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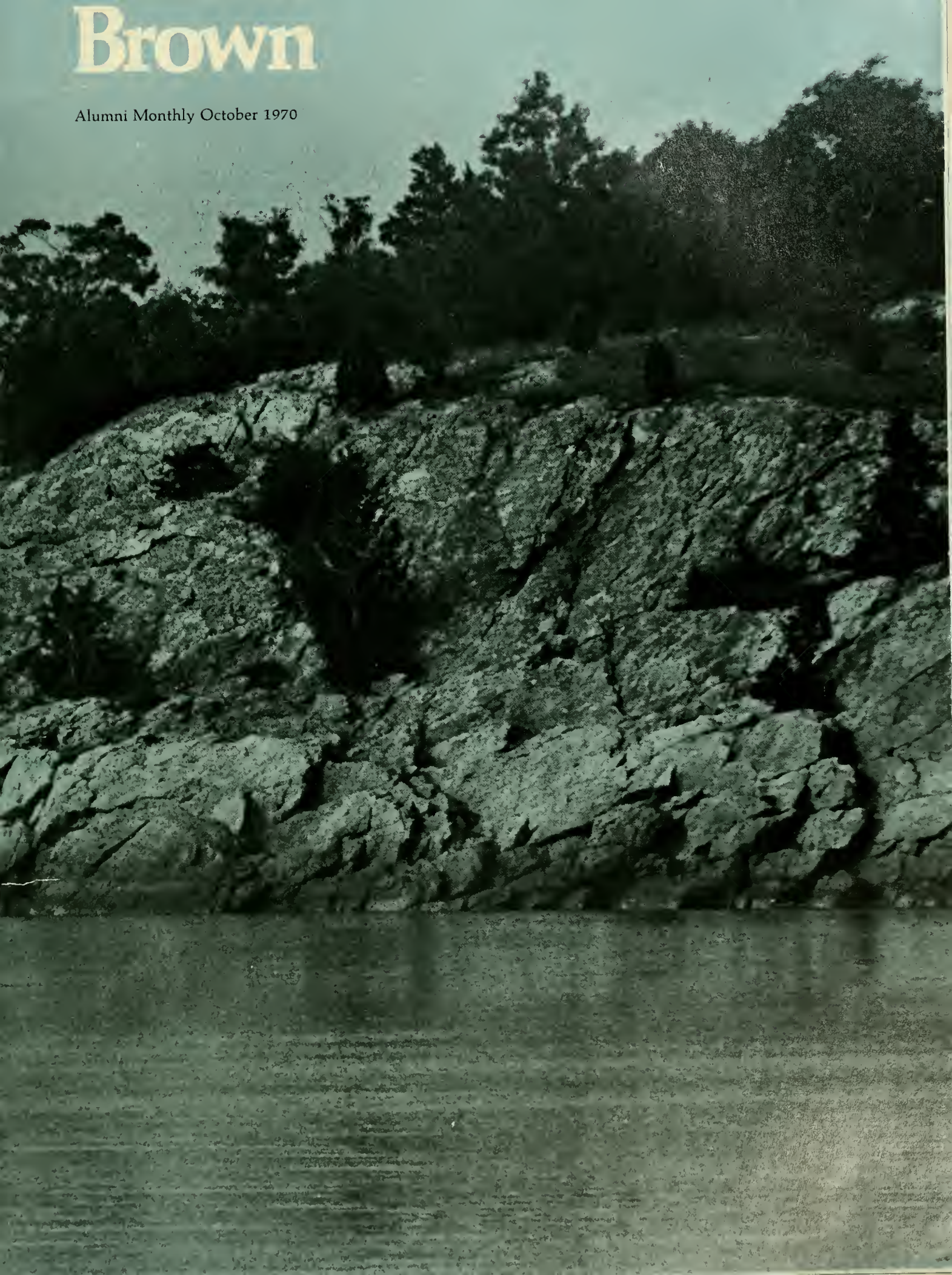
Brown

Alumni Monthly October 1970



Brown

Brown Alumni Monthly October 1970, Vol. 71, No. 1

In this issue

Seven years with Tom Sawyer

12 In 1962, Brown began a study to determine if new bases could be developed for making "risk" decisions in admissions. That study is completed, and former Admission Director Charles H. Doebler writes about some of its surprising developments.

Haffenreffer Museum

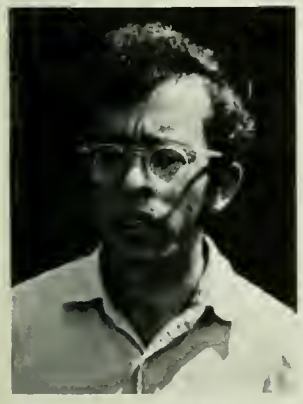
18 The trouble with most museums is that children get glassy-eyed from looking through showcases, say those who are guiding Brown's Haffenreffer Museum, where thousands of children now visit.

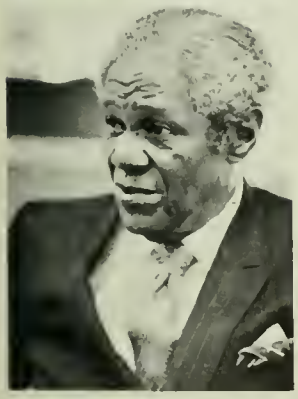
Community organizing

24 Agitation of a kind that pours salt in the wound, is the basis for new community action programs developing in the nation. Three Brown students talk about their travels in organizing block clubs in Providence.

Fritz

30 The memories now are happy ones, but Bruin All-American Fritz Pollard '19, one of the first blacks to play college football, seems glad things aren't what they used to be when he came to Brown.





Departments

2 Under the Elms
10 Letters
34 Brown Books
36 Sports scene
43 Brown Clubs
44 Class notes
64 On Stage

(Cover: Michael Boyer's early morning photograph of the Haffenreffer tract on Mt. Hope Bay is tranquil, but there are rustlings at the Brown Museum there. See Page 18.)

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Under the Elms

By the Editors

Neutrality—not the big issues but subtle ones

Neutrality, that elusive virtue universities say they must keep and skeptics say they never had, may become an even greater issue on the campus in the months ahead.

