sherer P'61, arrived in Rio de Janeiro, where he has his office, in October. Since that time he has reported from Ecuador, Colombia, Bolivia, Peru, and Brazil.

Angelo J. Sinisi is midwest regional

sales manager with Speakman Co., Wilmington, Del. He's living at 116 Keeney St., Evanston, Ill.

Dr. Rodrique M. Sutherland (GS) has been chosen to deliver one of the major scientific papers at the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science to be held in Boston, Mass. He is chairman of the division of natural sciences and mathematics at Assumption College.

Thomas M. Jones (GS) has changed his position from personnel and student financial aid officer to registrar of Roger Williams College in Bristol, R.I. He also had been a member of the college history faculty.

'62 Barry N. Behn has taken a job as sales manager for the Massilite Co., Plainville, Mass., producers of an expanded shale lightweight aggregate used in the making of concrete and concrete blocks for high-rise buildings. Barry had been with the Lehigh-Portland Cement Company for the past six years, most recently in Washington, D.C. His new address: 17 Charlotte Rd., Waltham, Mass.

Philip J. Schwarz is at Cornell, where he is studying for his Ph.D. degree in American history.

Carl W. Hally has been elected president of Wilson Floors Co., a floor covering sub-contractor and retailer serving Central Ohio.

K. Robert Keiser is assistant professor in the department of political science at San Diego State College.

David A. Bingemann is with Eastman Kodak Company in Rochester as administrative assistant and packaging supervisor in the Film Finishing Division.

Leon J. Dalva, an art dealer, is vice-president of Dalva Brothers in New York City.

Richard R. Laine, a graduate of Portia Law School, has his office at 460 West Broadway, South Boston.

Robert H. Lane is a self-employed real estate man with offices at 1300 Boylston St., Chestnut Hill, Mass.

Gaetano Lombardo is working in Cambridge, Mass., as a management consultant with A. D. Little Co.

Paul D. McLaughlin is manager and part owner of the Treehouse for Steak, 942 Arlington Rd., Jacksonville, Fla.

Robert C. Wachter is in Detroit, where he is treasurer with Eastern Box Co.

Dr. Earl A. Pope (GS), associate professor of religion at Lafayette College, has presented the third in a series of four Jones Faculty lectures during the 1969-70 school year.

Robert R. Green has been promoted to manager of sales service at Geigy Agricultural Chemicals, a division of Geigy Chemical Corporation in Harrison, N.Y.

Robert L. Dillmeier of New York has been named vice-president of corporate finance by Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis, nationwide investment firm.

David B. Kauffman has left his family retail furniture store, Kauffmans, and is now engaged with a new company promoting an entirely new concept. Quad-I, Inc., located in Philadelphia, is a network of 70 national offices using an EDP system for the rapid exchange of information to efficiently serve inventors, industry, and investors. Dave, now vice-president and business consultant of this new company, explains that the clearing house features of a national system offering these services has never been available until now.

Richard Holbrooke has been promoted to Class 4 in the Foreign Service. Since entering the Foreign Service in 1962, he has been stationed in Saigon and Paris. He is presently assigned as an N.I.P.A. fellow for 1969-70 at Princeton University.

Robert J. Myles is a special consultant on youth guidance and a team leader with Mayorb Special School Task Force, New York City.

Charles S. Switzer is working in Chesterfield, Mo., as assistant to the president with International Jetstream Corp.

Kurt Hecht (GS) is a planning consultant with Harold F. Wise & Associates, Washington, D.C.

'63 William C. Hetzel, after more than six years in the Navy, is associate director of the computation center at the University of North Carolina and working on a Ph.D. in computer and information science. He and his wife, Nancy, who is a special educational consultant for the North Carolina educational computing service, would enjoy getting together with classmates. Bill's address is Yorktown Dr., Chapel Hill, N.C.

Dr. Vahan Barooshian (GS) has been promoted to associate professor of Russian at Wells College.

David H. Katzive, curator of the Museum of Contemporary Art in Chicago, Ill., was one of two jurors for the 14th annual art fair in Park Forest, Ill. He also serves as art coordinator and lecturer in the fine arts at the University of Chicago.

Dr. David A. Bailen is a senior resident in medicine at University Hospital, Boston.

Laurence D. Cherkis is an associate with Wachtell, Lipton, Rosen & Katz, 230 Park Ave., New York City.

Capt. Robert G. Goering has been graduated from the Air University's Squadron Officer School at Maxwell AFB, Ala. He has been reassigned to Malmstrom AFB, Montana, as a missile staff officer.

J. David Cummings was released from the Army last August and is now a stockbroker with W. E. Hutton & Co., Cincinnati.

Clement A. DeLucia, Jr., is at Brown as a technical assistant in the psychology department.

Dr. Jonathan H. Fish is an on-the-job trainee in radiology at the U.S. Army Hospital at Fort Jackson, S.C.

Charles A. Manaster, II, a management consultant, is with Donald R. Booz & Associates, Inc., Chicago.

'64 Lloyd R. George has been commissioned as a Foreign Service officer. From 1965-67 he served as a Peace Corps volunteer in Turkey and was with the U.S. Agency for International Development in Vietnam from 1968-69.

James H. Sutton, a candidate for a doctorate at the University of Iowa, has been elected executive vice-president of the National Student Association. The election came at the 22nd annual NSA congress held in El Paso, Texas. In his new job, Jim will be working to create a student-owned and managed cooperative to provide such services as housing, books, food, and records. He also will be administering foundation grants and submitting proposals for funding agencies.

A. Thomas Levin has moved to 145 Powell Ave., Rockville Centre, N.Y., and has also resigned his position as senior deputy county attorney in charge of appeals in the office of the county attorney of Nassau County, N.Y. He has accepted an appointment as law secretary to Justice Bertram Harnett of the New York Supreme Court.

Alan I. Brenner is a resident in medicine at Tufts New England Medical Center, Boston.

Frank M. Cook, an attorney, is with McHale, Cook & Welch, Indianapolis, Ind.

Dr. Gerald G. Naylor is chief of the dental department at the UHPHS Outpatient Clinic, Cincinnati.

John Hoover served as guest editor of *The Sealite*, quarterly publication of Sealol, Inc., of Rhode Island. John is a sales engineer with the firm's Western Division, working directly with the nation's top aerospace designers and parts manufacturers.

Francis P. DiBella has received his Ph.D. degree in biochemistry and is now a post-doctoral fellow at the University of Pennsylvania.

Joseph C. Caporossi is supervisor of industrial hygiene and safety with American Cyanamid Central Research Laboratory, Stamford, Conn.

Dr. Gordon H. Hamilton is medical resident in the department of medicine at University Hospitals, State University of Iowa.

Bernard J. Kant is serving as stage manager of the Broadway show, "Three Men on a Horse." He's also production coordinator and associate producer at Budd Filippo Attractions, Inc., New York City.

Marc C. Raclin is Midwest regional representative with Wright Investors Service, Bridgeport, Conn.

Richard W. Whitfield was graduated from Duke University School of Medicine in January of 1969 and completed his internship in pediatrics a year later at Baylor College of Medicine in Houston. He's currently taking his residency at Baylor.

Dr. David C. Rollenhagen received his Ph.D. in electrical engineering from the University of Illinois in October of 1969 and is associated with General Electric Co., Syracuse.

David C. Chisholm, a systems analyst, is with ITT Data Services, Virginia Beach, Va.

James C. Deveney is a teacher and coach at Lawrence Academy, Groton, Mass.

Wesley C. Green, Jr., received his M.A. in theology from the University of Chicago last June and now is continuing work for his Ph.D.

Ronald W. Mardula is vice-president and part owner of Craft Corrugated Box, Inc., Fall River, Mass.

Guy Collin Strong is a third-year medical student at Albany Medical College, Union University, Albany, N.Y.

Albert R. Vandam is communications manager with State Street Bank & Trust Co., Boston.

'65 James J. Dunda, a graduate of New York University Law School, is with Marshall, Bratter, Greene, Allison & Tucker, 430 Park Ave., New York City.

John A. Weber, Jr., was graduated from Boston University School of Law last June and was admitted to the Massachusetts bar in the fall. He has his office at 5 Central Square, Stoneham, Mass.

Stephen P. Lightman, who earned his master's degree at Northwestern, is in the investment field with Reinholt Gardner in Memphis, Tenn.

Frank G. K. Jones is attending graduate school at the University of Keele, Keele, England.

David J. Krafchik is teaching mathematics at Nanticoke (Pa.) Area High School.

'66 David Wyler is spending three months of his elective period at Harvard Medical School in Africa, where he is studying tropical diseases and organization of medical care in Tanzania. "Am also helping out the micro-size faculty by teaching third-year students. We're beginning some research in the immunology of so-called "big-spleen syndrome," a common but poorly understood sequel to malaria." Dave expects to be graduated from Harvard Medical in June, after which he will start an internship in internal medicine.

M. Charles Bakst, a reporter for the *Providence Journal-Bulletin*, has won a second prize and an honorable mention in an annual competition for writing in the field of education by the Education Writers Association. Charles is a graduate of Columbia Graduate School of Journalism.

Randolph S. Klein is at Wisconsin State University as assistant professor of history.

Terrence D. Marr is serving as athletic director, teacher, and coach at The Winchendon School, Winchendon, Mass.

Capt. John H. Warton, Jr., U.S. Army, is special forces military advisor in Thailand.

David Dove, Jr., is supervisor of

accountants payable of the General Electric Co., Lynn, Mass.

Francis W. Bogaczky is associate engineer with IBM in Endicott, N.Y.

Peter R. Hartogensis finished his active duty with the Army Reserves in December, the same month in which he passed the Maryland bar. He's currently associated with the firm of Wheeler, Korpeck, and Nadonley of Silver Springs, Md.

Richard J. Hiller is a staff attorney with Queens Legal Service Corp., Long Island City, N.Y. He was graduated from Columbia Law in June.

Jon E. Kent, a June graduate of Boston University Law School, is associate attorney with Davies, Hardy, Loeb, Austin & Ives, 2 Broadway, New York City.

Alexander S. Kritzalis, who was graduated from the University of Virginia Law School last June, is associated with Burlingham, Underwood, Wright, White & Lord, 25 Broadway, New York City.

Stuart M. Bumpas, a graduate of Texas Law School, is with the Internal Revenue Service, Washington, D.C.

Leonard A. Harrison is a graduate student in the Classics Department at the University of California at Berkeley.

Gerald E. Shugrue, a June graduate of Georgetown Law, is an attorney with the firm of Burwick & Burwick in Worcester, Mass.

'67 Bruce A. McIntosh is teaching graphic design at the Kansas City Art Institute. He's also joined with another member of the design faculty to form his own design studio, The Whiz Kids, 221 East 39th St., Kansas City, Mo. Bruce has had two spreads from a publication he designed at Yale accepted for inclusion in the 49th annual New York Art Directors Club exhibit and publication.

Alan Scarritt, instructor in drawing, sculpture and design at Mercersburg Academy, has had a one-man show of paintings and drawings. He also studied with Bruce Hobbs at the Rhode Island School of Design and took advanced painting with Robert Bechtle at California College of Arts and Crafts on a study grant from Mercersburg Academy.

Pvt. David Q. Hawk, USA, has been assigned to the field force near Nha Trang, Vietnam, as a clerk typist.

David S. Mowday is enrolled in Boah Hall School of Law at the University of California and expects to receive his J.D. degree in June, 1970, and his M.C.P. degree the following June. He also is working part-time in San Francisco for the San Francisco Bay Conservation & Development Commission, recently set up by the state to control filling and to plan regional development on the shores of the Bay.