What is developing is a greater awareness on the part of diverse groups that university neutrality may be lost not so much on the big issues—like taking a public stand on the Vietnam War or selling university stock invested in war-related industry—but in more subtle ways. Like who uses university facilities for what purpose.

And if one incident during the summer is any indication, Brown seemed to be drawing some straight lines that may be applicable to other situations in the ensuing year.

The incident developed in relation to National Women's Strike Day in August. A day or so in advance of the "strike" commemorating the 50th anniversary of women's suffrage, a story in a local newspaper announced that Sayles Hall would be used by the Young Socialist Alliance as a day-care center for children of mothers taking part in women's liberation activities.

Additionally, YSA announced two informal discussion groups would meet in Sayles and that among those present in the day-care center would be Joseph Traugott, Socialist Worker Party candidate for lieutenant governor, John Powers, SWP candidate for governor, and Brown Graduate Student Daniel Fein, Socialist candidate for the U.S. Senate. Traugott, according to newspaper accounts, also described the space in Sayles Hall as SWP headquarters.

Not so, said the University.

It'll be used anyway, said the Young Socialist Alliance.

Will not, said the University.

"I don't think there is anything Brown can do about it," Powers was quoted as having said by the *Providence Journal*.

On Aug. 26, when the children arrived on campus to attend the day-care center, they and others found the doors locked at Sayles Hall. Furthermore, the locks had been changed. A terse University announcement explained the action:

"Contrary to published announcements the campaign headquarters for the Socialist Worker Party is not located at Brown University, and the University has not granted permission for use of Sayles Hall as a day-care center on August 26.

"The space in Sayles Hall has been assigned to an official student organization and is not available for off-campus political activities."

The news release ended there with the usual finish marks carried by news releases, and then a paragraph was added:

"Sayles Hall will not be used for a day nursery or for any outside political activity."

The campus—including anything University spokesmen or YSA officials might have to say—was strangely quiet after that. Sayles Hall remained locked and the children spent the day at the Roger Williams Park zoo.

But the last word has not yet been spoken on the subject, for the problem is more complicated than the brief verbal encounter with the Socialist Worker Party last August. The Young Socialist Alliance is a recognized student organization approved by the Cammarian Club for office space on the campus just like a number of other student political organizations such as the Young Republicans.

And though the definition of what is and what is not "outside" political activity may be increasingly difficult to make, the University appeared to say this summer that it would attempt to define it.

Rash enough to face the freshmen

When Brown's 14th President, Donald F. Hornig, was preparing his remarks to the class of '74 during Freshman Week, he decided to check the precedents to see what other Brown Presidents had said on similar occasions. ("In principle, I am against doing things by precedent," said Dr. Hornig, "but it does make things easier sometimes.")

As it turned out, Dr. Hornig told the students who had assembled in Meehan Auditorium to hear him there was no precedent to check. Apparently no other President had been "rash enough" to address the freshman class until the academic year was well under way.

"You're having problems this week," Dr. Hornig said, "and so am I. We're both new here." Noting that universities were often characterized by too many speeches and too little communication, Dr. Hornig promised that he would soon open the session to discussion. "But first," he said, "let me tell you a little bit about yourselves."

The class of '74, as the President profiled it, represents 41 states and 14 foreign countries. Of the more than 800 men in the class, 249 have stated that they will be Sc.B. candidates; the rest are headed for the A.B. degree. Dr. Hornig told the class that, "although you probably pride yourselves on not being intellectuals, many of you ranked high in your class." Freshman test scores, he noted, were also good.

Dr. Hornig reminded the class members that they were not chosen only on the basis of academics and he emphasized that the

selection was a two-way process. "This mutual selection," he said, "Brown's selection of you and your selection of Brown, implies a mutual obligation to make it a happy marriage. We'll see."

"You may be asking what kind of place is Brown," said the new President. "I also was selected by and selected Brown, so I've been doing a lot of thinking about that." Some descriptions that Dr. Hornig suggested were appropriate were "diverse, active and evolving." As an instance of the evolution, Dr. Hornig cited the new curriculum. Some of the freshmen, he noted, have complained that there are not enough Modes of Thought courses. "Well, I don't think there are enough either," he said. "But there are still more than there were before. We still are learning what Modes of Thought courses are and should do."

Part of the evolution process, said Dr. Hornig, will consist of continually improving the teaching at Brown. "But we also want the scholarship to improve. I don't think that good teaching and good scholarship are antithetical." Urging students to explore new ways to participate actively and usefully in the evolution of the University, Dr. Hornig noted that there are three segments involved in institutional change: faculty, students and supporters of the University. Each of these groups, or special interest factions within these groups, he said, has the veto power to stop the University. "It's easy to generate the power to stop things," said Dr. Hornig. "What is more difficult is to assemble the informed consensus to get things done."

During a brief question and answer session following his remarks, the President observed once more that the University, as an institution, cannot take political stands. The University's responsibility, he said, is to protect differing individual viewpoints within its structure.

In response to other questions, Dr. Hornig commented that he did not believe that athletes were recruited more enthusiastically than other students. He also stressed that efforts to improve the science offerings at Brown would not be at the expense of the arts.

Dr. Hornig's speech to the freshmen was the first of three talks he would give in the early weeks of the semester leading up to his inauguration on Oct. 4, when he was scheduled to deliver a major address.

1974—A bigger class from fewer locales

A mood of untrammeled optimism does not prevail in the admission office this year. True, the applicant pool for this year's freshman class was the largest ever (7,165 applicants for about 820 places) and the median college board scores continue to be in the middle 600s, but Admission Director James H. Rogers has spotted a few nagging trends which he hopes will not continue.

Because of the economic recession, there is a growing category of students who are not poor enough to qualify for financial aid and not rich enough to pay Brown tuition without causing family hardship. Rogers feels that many such students from outside New England who might have attended Brown have chosen schools closer to home, with the result that the geographical distribution of the class of '74 is not as wide as in previous years. Rogers emphasizes, however, that mere locality is not a crucial factor in admissions.

"We're not so concerned with what state someone comes from," he says. "We are interested in what his environment has been. We get a large number of middle class suburban applicants, and someone who grew up in Pasadena has probably experienced an environment similar to a boy from Scarsdale. If we had an application from a boy who was raised on a ranch in Montana, we wouldn't admit him on the strength of it, but we would be interested."