William D. Baird, Jr., has been named a representative in the National Division of Chemical Bank, New York City. He has responsibility for corporate and correspondent bank accounts in

Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, and the District of Columbia.

Craig R. Humphrey (GS) is at William & Mary as assistant professor of sociology.

Dennis E. Murphy (GS) is at Drake University as assistant professor of English.

'68 William D. Gibson is serving with the Army in Europe, where he is the youngest member of the Inspector General's team. "My experience as a security inspector has enabled me to play a close advisory role in the formation of a military security regulation applicable to one of the Corps units in Germany," he says.

1st Lt. John A. Bohn was graduated from pilot training at Webb Air Force Base in December and has returned to the Marine Corps to fly A-4 Skyhawks.

John D. Lyon, who received his M.A. from Yale in June of 1968, is a graduate student and teaching assistant in Yale's French department.

David T. Mazanec was commissioned a second lieutenant upon graduation from Officer Candidate School at the Army Artillery and Missile Center, Fort Sill, Okla., last month.

Martin J. Michel is a research assistant with the Department of Computer Science at the University of Illinois.

Paul C. Hans is working in the advanced planning department of Pratt-Whitney Aircraft. "Will be heading back to school in the fall to pick up an M.B.A."

2nd Lt. Christopher Klein, USMC, has been assigned to Vietnam as an artillery officer.

Richard E. Brodsky, a second-year student at Harvard Law School, worked last summer as an investigator for Ralph Nader, with six other law students from Harvard and University of Pennsylvania. They studied the Interstate Commerce Commission and have just finished a report on the ICC which will be presented to the Senate Commerce Committee's Subcommittee. This summer he will work for a law firm in California and part-time on the Tunney for Senate campaign.

Steven L. Meltzer, after having served four months of active duty in the Army, is now employed as a law clerk for the firm of Steptoe & Johnson in Washington, D.C. In September, 1970, he will continue his studies at the Harvard Law School.

Stephen R. Bucklin, III, (GS) is principal of the United States Dependents Schools, European Area. His address: Vilseck Dependents School, APO, N.Y. 09114.

Donald C. Hood (GS) is assistant professor of psychology at Columbia University.

Terence A. Harkin has reported to the Aerospace Audio-Visual Center, Norton AFB, San Bernardino, Calif., for work as a film editor.

'69 Paul J. Knueven is a systems programmer for the Digital Equipment Corp., Maynard, Mass., a major

manufacturer of computers and computer-related products.

James Greenfield is attending Columbia University in a combined LL.B. and M.B.A. program.

Samuel Rotondi is a first-year law student at Suffolk Law School.

Dr. L. C. Upadhyayula is a member of the technical staff in the microwave research laboratory at RCA, David Sarnoff Research Center, Princeton

Dr. Thomas J. Mathieu is serving with the Air Force in Mountain Hope, Idaho.

Stephen D. Ress is a law student at the University of Florida.

John H. Isom is attending the College of Law at the University of Illinois. His wife, Harriet, is in the microbiology graduate school.

Frederick A. George is vice-president with G&L Cone Co., Sharpsville, Pa. The firm manufactures ice cream cones.

Marriages

1908—Norman L. Sammis and Mrs. Ellen M. Huling of Cranston, R.I., Sept. 27.

1935—Russell M. Brown and Eunice Flink Riner P'38, on Dec. 31.

1957—George A. Pliakas and Georgia P. Kasemeotes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Paul N. Kasemeotes of Springfield, Mass., Aug. 31. At home: 111D North Broadway, Rumford, R.I.

1962—James A. Foote and Angela S. Pozzi, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Angelo J. Pozzi of Bristol, R.I., Feb. 28.

1962—Phillips S. Davis and Laurel A. Yeo, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Yeo of Reading, Mass., Feb. 14.

1965—Donald G. Rising and Gloria M. Serra, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nerino P. Serra of Springfield, Mass., Jan. 31.

1966—David Dove, Jr., and Mona Drummond, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William J. Drummond of Jensen Beach, Fla., Feb. 15. At home: 73 No. Central St., Apt. 4, Peabody, Mass.

1966—Lt. (j.g.) Paul Eisenhardt, USN, and Kathleen M. Kennedy P'69, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William J. L. Kennedy of Winchester, Mass., Dec. 28.

1966—Lt. Daniel C. Sullivan, USNR, and Cathy E. Tracewell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gordon B. Tracewell of Parkersburg, West Va., Dec. 27. Louis Strong '66 and Louis Vito '66 were ushers. At home: Apt. 63, UVM, Ethan Allen Ave., Winooski, Vt.

1968GS—Stephen Bancroft and Claire F. Eccleston, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Donald J. Eccleston of Ridgefield, Conn., Jan. 24.

1968—George W. Berko and Susan K. Crouse, Nov. 22.

1968—Ralph A. Harris and Sharon Jamieson P'68, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George R. Jamieson of Oak Ridge, Tenn., June 3. At home: 159 Elsinore St., Apt. 4, Concord, Mass.

1968—2/Lt. Christopher Klein, USMC, and Judith Perley on Dec. 31.

1968—Patrick Migliore and Helena Robertson P'68, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Edward H. Robertson of Alexandria, Va., Apr. 12, 1969. At home: 325 W. 5th St., Apt. 226, Mesa, Ariz.

1968—Joseph J. Serritella and Antoinette Ralbousky P'68, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. William Ralbousky of Johnstown, N.Y., Nov. 15.

1968—Thor F. Wilcox and Marjorie P. Cummings, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benton P. Cummings of Newton, N.J., Jan. 31.

1968—Robert D. Woodcock and Jeanne Vernier, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Vernier of Woodstock, Conn., Aug. 31, 1968. At home: 60 Niles St., Hartford, Conn.

1969—Bobby W. Clark and Grace E. Coffey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Coffey of Holden, Mass., Feb. 7. Marc Snyder '70 was best man, and William J. Patch '69 and Bernard Plovnick '69 were ushers. At home: 25 Stone Ave., Somerville, Mass.

1969—John H. Isom and Harriet F. Coblenz in Haddonfield, N.J., Jan. 24. At home: 2081-D Orchard St., Urbana, Ill.

1969—Ensign Thomas G. McKlveen, USCG, and Jean L. Mountain, of Des Moines, Ia., Jan. 31. At home: 639 Dunedin Rd., Apt. H, Portsmouth, Va.

1969—Robert J. Potrzeba and Margot L. Freinberg P'70, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Norman Freinberg of Valatie, N.Y., Jan. 27, 1968.

1969—Frank M. Ward, III, and Andd Becker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward G. Becker of Worcester, Mass., Feb. 14.

Births

1949—To Mr. and Mrs. Harold B. Bernstein of Cincinnati, O., their second child and second daughter, Alison Edith, Jan. 16.

1954—To Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Burdick, Jr., of Gibsonia, Pa., their second child and first daughter, Jennifer Leigh, June 29.

1954—To Dr. and Mrs. William R. Goff of Branford, Conn., their third child and second son, Timothy Charles, Aug. 23.

1959—To Lcdr. Richard D. Haskell, USN, and Mrs. Haskell of Monterey, Calif., a son, Marc Alfred, Oct. 23.

1961—To Mr. and Mrs. David Rocha of New Bedford, Mass., a son, Sean David, May, 1969.

1962—To Mr. and Mrs. G. Sanford Gladding of Bel Air, Md., their second child and first daughter, Jennifer Lynn, Oct. 16.

1962—To Mr. and Mrs. David B. Kauffman of Bala-Cynwyd, Pa., their first child, a daughter, Debra Ruth, July 12.

1963GS—To Dr. and Mrs. J. Nathan Gayles, Jr., of Atlanta, Ga., a daughter, Monica Saliyeka, Oct. 2.

1963—To Mr. and Mrs. David B. Gubits of Walden, N.Y., their second son, Daniel Benjamin, June 7.

1963—To Mr. and Mrs. William J. Zisson of Scarsdale, N.Y., a son, Henry Alexander, June 1.

1964—To Mr. and Mrs. Timothy D. Jaroch of Newton, Mass., their first child, a son, Christopher Devin, Feb. 9.

1964—To Dr. and Mrs. David C. Rollenhagen of Syracuse, N.Y., their first child, a son, David Devereux, Jan. 6. Maternal grandfather is Robert D. Eddy '35. Mrs. Rollenhagen is the former Deborah Eddy P'64.

1964—To Dr. and Mrs. Richard W. Whitfield of Houston, Tex., their first child, a son, Richard Wriston, Jr., May 2.

1966—To Mr. and Mrs. Peter F. Keating of Yonkers, N.Y., a daughter, Coryn de Cou, Dec. 14.

1966—To Mr. and Mrs. Gerald E. Shugrue of Whitinsville, Mass., their first child, a son, Brendhan Scott, Nov. 10.

1967—To Mr. and Mrs. Dennis M. Tracey of Providence, their first child, a son, Shawn, Sept. 6.

Deaths

DR. JUSTIN HOMER BACON '96, A.M. '97 in Kalamazoo, Mich., Feb. 2. He retired in 1944, as professor emeritus of French after 37 years of teaching at Kalamazoo College. The lifelong educator was the college's oldest emeritus faculty member, and he was its first and only registrar until his retirement. During the college's centennial celebration of 1933, he was awarded an honorary degree of Litt.D. In addition to teaching modern languages and serving as registrar, Dr. Bacon was secretary of the faculty for many years. He helped to develop the college's athletic program and served from 1911 to 1931 as a representative to the Michigan Intercollegiate Athletic Association. He formerly had been a teacher of French and German at Brown, the Franklin School in Cincinnati, and Vermont Academy in Saxton's River, Vt. He was a member of Alliance Francaise, Phi Beta Kappa. His daughter is Miss Marjorie L. Bacon, 241 North Harrison, Apt. 202, East Lansing, Mich.

DR. HARRIS ELWOOD STARR '97 in New London, Conn., Jan. 29. He was assistant editor of the Dictionary of American Biography from 1926 to 1936 and its editor and director from 1936 to 1954. He received an A.M. degree from Harvard University in 1899 and B.D. and Ph.D. degrees from Yale University in 1910 and 1922 respectively. Dr. Starr also received an honorary Litt.D. degree from Brown in 1937. During World War I, he was appointed a YMCA secretary and thereafter was a chaplain in the U.S. Army. Following the war, Dr. Starr was promoted to the rank of major in the U.S. Officers Reserve Corps and in the Connecticut National Guard. He was editor-in-chief of *Army Chaplain*, the official magazine of the Chaplain Association from 1929 to 1934, and was the author of more than 300 articles in

the Dictionary of American Biography. Ordained to the congregational ministry in 1902, he served pastorates in Congregational churches in Storrs and Mount Carmel, Conn., and the Pilgrim Congregational church in New Haven. He was a member of the National Council of Associated Churches from 1918 to 1922, a trustee of the Congregational Church Fund for Ministers from 1918 to 1926 and a long-time member of the New Haven Colonial Historical Society, serving as its president several times. Dr. Starr also was a member of Sons of the American Revolution and of the Founders and Patriots of America. Delta Upsilon. Phi Beta Kappa. His niece is Mrs. John Gadbois, 22 Black Point Rd., Niantic, Conn.

CHESTER CARR GREENE '05 in Warwick, R.I., Feb. 17. After graduation from Brown, he joined the Gorham Manufacturing Company, Providence manufacturers of silverware and bronze goods, where he worked for 48 years, retiring in 1953 as its purchasing agent. He was vice-president of his class. His widow is Sarah T. Greene, 32 Parkside Dr., Providence.