Rogers is more concerned about what he sees as a decline in alumni interest in recruiting high school students for Brown.

In the early going, President Donald F. Hornig seemed at home in close discussion with students.

Erich Hartmann—Magnum

"There seems to be a disenchantment with liberal education among alumni in general, not just of Brown. When a man reads in the *Times* about the disturbances at, say, Santa Barbara, there is a negative transference to his own alma mater, even when nothing of the kind has occurred there. And some alumni are turned off when they go to interview the five top students at a high school and three of the five turn out to have long hair."

Rogers also expresses some disappointment that more of the black students who were accepted did not come to Brown. There are 70 black students in the class of '74, a figure which represents about 43 percent of the total number of blacks accepted.

For the class as a whole, 61 percent of all students accepted chose Brown. The lower matriculation percentage for black students, says Rogers, is an indication of the tremendous competition for qualified black students and their increased accessibility to private schools.

The sheer numbers of the freshman class have intensified another problem at Brown: the housing squeeze. Not only is the class of '74 substantially larger than the class which just graduated, but Brown has also made an informal commitment to the community to stabilize the number of undergraduates permitted to live off campus. To alleviate the overcrowding, several former storage rooms, reading rooms and little-used lounges have been converted into living space. Plantations House at 20 Benevolent St., which was previously the center for off campus students, has been converted to a dormitory.

Coeducational housing has also increased, with 117 men living at Pembroke and 170 women housed at Brown. The freshman class at Pembroke will number 330, of whom 51 are black students.

Financial aid: Calm before the storm

It may be the calm before the storm, says Financial Aid Director Lloyd W. Cornell, but the country's economic hard times have yet to hit his office in a big way.

I'm not as pessimistic as many people in the field," says Cornell, "but we have sensed the recession in several ways."

Cornell, whose office uses the methods of the College Scholarship Service to determine need, notes more unemployment among parents, including professional people, than in previous years. He is also beginning to get reports of students having difficulty getting educational bank loans.

A number of students have written in to say that they didn't get a summer job, or not the high paying one they expected. A student on financial aid is expected to earn $400 his first summer, plus $50 more each summer thereafter. Since this figure is rather low, Cornell explains, most students who find work at all are able to meet it.

Still, the dearth of good summer jobs has made itself felt. One boy who had previously earned $1,000 in a summer working for a large corporation, reported that this past summer he had earned less than half that as a janitor in a Boston hospital.

The $300 tuition increase and the $90 room and board increase has also had its effect. Cornell is getting applications from middle income families who never would have thought of asking for aid before. "Years ago," says Cornell, "if we saw an income of over $10,000 we'd shy away." Now, with the total yearly cost of a Brown education estimated at $4,500, not including travel, a number of middle income families, especially those with other children in college, are receiving at least partial aid.

So far, Cornell has not noticed that any significant number of students have transferred or dropped out of school for financial reasons, but he says that the second semester is always more critical than the first in this regard, since by that time, summer earnings may have been used up.

A question now under review is how much money will be available for financial aid in the future. At this point, about 35 percent of the students are receiving financial aid from the University, including $1,900,000 in scholarships from special gifts, endowment income and appropriations. Since there has recently been a decrease in corporate giving for scholarships, a larger proportion of scholarship funds have come from appropriations. And when the University is operating on a deficit (approximately $3 million for the current year), Cornell says, expenditures in all areas must be reviewed.

BAM among top 10 in the nation

The *Brown Alumni Monthly* was named one of the 10 best alumni magazines in the nation and won eight other awards for journalistic excellence in the 1970 publications competition of the American Alumni Council.

It was the second year in a row that the *BAM* placed among the 10 best. Other magazines in the top 10 this year represented: Caltech, Chicago, Cornell, Harvard, Lafayette, Princeton, Simmons, Swarthmore and Yale. The Robert Sibley Award as the nation's No. 1 magazine, an honor won by the *BAM* in 1969, was awarded to the *Harvard Bulletin* at the AAC's national meeting in July.

Along with its top 10 award, the *BAM* also was honored for the following:

Chosen one of six finalists in *The Atlantic* Magazine competition for excellence in staff writing. First place went to the *Colorado College Magazine*.

Distinguished merit award for institutional coverage.

Honorable mention awards in the four other areas of coverage—alumni, students, continuing education and faculty.

One of the year's best covers for the December issue designed by Don Paulhus of Providence, the magazine's design consultant. The cover featured a piece of Chinese art from the collection of John M. Crawford, Jr. '37.

One of the year's best photographs, a picture taken in Sicily as part of an essay on Europe by Graduate Student Joel Simpson (January issue).

The *Pembroke Alumna* won four awards from the AAC's panel of independent judges: distinctive merit awards for institutional coverage and editorial comment, an honorable mention in the alumni category, and honorable mention in *The Atlantic* contest.

In other judging, the newsletter of the Maryland Institute, College of Art, edited by Marion Wolk, wife of Brown Vice President Ronald A. Wolk, won national awards for the fifth time. *Contact* was awarded runner-up honors in the *Newsweek* contest for newsletters.

After Tom Paine, what of the third decade?

"I really hope to see that the NASA program in the second decade really outperforms the accomplishments of the first decade."

So spoke Thomas O. Paine '42 when he accepted the post of administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration in March, 1969. When he left the job last month to return to General Electric, Tom Paine had done just that. Two successful moon landings later, NASA's second decade had outperformed the first. The question that arose as Paine suddenly left the job he had begun as deputy administrator in 1968 was what would happen in space's third decade.

Paine, who received an honorary degree at Brown's Commencement in 1969, denied that Nixon Administration cuts in the budget amounting to $500 million in 1971 had anything to do with his resignation. Dr. Paine said he thought it a good time to change leadership in the space agency because the lunar landings had been made and the post-Apollo strategy charted. Yet he added in a letter to NASA employees: "I hate to leave. My heart will always be with NASA."

Though Dr. Paine said the offer from

General Electric was too good to turn down, his associates told the *New York Times* his reasons for leaving were diffuse. He had, they said, a vague dissatisfaction with the social and intellectual atmosphere in Washington. Added the *Times:* "Coupled with a feeling that his value to the space agency had waned since the lunar landings, and that there were challenges elsewhere."