BENSON RALPH FROST '08 in Rhinebeck, N.Y., Jan. 27. An attorney, he was a partner in the law firm of Frost & Frost in Rhinebeck. He received LL.B. and A.M. degrees from Columbia University in 1914, and he was admitted to practice in New York State in 1916 and to the U.S. District Courts in 1918. For many years Mr. Frost had maintained offices at Rhinebeck, Red Hook, and Poughkeepsie, N.Y. During World War I, he served as a draft board appeal agent. Mr. Frost was widely known for his civic interests and was a past president of the Dutchess County Fair, which he helped to bring to Rhinebeck in 1919. He also was a past president of the Northern Dutchess Hospital, which he served from the early 1920's, the Dutchess County Council of Boy Scouts of which he was a charter member, and of the Dutchess County and New York State bar associations. He was a director of the First National Bank of Rhinebeck and for a short period served as its president. He also served for 40 years as a member of the board of trustees of the Rhinebeck Savings Bank. He was attorney for both banks and of many of the organizations to which he belonged and at one time served as attorney for the town and village of Rhinebeck and for the Rhinebeck Central School District. Mr. Frost had been president of the Class of 1908 since college. Phi Delta Theta. His son is Benson R. Frost, Jr., '41, 21 Chestnut St., Rhinebeck.

LEWIS ARNOLD EADIE '09 in Elsmere, Del., Feb. 10. He retired in 1952 as personnel director for Federal Electric Products Co. of Hartford, Conn. A graduate of Amherst College in 1910, he also had been general credit manager of the Certain-teed Products Corporation in New York,

and personnel director of the Holo Krome Screw Company and for the Sinourney Tool Co., both in Hartford. During World War I, he served as chief yeoman with the U.S. Navy. His half-brother is Douglas D. Eadie, Martha Dr., Valley Park, Mo.

STEPHEN DAVID PADDOCK '10 in Providence, R.I., Feb. 11. He was a longtime attorney in Providence. He received an LL.B. degree from Harvard Law School in 1913, and was admitted to the Rhode Island Bar the same year. Mr. Paddock joined the law firm of Greenough, Easton & Cross in Providence until he opened his own law firm two years later. During World War I, he served with the intelligence department of the U.S. Navy. Following the war, Mr. Paddock returned to law practice, sharing offices with the late U.S. Senator Felix Hebert and the late Ralph Barnefield. He then became active in politics, serving as a Republican member of the First Ward committee in Providence, the GOP city committee and, at one time, he was clerk of the Senate judiciary committee. He was a member and former secretary of the Rhode Island Society of Mayflower Descendants, honorary life member of the Rhode Island Bar Association, Sons of the American Revolution, and Businessmen's Post, American Legion, of Providence. Phi Beta Kappa. He is survived by several nieces and nephews.

THE REV. HERMAN LLOYD NOYES '19, A.M. '29 in Penney Farms, Fla., Jan. 25. He resigned in 1964 as pastor of First-Calvary Baptist Church in Vineyard Haven, Mass. The Rev. Mr. Noyes received his A.B. degree from William Jewell College in 1922 and attended Newton Theological School for a year. During World War I, he served with the U.S. Navy, and from 1943 to 1944 he was president of the Western Maine Brown Club. He served pastorates in Rhode Island, Maine, Massachusetts and Connecticut, and was active in denominational and interdenominational and community affairs throughout his ministry. He was a trustee of the Lawrence (Mass.) Home for Aged People, a past president of the Greater Lawrence Minister's Association, former chaplain of the Institute of Denominational Young Adult Camp at Block Island, R.I., and a devotional leader for statewide Baptist youth groups. At Penney Farms, the Rev. Mr. Noyes served as president of the Memorial Home Community and moderator of the Penney Memorial Community Church. Lambda Chi Alpha. His son is Lloyd L. Noyes '45, and his widow is S. Esther H. Noyes, Memorial Home Community, P.O. Box 513, Penney Farms.

EARLE LINWOOD SWIFT '19 in Boston, Mass., Feb. 4. He was retired as New England sales manager of Remington Rand division of Sperry Rand Corp., Boston. A graduate of Boston University, he had retired to Venice, Fla., where he was active in community and philanthropic projects. At the time of his death, he was first vice-president of Happiness House,

an organization serving crippled children and adults. He was also a director of Gulf Gate National Bank, Venice Hospital, and a former city councillor of the City of Attleboro, Mass. Delta Kappa Epsilon. His widow is Louise C. Swift, 425 Bayshore Dr., Venice.

DANILI BOYLE MURPHY '21

in Albany, N.Y., Nov. 24. He was business manager of the Albany Institute of History and Art in Albany, N.Y. After graduation, he taught in two high schools in New York City until he joined the Packard Motors Export Corporation. During World War I, he served with the ROTC at Brown and during World War II he was a machine gun trainer with the U.S. Army. He previously had been an insurance underwriter for Connecticut General Life Insurance Company in Schenectady, N.Y., where he remained until he suffered a heart attack in 1950. Mr. Murphy then resigned to become business manager of the Albany Institute of History and Art. Delta Upsilon. His brother is Robert C. Murphy '11, and his widow is Leah M. Murphy, 444 Kenwood Ave., Delmar, N.Y.

JOHN BOWMAN DICK '22

in Boynton Beach, Fla., Feb. 17. He retired in 1965 as technical and research director of the Pond Lily Co. in New Haven, Conn., textile finishers. He previously was superintendent of the Norwich, Conn., branch of the U.S. Finishing Co. He was the author of *The Utility of Chromium Plating in Calico Printing*, published in *American Dyestuff Reporter*, a trade magazine of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists. For many years he was an active member of the American Chemical Society and the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists. Phi Gamma Delta. His widow is Natalie C. Dick, 102 N. W. 7th St., Delray Beach, Fla.

HARRY ORRIN KENT '22

in South Bend, Ind., Feb. 5. His widow is Ann C. Kent, 3728 Woldhaven Dr., South Bend.

ARTHUR JOHN PHELAN '22

in Georgetown, D.C., Jan. 23. He retired in 1965 as a partner in the law firm of Hogan and Hartson. During World War I, he served with the U.S. Navy. Mr. Phelan received an LL.B. degree from the Georgetown University Law School in 1925, and joined the firm of Hogan and Hartson. In 1938, he was named a full partner. He was a former president of the Montgomery County, Md., Community Chest and a trustee of the Mount Vernon Seminary and the Boys' Club of Washington, D.C. He also was an advisor to the American School in Lugano, Switzerland, and a member of the Metropolitan, Barristers, and the Lawyers clubs. Phi Kappa. His widow is Elton T. Phelan, 6300 Brookville Rd., Chevy Chase, Md.

Spike Staff: Even at 77, there was a feeling of physical power

For the better part of 55 years, Dr. Edgar I. "Spike" Staff '15 had stayed close to his Alma Mater, attending numerous events on College Hill, athletic, academic, and social. During Alumni Council Week-End in February, he stopped at Alumni House for a chat, but also to rest before heading home. He admitted to being "a bit under the weather."

Two weeks later, on Feb. 14, Spike Staff suffered a heart attack at his home and died at Roger Williams Hospital. The 77-year-old bacteriologist headed the health department laboratories in Rhode Island for 28 years and was a guard on the 1915 Brown team that met Washington State in the first annual Rose Bowl game.

It seemed a gross misnomer for Dr. Staff to bear the nickname of "Spike," a carry-over from his gridiron days at Brown. Certainly, for the rest of his life, his softspoken dignified manner belied any such appellation. Yet, at age 77, he still gave the impression of physical power.

During his collegiate career, Spike played against some of the top players of the era, including the fabulous Jim Thorpe of Carlisle.

"Jim was a wonder," Dr. Staff recalled at a football luncheon last fall. "One day I saw him punt the ball 82 yards in the rain, and in the same game he carried a tackler nearly 40 yards on his back. There was no stopping him."

Spike's football career extended beyond college. He played for the Providence Steamrollers for 10 years and became the team's first captain. His longest run for a touchdown was 70 yards after recovering a fumble against the New York Giants in 1924. That was near the end of his playing career, and Spike sometimes would grin and say that this long jaunt was the play that brought his career to a close.

From 1920 to 1933, Spike served as coach at Brown, working under Coach Edward North Robinson and then Tuss McLaughry. Three of Brown's finest teams were produced during those years, the undefeated Iron Men of 1926 and the powerful elevens of 1928 and 1932. Spike also did some scouting at Providence College for Coach Joe McGee, an old Steamroller teammate.

During his senior season at Brown, Spike worked as an assistant bacteriologist for the City of Providence. After graduation, he worked as a bacteriologist for the city's milk department before he entered the service in 1917.

Lt. (j.g.) Staff worked at base hospitals in Ireland and Scotland and on the side did some machinegunning from a destroyer that escorted minesweepers. Upon his return, he became director of the Chapin Hospital laboratory in 1920 and took charge

of the private Burgess-Potter laboratory four years later.

In 1928, he began work in the state health department laboratory, where he was to continue for a quarter of a century. He became chief of the state health department laboratory in 1936 and served in that position until his retirement in 1964. Spike received his master's from Brown in 1916 and a doctorate from MIT in 1944.

While serving as a lieutenant colonel during World War II, Dr. Staff received the Army Commendation Ribbon for service as chief of laboratory at Camp Edwards, Mass., and later as commanding officer of the First Service Command laboratories at Jamaica Plain, Mass.

When Spike retired in 1965, *Journal-Bulletin* cartoonist Frank Lanning pictured him sitting contentedly in a rowboat and wrote: "It won't be long now before Spike will have to straighten out the tackle box and refurbish his lures in preparation for some freshwater fishing. Ever popular and sociable, he has a million stories. He brightens his corner just by being there."

His retirement also gave Spike more time for his many organizations, a list which included Brown Club, Brown Navy Club, Brown Football Association, Providence Gridiron Club, Class of 1915 (vice-president), American Public Health Association, the MIT Association of Rhode Island (past president), and the American Society of Microbiologists. His fraternity was Theta Delta Chi.

Spike was born in Brockton, Mass., March 13, 1892. He had lived at 18 Williams St., Cranston. His wife, the former Edith Farnum Staff, died in 1950.

Dr. Staff is survived by a son, Edgar E. Staff '53 of Cranston; a daughter, Mrs. Harold E. Miller P'46 of East Greenwich; a brother Arthur Staff '11 of Brockton, and two grandchildren.

Dr. Staff headed the state's health laboratories for 28 years.



DR. ANGELO GEORGE VALENTINO '22
in Providence, R.I., Feb. 9. He was a practicing physician in Providence for 41 years. During World War I, he served with the S.A.T.C. program at Brown. He received his M.D. degree from Harvard Medical School in 1926 and interned at St. Vincent's, Bellevue, and The Foundling Hospitals, all in New York City. In 1929 he began a private practice in pediatrics. Dr. Valentino was on the staff of Chapin Hospital and was examining physician for the Providence schools for 34 years. He also was active in Boy Scout work and was examining physician for many troops in the Providence-Cranston area. Dr. Valentino was a member of the Rhode Island and Providence Medical Societies. His widow is Hilda C. Valentino, 56 Ralls Dr., Cranston.

OSCAR HAROLD ENGSTROM '23
in New Rochelle, N.Y., Feb. 10. A retired management consultant, he entered the industrial engineering field and was one of the earliest to develop synthetic production standards. He also attended Trinity College and Long Island College of Medicine, and he taught industrial engineering at Columbia University and management at New York University. Mr. Engstrom worked for the Bendix Aviation Corporation, American Home Products, Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., and the Sonotone Corporation as a chief engineer or plant manager before setting up his own consulting firm, Engstrom Associates, about eight years ago. He also did arbitration work for the American Arbitration Association. Mr. Engstrom was a past president of the Baltimore chapter of the Society for the Advancement of Management and was the recipient of the Gilbreth Medal awarded by the Society for his achievements in his field. Sigma Nu. His widow is Cecilia W. Engstrom, 105 Iden Ave., Pelham, N.Y.