Writing in the November, 1969 issue of the *BAM* not long after the moon landings, Dr. Paine talked about the significance of the accomplishment in space and some of the criticism it elicited. Said he:

"I hope the message from Tranquility Base that men have set foot on another world will embolden us to raise our aspirations here on Earth. I believe that space travel has opened the possibility of an entirely new destiny for man—and, indeed, for terrestrial life. Men of good will working together with the tools of modern technology can extend man's domain throughout the solar system.

"The Apollo mission to the Moon initiated a new chapter in the evolution of life as significant as the emergence onto land of primitive organisms from the sea hundreds of millions of years ago. A new and endless frontier now opens before mankind. Equally significant: the technical and managerial excellence that was developed to achieve success in space should embolden us to raise our human aspirations here on the good Earth."

When he returned to General Electric late last month, Dr. Paine said he would be working on important national and technical problems outside the aerospace area.

On campus speakers, a polite but firm reply

When Congressman Richard H. Ichord (D-Mo.) wrote 179 colleges and universities to ask that they provide the names and the amount of honorariums paid to campus speakers during the past two years, it produced a nervous flutter among administrators and other educators as well.

Congressman Ichord is chairman of the House Committee on Internal Security, and his letter did not disguise why his committee wants the information. Said he in his letter:

"As directed by the House of Representatives, our committee is charged with the responsibility of making inquiry into those organizations, who by their activities, would effect changes in our Government or Administration of our Government by force, violence or other unlawful means.

"Preliminary data available indicates that guest speakers representing such organizations have made numerous appearances on many college and university campuses, and have received honorariums which could be of significance in funding their activities.

"The means by which such organizations are financed is a matter which is under inquiry by this Committee."

The Ichord letter stressed that the committee was not interested in academicians and lecturers in connection with courses of instruction.

Understandably, the request set off a fair-sized flap. Most of the reaction came from a variety of people seriously concerned over infringement of academic freedom. And Ichord received some of the static from within his own committee: Ichord emphasized that the survey was voluntary, and Rep. Louis Stokes (D-Ohio), a committee member, advised colleges and universities not to comply.

Brown, the University of Rhode Island, and Rhode Island Junior College were among the 179 from which information is being sought by Ichord's committee, which formerly was the House Un-American Activities Committee. URI asked the state attorney general for advice, RIJC responded immediately that it had booked none of the type of speakers in which the committee was interested, and Brown replied with a polite, firm, and qualified answer that it would comply with the names but not with the financial information.

The University said that the names of speakers and sponsoring organizations are a matter of public record and are published in the weekly bulletin. Speakers are invited by a great many different organizations and Brown "does not exercise any censorship," said the formal reply. However, the University would compile a list from the weekly bulletin if Ichord's committee wanted it.

But on the financial information, the University issued a polite no. It said that Brown is required by law to report to the Internal Revenue Service fees paid to speakers in excess of $600, that it does so, and that it would not disclose financial information beyond that.

The response was made in late July and no further announcements have been made by Congressman Ichord since then.

Homecoming: This year, there are two

An address by President Donald F. Hornig will be one of the features of Homecoming Week-End, Oct. 30–31. The two-day affair may take on a slightly different flavor this fall since present plans call for the students to hold their Homecoming-related events the following Saturday due to the two-week recess prior to the November elections.

Actually, Brown's formal Homecoming program will get underway Friday afternoon, Oct. 30, when the Brown freshman football team entertains Holy Cross at Brown Stadium. At 8 p.m. Friday there will be a social hour with the coaches at Pembroke Field House.

Saturday morning Brown will meet Princeton in an Ivy League soccer game at Aldrich-Dexter Field. There will be be tailgating at A.D. and also at Brown Stadium prior to the football game between the Bears and the Tigers.

Following the game there will be the Victory Tent at the field, the Homecoming Buffet at Sharpe Refectory, and then a 5th Quarter party back at Pembroke Field House. The traditional buffet, which will run from 5:30 to 7:30, will feature a New England Saturday night supper. The price is $2.25.

Alumni who have come to view the crowning of the queen as one of the Saturday afternoon features of the Homecoming program will have to return Nov. 7, when Brown entertains Cornell.

Anthropology: Finally on its own

At the turn of the century Brown had a short-lived program in anthropology, and the study was re-introduced by the late Professor J. Louis Giddings 15 years ago as part of the department of sociology and anthropology.

This fall, anthropology was finally on its own. Sociology and anthropology were split into two separate departments as the result of the establishment of a new department of anthropology in a move prompted by the rapid increase of faculty and students in that field following the initiation of a Ph.D. program in anthropology in 1967.

There are 11 faculty members and 25 graduate students in the new department, as well as close to 60 undergraduates concentrating in anthropology.

Dr. Philip E. Leis, associate professor, has been appointed chairman of the department of anthropology. A native of Walden, N.Y., he received his A.B. degree from Antioch College in 1954 and his Ph.D from Northwestern University in 1962. A student of African tribal culture, he has been at Brown since 1962.

Dr. Alex F. Ricciardelli, associate professor, continues as director of the Haffenreffer Museum in Bristol, a position he has held since arriving at Brown in 1968. He is a leading anthropologist and an authority on the North American Indian. Last year

he served as acting chairman of the department.

"In effect, we have had our own program in anthropology at Brown for some time," Prof. Ricciardelli says. "The hiring of staff and all administrative work was being done on a department basis. We even had our own Ph.D. program for the past four years.

"But the move to a separate department, in name as well as fact, was inevitable. One of the results of World War II was an acute awareness of other peoples around the world. An attempt to develop an understanding in this area is something that anthropology has been dealing with for years. As a result, the study of anthropology has become an 'in' thing and has been growing fast at colleges around the country."

Prof. Ricciardelli pointed out that at most colleges, anthropology started as it did at Brown in joint partnership with sociology.

Dr. Sidney Goldstein, professor of sociology, has been serving as chairman of the joint programs since 1963. He will continue as chairman of the department of sociology.

Kelsey Murdoch—Try to finish in two minutes

At New Orleans last summer, 900 of the faithful who were attending the American Alumni Council's national conference, looked suspiciously at the head table. There, at the final dinner of the conference, were 29 people, all of whom appeared ominously to have something to say. Bourbon Street, Preservation Hall, and other New Orleans folkways awaited, but the prospects were dim.