JOHAN ROBERT BERGH '26
in New Canaan, Conn., June 4. He retired in 1968 as instructor in English, Latin and drama at the New Canaan Country School after more than 24 years. He received his A.M. degree from Harvard University in 1930, and he served from 1930 to 1934 as an instructor of German and Swedish at Brown University. He also had done extensive study in languages at Columbia and the universities of Berlin and Gothenburg. At one time he was an assistant headmaster and an instructor in English, Latin and dramatics at St. Dunstan's School in Providence. In 1969, he served as an instructor for a back-to-college course held at the University of Connecticut, teaching study and exercise in language usage, writing, research techniques, and reading comprehension. Before coming to

New Canaan, he had had a wide variety of teaching experience as well as work in dramatics and the dance and extensive travels. Delta Tau Delta. Phi Beta Kappa. His widow, Kaja E. M. G. Bergh survives.

ARNOLD KAYWOOD BROWN '27
in Fort Lauderdale, Fla., Feb. 11. At the time of his death, he was an official with Newth Properties, Inc., of Pompano Beach, Fla. He was a former executive with the Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing Co. and the American Machine and Foundry Co. Mr. Brown joined Brown & Sharpe after graduation and was on the sales force of the Chicago office from 1929 to 1932. He worked on various assignments in the company's Providence works for five years. In 1937, he was placed in charge of the New York office and in 1938 he returned to Providence as manager of the small tool and gauge division. Mr. Brown was named secretary of the firm in 1941, a director in 1942, and vice-president and director of all subsidiaries a year later. In 1951, he joined American Machine and Foundry as its executive vice-president and a director, remaining with the firm until 1955 when he became associated with Newth Properties. Mr. Brown was a former member of the National Industrial Conference Board, a director of the Greater Providence YMCA, Providence Chamber of Commerce, and the Rhode Island Hospital Trust Co. He also was an associate member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. Delta Upsilon. His son is Arnold K. Brown, Jr., 79 Middle Highway, Barrington, R.I.

FREDERIC RUNDIO STEWART '27
in Largo, Fla., Jan. 10. For the past nine years he had been a St. Petersburg, Fla., representative for Bache & Company, Inc., stockbrokers and members of the New York Stock Exchange. He formerly was a bond salesman for Estabrook & Company and Kean Taylor & Co., both concerns in New York. Mr. Stewart was a direct descendant of Lt. Samuel Stewart, Aide-de-Camp for General George Washington at Valley Forge, and he was a member of the Sunshine City Kiwanis Club, St. Petersburg. Psi Upsilon. His son is Paul R. Stewart, 69 Chestnut Ave., Closter, N.J.

ARTHUR GRAY ADAMS '29
in Paramus, N.J., Jan. 29. He was in the electrical industry and operated his own electrical manufacturers representative agency for many years. At one time he had been a district representative for Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., and Greist Manufacturing Co. While at Brown, he was one of the founders of the Lambda Chi Alpha chapter and editor-in-chief of the 1928 *Liber*. He was a member of the Illuminating Engineering Society. Lambda Chi Alpha. His son is Arthur G. Adams, Jr., '57, and his widow is Josephine J. Adams, 116 Deerfield Ter., Mahwah, Ramsey R.D., N.J.

HILLES MEEKER BEDELL '37
in Pasadena, Calif., Jan. 21. He was president of the Home Laundry and Dry

Cleaning Company, which his father established. He also was a former member of the Pasadena Board of City Directors, and, in 1964, was president of the Tournament of Roses. He joined the Tournament of Roses Association in the early 1940's and worked up through the committees to become president during its diamond jubilee year. Mr. Bedell attended the American Institute of Laundry in Joliet, Ill., and was a past president of the American Institute of Laundry, a member of the National Institute of Dry Cleaners, and he was a past director of the California State Launderers Association. He was involved in numerous civic activities including working with the South Pasadena Redevelopment Agency and service as a director of the Huntington Memorial Hospital Clinic Auxiliary and the Salvation Army. Alpha Delta Phi. His widow is Dorothy W. Bedell, 660 S. Orange Grove Blvd., Pasadena.

ANGELO MURCHELANO A.M. '37
in North Providence, R.I., Feb. 22. He had been a Latin teacher at Classical High School for the last 35 years. He received his A.B. degree from Providence College in 1929 and started his teaching career in 1932 at the Nathanael Greene Junior High School. He had taught Latin since 1936. His son is Robert Murchelano '55, and his widow is Iole L. Murchelano, 1225 Charles St., North Providence.

LT. COL. NORMAN DRAVO McCUTCHEON, JR., USAF, '41
in Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 4, 1969. Before World War II, he worked as a candy salesman for the New England Confectionery Sugar Company in Cambridge, Mass. Delta Kappa Epsilon. His widow is Dorothy B. McCutcheon, and his mother is Mrs. Norman D. McCutcheon, 29 Gammons Rd., Waban, Mass.

WILLIAM THOMAS OVERTON '50
in North Dallas, Tex., Feb. 4, when he and his wife were found shot to death in their apartment. He was president and director of the Dallas, Texas Corp., the owner and developer of One Main Place. He had been in the real estate and development business in Dallas since 1950. In 1964, Mr. Overton and another business man formed the Addison Airport Corp., the nation's largest privately owned and operated airport. He was a member of the Dallas Citizens Council, the Greater Dallas Planning Council, the Dallas Assembly, and the Dallas Chamber of Commerce's convention committee. Mr. Overton was often hailed as one of the youthful leaders of a dynamic team of men widely experienced in real estate development and downtown planning. Besides his connections with the Dallas, Texas Corporation, Mr. Overton was president and director of W. W. Overton & Co., Inc., the Downtown Investment Company and was a director of the Texas Bank & Trust Co. His father is William W. Overton, Jr., 4830 Cedar Springs, Dallas.