Most of those 29 people did say something, but in a machine-gun fashion that few conventions ever see. They said their piece and sat down—each consuming a curiously short two minutes. The keynote speaker was University of Tennessee President Andrew D. Holt. He took longer than two minutes—but he was funny. And you don't find many humorous university presidents these days.

"That banquet was the swan song for Kelsey Murdoch—if it went well, you tell him," said AAC President Warren Gould. Murdoch was leaving his post as the AAC's director of alumni administration to join Brown University as assistant to President Donald F. Hornig. Said one veteran AAC conference-traveler:

"That dinner had to be a hallmark in conference planning. Kelsey put notes before each speaker that read: 'You are scheduled to speak at 7:45. The next speaker is scheduled to begin at 7:47.'"

Kelsey Murdoch joined Brown as President Hornig's assistant after five years on the national office staff of AAC. He coordinated service projects for alumni administrators, including the annual training institute, special conferences, awards and publications. He also assisted President Gould in areas of internal management of AAC's national office in Washington. Said Gould, upon Murdoch's appointment at Brown last month:

"Kelsey's professional career has been dedicated to higher education, the alumni movement, and civic advancement. He was instrumental in AAC efforts to upgrade the quality of alumni programs at AAC-member institutions in the U.S. and Canada. He had constant experience of working with people in our internal organization and with external volunteers as well.

"I found him excellent. Our train of thought was close together. He assumed great responsibility. The result was the kind of quality I wanted."

Murdoch is an alumnus of the University of Pennsylvania and from 1961 to 1964 served Penn as alumni field secretary, charged with planning, arranging and supervising events sponsored by the General Alumni Society. From there he went to Hartford as special assistant manager of the Hartford Symphony Orchestra where he was responsible for developing fund-raising programs.

When Kelsey Murdoch left the AAC's national office to join Brown early last month, the board of directors drew up a proper resolution and the staff bought him two tickets to the Providence series of the Boston Symphony Orchestra as a going-away gift.

Kelsey Murdoch: First appointment in a new administration.

"Everyone in the AAC office likes him," said one staffer. "He listened to everyone's problems, held everyone's hand."

Which should eminently qualify him to be assistant to a university president.

Transitional Programs—a changing emphasis

"Say a student wants to study engineering at Brown and his high school didn't offer a calculus course. He's going to be behind from the start, even though he might have graduated first in his high school class."

Richard A. Nurse, admission officer, is talking about the need Brown's Transitional Program fills for minority group students who have the potential to succeed, but whose high school preparation has been less than first rate. The program, which is in its second year at Brown (BAM Oct. 69), attempts to ease the adjustment and fill in the gaps for students who have some handicaps in prior education.

Nurse, who directed this summer's program, explains that a number of changes were made in response to suggestions from those who participated last year. For one thing, all the students who enrolled in the six-and-a-half week program this summer were already admitted to Brown and Pembroke. Last year, the transitional students were divided into two groups: those who were admitted to Brown and Pembroke in the fall and those who remained in a transitional program throughout the academic year.

Also, participation in this year's program was made voluntary, although only a few of the invited students did not attend. Governance of the program has become the responsibility of a faculty committee, headed by Thomas F. Banchoff, assistant professor of mathematics. Two students from the transitional program are included on the committee.

The 28 students who enrolled in the program took courses in language expression, general math, calculus, computer math, reading improvement, literature, philosophy, and problems of the city.

Professor Jesse McDade, who taught the philosophy class, feels that the program helped the students, "because they are in a better position to make a self-evaluation of their strong and weak areas based on their summer performance. I think Brown is to be commended for having the program and

expressing this kind of concern for disadvantaged students." Both McDade and Mrs. W. Nelson Francis, who taught language expression, stress the need for thorough follow up counseling during the academic year.

Mrs. Francis' teaching emphasized self-knowledge and self-expression, using oral and writing skills. To keep up with what her students were learning in other courses, Mrs. Francis attended class with them and assigned topics that would be relevant to the other course work. Prof. Banchoff, in turn, sat in on Mrs. Francis' class and "he was usually the first one to hand in the written work."

Mrs. Francis felt some frustration at the end of the summer when the program was over, just as she saw her students beginning to make real progress. "But still," she says, "they are very fortunate. I wish I'd had this kind of introduction to college."

Welles Hangen: A talent for going with the action

Throughout his career as a news reporter, Welles Hangen '49 had a reputation for going where the action was. Last June, the action was in Cambodia—and Hangen was there.

As Hong Kong bureau chief, he headed an NBC television team which included a French cameraman, Roger Colne, a lifelong resident of Phnom Penh, and Yoshiko Waku, a Japanese sound man.

On June 2, pro-Communist forces surrounded the jeep being driven by Hangen's party and also a car occupied by five CBS television crewmen. Viet Cong snipers prevented Cambodian troops and fellow newsmen from reaching the vehicles. Later, both cars were found abandoned.

From the time Welles Hangen was graduated from Brown with a Phi Beta Kappa key at the age of 18, he has been newsgathering around the world. He made extensive tours through most of the world's major trouble spots—Thailand, Laos, Vietnam, and Indonesia.

In preparation for this work, he took courses in Far Eastern area relations at Columbia University on a fellowship from the Council on Foreign Relations. Prior to his recent assignment as NBC's chief Far Eastern correspondent, he headed NBC's New Delhi bureau.

Hangen began his journalistic career in 1948 at the age of 18 as a reporter for the Paris Edition of the *New York Herald Tribune*. In 1949, he returned to the United States to join the *New York Times*. He traveled more than 12,000 miles through Russia as the newspaper's Moscow correspondent and in September of 1955, at the age of 25, he headed the *Times'* Moscow bureau.

In December of 1956, Hangen joined NBC News as head of its bureau in Cairo, where he covered the Lebanese disturbance of 1958 and the Congo uprisings of 1960 and 1961.

Hangen was born in New York City in 1930. He attended Manhattan's Trinity School and the University of Virginia before entering Brown in 1946. While in Europe on assignment in 1948–49, he completed credits towards his A.B. by taking courses at the University of Geneva and then at Columbia. He was graduated from Brown summa cum laude and was a Francis Wayland and James Manning Scholar.

One week after his jeep was attacked at Phnom Penh, Hangen and his two associates were reported safe by a Cambodian army spokesman. The men were reportedly taken by the Viet Cong to a mountain hideout 50 miles southwest of Takeo for additional interrogation.

Then, in early September, the National Broadcasting Company said that it had received an unconfirmed report that Hangen had been killed by his captors. Later, Mrs. Hangen said the report was untrue. At press time, there was no further word.

When it comes to strikes, this was the real thing

Students last spring ended normal academic activities in protest to the Cambodian incursion and the deaths at Kent State. They called the action a "strike," but most everyone agreed the word wasn't appropriate to describe what was taking place.

At hundreds of college campuses—and at Brown—the word "strike" was disavowed. But it hung on like an old refrain, unsettling particularly those who applied the old meaning of the word to events on the campus.

Then, not long after the students went home, the word "strike" appeared again. And this time it was the real thing. For the first instance in 28 years of union presence at Brown, members of Local 134, Service Employees International (AFL-CIO) struck the University.

Local 134 includes employees in the maintenance and custodial services and about 260 of Brown's 355 maintenance workers have union dues deducted from their paycheck. What resulted in a 17-day strike began July 1, when the old contract expired and negotiations on a new one reached a stalemate.

While the strike caused inconvenience —everyone emptied his own wastebasket— its effect was minimized by the fact that the contract expired over the summer months when students were not on the campus. The University's building repairs and renovations, which usually get done with some vigor over the summer months, stopped. Some serious problems developed when members of other unions—like the Teamsters—wouldn't cross Local 134's picket lines to make deliveries. Of those incidents, the most serious came with the non-delivery of oil to run such equipment as air-conditioners in buildings where research depends upon temperature control.

The matter of wages was one of two items in dispute among 28 items in the contract proposal. Under the new contract accepted July 17, custodial and maintenance workers will receive increases ranging from $11.60 to $31.20 per week, depending on job classification in the first year of the contract. The increase is based on a 40-hour week. For the second year, increases will range from $6 to $12.40. Under the old three-year contract, wages ranged from $72.40 to $160 for a 40-hour week.

The other item that brought about the stalemate was a union demand for a union shop. Both sides agreed to a modified union shop under which new employees would become members of the union as a condition of employment. Those employees who worked during the strike, and those with at least 10 years service, are free to decide whether they want to become union members.

The 26 points agreed upon before the strike began involved such fringe benefits as increased insurance and improved vacation schedules.

Though the strike was the first in a quarter century at Brown, the University was not the first to face a precedent-breaking shutdown by a union. The sobering thought is that it is not likely to be the last.

A summer experiment again makes the grade

For the second successive summer, nearly 100 Greater Providence high school students spent four extra weeks in the classroom under a tuition-free enrichment program sponsored jointly by Brown and the Providence public schools.

Emphasis in the program is placed on new approaches to curriculum and teaching methods. Independent study in areas of special interest to students is encouraged and audio-visual aids are used extensively. A ratio of one teacher to every four students enhances the teacher-student relationship and encourages individual student initiative.

All of the students in this year's program entered the 10th grade this fall. The teaching staff was comprised of Rhode

Island high school teachers who are also teaching associates at Brown, graduate students who are candidates for the Master of Arts in Teaching degree at the University, and faculty members from Brown's education department.

Course offerings for the program included modern literature and language, American history, French, and modern math. In an effort to promote a more free-wheeling approach to the various subjects, no grades were given.

The program was an encouraging example of a continuing relationship between Brown and the City of Providence. The school department provided the space (Classical High School) and certain materials. Brown provided the instructors. The only cost to the high school pupils was for books, a charge that came to less than $10 for two courses.

Professor Reginald D. Archambault, '52 chairman of Brown's education department, said that the program had a two-fold purpose.

"Frankly," he said, "one of the purposes is a selfish one. This program gives us a realistic setting to introduce our MAT people to the problems of teaching. This is certainly not a substitute for regular practice teaching, but it does represent a chance for the regular MAT candidates to get a taste for what is ahead, for theory to become enlightened by practical experience.

"Secondly, the program gives some 100 pupils from Providence and the surrounding communities an opportunity to take an enrichment program substantially different from what they would encounter in their home towns. The boys and girls are exposed to young, lively, and talented MAT's as well as a highly innovative curriculum."

Stephen R. Birrell, of Brown's education department, served as coordinator of the program. He said that in selecting the summer class the primary qualification for enrollment was a motivation on the part of the student to try a different kind of school experience.

"So far, the response from the students has been excellent," Dr. Archambault reports. "We find that many children get bored in the summer and like to do something, just so long as it's interesting and challenges them."

How lively the discussions were came with one example.

One of the MAT's was discussing with her class the problems the farmers faced in the 1870's because of unequal railroad rates, their dependence upon the cities, and the crop surpluses. She said to the pupils:

"Pretend you are all farmers back in 1870 and these are your problems, and boy are you mad!"

The pupils then split into small groups to discuss on their own what forms of protest they might have used to combat the problems. In one group, the conversation went something like this:

Boy: "You've got to form a labor union."

Girl: "The most effective way is to boycott."

Boy: "Burn up all the grain elevators."

Later, the class came together and the pupils polled all their ideas. Other plans were suggested—crop-burning and legislation for rate regulations on the railroads. The instructor then explained to her class that many of the ideas had been tried by the farmers. She also reviewed some of the Supreme Court cases that resulted from legislation in this field.

According to Dr. Archambault, Brown plans to continue the summer program.

"As long as we can stir the imagination of these youngsters, the effort seems well worthwhile," he says.

Beanies: Gone like the Pony Express

One's reaction on noting that Brown has just dispensed with the traditional freshman beanie is like discovering that the Post Office recently retired its last Pony Express team: surely such anachronisms disappeared long ago.

But in fact, the beanies survived up through the class of '73, not because of any nostalgia for the Dink Stover era; it was the $2.75 income from each beanie sold that kept the custom alive well past its natural life span.

The money from beanie sales and from freshman outing tickets was used to support freshman week activities. Not that freshmen were told that they *had* to purchase a beanie or an outing ticket, but they weren't told they didn't have to either.