On Stage:

Black Arts Festival: Better as it went along

Listening to people talk about what happened at the third Black Arts Festival is like hearing the proverbial blind men describing an elephant. Depending on who's talking and which of the four days of events he caught, the festival was political, apolitical, radical, moderate, organized, disorganized, and a host of other contradictory adjectives. The one thing that most of the steady audience agreed on: the weekend got better as it went along.

The Thursday night that the festival opened, it looked like Murphy's Law—anything that can go wrong, will—was operating with a vengeance. Jeff Donaldson, who was to have lectured on black art Thursday afternoon, couldn't come at the last minute and neither could LeRoi Jones, scheduled for Thursday night.

Poet Sonya Sanchez was to speak in Jones' place, but her plane was late and at 9:30, an hour-and-a-half after the program was supposed to have started, she still hadn't arrived. The crowd was patient and cheerful, and many wandered over to the Gate for ice cream cones while they waited. But with so many organizational problems, Afro-American Society President and Festival Chairman Monte Bailey was feeling harassed. He was going on one hour's sleep, he said, and there had been no time to change into a coat and tie as he had intended.

At 9:40 p.m. Sonya Sanchez arrived and read her poetry for 45 minutes. She is an accomplished dramatic reader and the crowd's response was enthusiastic. Many of her poems were about black martyrs. One to Malcolm X, one to an unborn Malcolm. Most were to people with unfamiliar names—black men whose deaths had been unremarked in the *Times*. There were plenty of loaded words in the poems—crackers, honkies, and others not printable here—but that was not unexpected, and Miss Sanchez is a poet. She was reading *poetry*, not leaflet rhetoric with pauses in odd places. And poetry, one learns in school, allows for metaphor, exaggeration and poetic license.

After Miss Sanchez finished reading, Bailey introduced a speaker who had been added to the program at the last minute, Willy Ricks from SNCC. Rick's message was simple: retribution. Variations on the theme demanded an eye-for-an-eye and a tooth-for-a-tooth. Eventually his attention turned to the white people in the audience. "I was hoping and praying," he said, "that I wouldn't see a white person in this room." Ricks noticed aloud that several whites in the audience were taking notes. Writing about the festival, he said, was just another way of exploiting black people.

Apparently several audience members agreed, and two attempts were made to tear up white reporters' notebooks. One set of notes actually was torn up. The gesture was more theatrical than effective, since, with Ricks saying things like, "How can you sit here with these crackers in this room?" one didn't need to write it down to remember it.

Later Monte Bailey characterized Ricks' talk as "entirely

out of context with the rest of the festival." Ricks, he said, was supposed to have given a commemoration of the Sharpesville massacre in South Africa. As it happened, Sharpesville was never mentioned and the atmosphere, Bailey said, was more like a Saturday matinee than a political speech. "I don't condone that sort of corny emotionalism at all," he added.

The rhetorical level of the rest of the festival was noticeably lower. Friday afternoon Cannonball Adderley and his quintet gave a lecture and demonstration of black music at Sayles Hall. Adderley answered questions from the floor and played different styles of music on request. The audience was responsive, but there was no getting around the fact that Sayles Hall was not the ideal place to hold a jam session. After it was over, Adderley's manager said the group would have played an hour longer, but in that environment, they couldn't really get anything going.

Valerie Grey Ward followed Adderley with a rousing audience-participation poetry recital. She walked on stage in a flowing African robe and singing an African chant. The crowd was immediately catalyzed around her. Several students—black and white—called her performance the high point of the weekend. Says Bailey: "She made the black people in the audience, whether they were Wellesley students or residents of South Providence, realize that they had a common background, a common experience. She asked how many people knew the spiritual 'Take my Hand, Precious Lord.' Everyone said yes and started singing. It was really a warm feeling to know that this is something we all shared."

Other high spots of the festival were talks by Dick Gregory and James Forman, a talk and poetry reading by Don Lee and a concert of black spirituals.

Gregory gave his usual incisive performance covering topics from the black revolution to women's liberation to the Chicago conspiracy trial. Referring to the way the trial was conducted, he said, "If this could happen with the world press watching, can you imagine what's happening in other courtrooms where no one is watching?"

James Forman made a systematic presentation, historically tracing the political, economic and cultural oppression that black people are under. He said events like the black arts festival would become meaningless exercises in rhetoric unless those present followed up the words with action. Forman's speech had an academic tone, "Like something you might hear in a lecture hall at Brown," one audience member said.

It varied during the course of the weekend, but for most of the events, the audience was predominately black and included many people from the Providence community and other colleges in the vicinity. According to Monte Bailey, the festival was successful in affirming the worth of black culture for the black community, but "the concept of the festival as a way to educate whites will have to be reexamined, since not many white people came." A.B.



Brown-Pembroke
Commencement Pops Concert
Saturday, May 30, 1970



Gordon MacRae, nationally-known vocalist, will be featured at the 6th annual Commencement Pops Concert, one of the University's most attractive social events. Sponsored by the Brown Club of Rhode Island and the Pembroke College Club of Providence, the Pops will also feature the Rhode Island Philharmonic Orchestra, Francis Madeira conductor.

Tickets are \$6 per person or \$60 for a table of 10. Patron subscriptions, which sell for \$100, include 10 tickets and a table in a preferred location. Checks should be made payable to Brown Club of Rhode Island and mailed to Commencement Pops Concert, Pembroke Alumnae Office, Pembroke College, 185 Meeting St., Providence, R.I. Tickets may also be purchased at the Pembroke Alumnae Office.