This year's freshman week committee decided that the hawking of beanies and tickets during registration smacked of crass commercialism. More appropriate, they thought, would be to assess each freshman $5 for freshman week costs, and all activities during the week would be free. So the class of '74 paid the money and was spared the beanies.

In other sweeping freshman week changes, Brown and Pembroke got together and decided it was sensible to print only one orientation booklet, for both men and women. The booklet listed a backbreaking schedule of activities for the week and opened with a friendly introduction describing what to expect: "Freshman week is many things," it said. "It's learning to live with a roommate who chain smokes, plays loud music and never goes to bed before 2 a.m. It's bull sessions lasting into the wee hours of the morning. It's trying to figure out how to take the eight courses you're interested in when three of them meet at the same hour. . . ."

Brown and Pembroke freshmen, who registered together—also for the first time this year—were offered 30 or so "mini-colloquia," providing a chance to meet and exchange ideas with faculty members.

The traditional activities sign up night in Meehan Auditorium presented a mind-bending 72 tables' worth of organizations trying to entice new members. The karate club put on a demonstration for the benefit of interested freshmen and the Flying Club set up a full-sized glider near its table to drum up business.

In the event that the scheduled activities during freshman week weren't enough, an ad hoc group of faculty and upperclassmen put on a "disorientation" session designed to tell freshmen "everything you want to know about Brown that Brown will never tell you."

By the end of the week, it seemed likely that the freshmen had already been told more about Brown than they really cared to know.

BAM offices moved

Life on the campus is sometimes like musical chairs, especially when it comes to relocating offices. And the *Brown Alumni Monthly* offices are no exception: they have been moved to the third floor of Nicholson House at 71 George Street.

Last month the BAM moved into refurbished offices formerly occupied by the Brown University Press. The *Monthly* staff, together with personnel of the Alumni Office, were formerly located at 59 George Street, where both offices had been since 1956.

In its new quarters—the largest the staff of the magazine has ever occupied—the *Monthly* no longer shares a building with the alumni staff. Last March, the official "Alumni House" became the former Dr. William P. Buffum residence at 159 George.

The BAM's telephone number has also changed. For those who don't care to negotiate three flights of stairs—54 steps to be exact—call us at (401) 863-2873.

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.

Absence of strife

Sir: I have had numerous occasions to be proud of Brown since I first attended in 1948. Of the many areas where a Brown graduate may take particular pride there is one in which, to me, the University excels above all others and that is the ability to intelligently react to changes in the social and political environment.

During the three years of my attendance, I recall several instances that clearly demonstrated this attitude. "McCarthyism" was the source of intimidation to many universities at that time. Brown continued its prior policy of making its facilities available to those of all political persuasions.

Also during the presidential election of 1948 and the emergence of the Progressive Party, one of the faculty played a prominent role in leading it, much to the concern of certain alumni. Dr. Wriston's support of Professor Ducas at that time was outstanding. With such examples, the students could react to these conditions as their consciences dictated and the feeling of strife was completely absent.

Through my oldest son I have learned of the action taken in May to suspend classes to actively oppose the expansion of the War into Cambodia. The responsible manner in which this decision was implemented was once again a tribute to the school.

I am sure that the President's decision will be vindicated. In the days and months ahead those students who sincerely try to understand the problems confronting our nation will find a growing respect for the President. I am most grateful you are offering them an environment in which they can fully analyze the issues and to take their place as responsible citizens to influence the future progress of our country.

A. E. GIBSON '51
Maritime Administrator
Washington, D.C.

Two weeks off the job

Sir: Why do parents send their children to college? What do they feel is so important about a college education that they are willing to make big financial sacrifices so that their sons and daughters will have a college education?

We can't speak for other parents, but this is what we hoped college would mean to our children: We expected that college would provide four years of mental and emotional growth in which the students would learn to think objectively, to analyze references, to study and evaluate materials, and so to reach fair and dispassionate conclusions. Although my husband attended an engineering college while I took a liberal arts course, both of us emerged from our studies better able to reason, and we feel we are better able to work constructively in our community because of the training we had.

Now we have two children in college, one at Pembroke. We have been very disturbed because they do not seem to be getting the chance we had for mental and emotional growth. They have been subjected to a great deal of emotional oratory and have been prodded to take stands on controversial issues without being given all the facts in an impartial, balanced way. The latest concept, the Princeton Plan (*BAM*, July) will give the students two weeks off before the November elections so that they and the faculty can campaign. What will they learn from this experience?

It seems to us that they will learn, first of all, that politics warrant taking two weeks off from their regular job. Is that responsible citizenship? It happens that both my husband and I were circulating political petitions in May, but we did this on our own time—we didn't ask our employers for time off from work.

Secondly, it encourages them in the myth that college-age people, who have never supported a family, who have never paid taxes, who haven't experienced the gamut of responsibilities shouldered by adults, are qualified to tell adults how to vote.

Thirdly, at a time when they should be free of decision-making in order to learn how to make decisions, they are being subjected to very one-sided, emotional presentations of controversial issues. Are they going to stop thinking because of so much pressure to act?

For all these reasons, it seems to us that the colleges are failing to provide the kind of education that we expected our children to receive. We hope that all parents and the faculty and administrations of our colleges will do all they can to provide sound training in objective thinking to today's students.

MRS. KENNETH LAWRENCE
North Granby, Conn.

(The Brown faculty, as reported in the July issue, voted in May to rearrange the 1970–71 calendar to provide for a two-week recess between Oct. 21 and Nov. 3. The 10 days that the University will be closed will be made up by eliminating the Columbus Day holiday and by shortening Christmas recess and the final examination period. Ed.)

Not as violently

Sir: I was interested to see a letter from a classmate, George C. Oliver, headed your column in July.

While not so violently opposed to the present student generation as he seems to be, I still do have a certain sympathy for his point of view. I also sympathize with those who do not want to go to Vietnam and who feel that the war there is pointless and futile. At least the demonstrators are taking action to show their feelings to the world, which most of us older ones cannot or will not do.

Please forward the enclosed small check to the Development Office to be earmarked for the new athletic complex. I was never an athlete, just a band member, but I have recently felt strongly the need for adding to our mediocre athletic facilities.

DAVIS P. LOW '33
Brockton, Mass.

For all the noise . . .

Sir: It is with deep shame for Brown that I looked at the page of *Life* which shows a Brown Commencement demonstration of a mock funeral with tombstones bearing the names of slain Americans. My shame is not with the demonstration per se—for what college today has not had its share—but for the naivete, the lack of logic or reason, the basic meaninglessness of the demonstration, which reflects poorly on the quality of a Brown education.

One can assume that the whole point of the student demonstration was to indicate their "distress" over the evils of the world. If a huge wail for the sins of humanity is the most educated and constructive output of four years on "The Hill," then a Brown education is hardly worth the time and money. Those students are no more prepared to cope or improve life on this planet than any other generation—for all their noise and flap.

MRS. SYLVIA ROSEN BAUMGARTEN P'55
Far Rockaway, N.Y.

Moved and impressed

Sir: I had the pleasure of visiting Brown and Pembroke in the spring, one week before graduation. Although a member of the Pembroke Class of 1950, I was unable to attend the festivities of my 20th reunion and visited, instead, on the previous weekend.

I was very moved and impressed by the relationship between the University and the faculty and students during the strike—a strike which I support.

Violence, repression, no communication have characterized the contemporary scene on so many campuses in recent years and yet Brown has wisely and skillfully avoided these pitfalls. I spoke at length to some of the strike leaders and I was very impressed with their commitment and the sensible and flexible manner in which they were conducting the strike. They spoke with respect and understanding of the Administration and its problem with the board and the alumni. A sense of cooperation and concern, in its broadest sense, was obvious.

RITA SILBERBERG ULRICH P'50
Englewood, N.J.

Bachelor of Politics?

Sir: In our democracy everyone has the right to dissent, but when an academic institution gives academic credit and time to dissent to its students, it becomes not academic but political.

A situation in which a college faculty is led to a hasty decision of this sort (*BAM*, May) following an inflammatory speech to a group of students, is ridiculous. It shows a lack of judgment and anti-Americanism which I deplore and cannot support.

Why not a degree of Bachelor of Politics instead of the usual degree for those who prefer the sound of their own voices to any others?

HERBERT B. JOHNSON, M.D. '32
Boca Raton, Fla.

Dimming diamonds?

Sir: What is happening, academically, in our great universities? A great many of them are adopting substantial pass/fail systems, and Brown is said to be the most prestigious of the major universities to do so. In due course, such systems should lead to an educational establishment of relative mediocrity best suited to those who do not care much for work or the pursuit of excellence, but who do not want their deficiency in achievement to be exposed. Over the years, it should put a superficial polish on a multitude of pebbles and dim a host of diamonds.

And what of Phi Beta Kappa? The press currently reports that in our universities some students are refusing election or accepting it with reluctance. One student, not at Brown, is said to have "resigned in irritation" because his views on campus reform were not heeded. Another vehement soul, in a West Coast university, is reported to have accepted election, but with "shame and guilt"—rather like eating one's cake and regurgitating it too. This sort of thing strikes me as a form of inverted exhibitionism. I hope Brown has not caught the infection.

JOHN A. WILSON '23
Tenafly, N.J.

Sir: I want to congratulate Brown University and Pembroke College in general, and the *Brown Alumni Monthly* specifically, for the excellent description by Dr. Jerome B. Grieder in the July, 1969 issue concerning the new curriculum.

WILLIAM L. BOWDEN
President
Southwestern at Memphis College

Shrugging it off

Sir: I acquired a deep respect for Brown during the 10 years I was with the Rhode Island Community Chest, and my feeling for the institution was generated largely by the quality of Brown alumni whom I had occasion to work with in the state. For, after all, it is the quality of the product that defines the quality of the institution.

After that, I became the development officer of the University (but with a different title) for a brief period during which funds for the "Wriston Quadrangle" were obtained. Since then, I have been in fund-raising for educational institutions in one form or another.

During the last seven years, I have been on the Cornell and Columbia accounts successively and have been through all the interruptions occasioned by dissident students and others. It has been my impression that Brown has handled this situation rather well; certainly better than a number of other Ivy institutions.

In spite of all this, Brown has not, in recent years, been able to enjoy the reputation which it deserves. I have wondered many times whether the miserable results of some of its athletic teams have been, in part, a cause of this attitude. Perhaps it is due to the fact that the University is not located in a major population area or near enough to capture the interest of the regional press.

Unfortunately, as I get around to other educational institutions, I find that Brown is still regarded by some as "low man on the totem pole." This will be shrugged off by anyone who knows of the quality of the institution, but it makes uphill going when it really is not necessary.

I trust that an active program designed to change this point of view is being undertaken. Certainly Brown's morale and that of its alumni will have an important influence on your $92 million campaign for the 1970's.

ROBERT O. LOOSLEY
New York City

On coming awake

Sir: The July issue is wonderful.

You, apparently, have come awake, as has the University.

MAURICE H. HILTON '27
New York City

If not now, when?

Sir: In your April issue on page 13 there is this sentence: "Most of all, it seemed realistic to hope that Brown could move from being a fine university to being a great university." There are those among us who have the impression that Brown attained greatness in the field of education somewhere along the line from her colonial origin of long ago.

What are the criteria for a great university? In 40 years, Charles W. Eliot changed Harvard from a run of the mill New England college to a great university. If Brown has yet so far to go to achieve greatness, more power to the 14th President.

AUGUSTINE C. WEBB, M.D. '18
Lake Geneva, Wis.

A conscious act

Sir: You commented (*BAM*, April) that only seven percent of men graduate students voted for alumni trustees in 1969. As a member of the 93 percent majority, I would like you to know that failure to return my ballot in 1970 was a conscious act, not a result of apathy.

In all the years I have been receiving a ballot, I have failed to notice a single candidate for alumni trustee with a Ph.D. degree, and only one or two with any advanced degree. Since my own personal tie to Brown is through its graduate program, I see no purpose in affiliating myself with a group which apparently holds advanced degrees in such low esteem.

PHILIP C. HODGE, JR. GS'49
Illinois Institute of Technology

In the spring of 1962, the President of Brown and the vice president of the Ford Foundation met on a plane. They exchanged pleasantries, probably prevarications about the size of the fish they had caught, and gossip about the state of admission to selective colleges.

The year 1962 should mark a period of blessed memory for the private colleges—applications were numerous, students were washed and respectful, and tuitions had not yet reached the point where they were causing economists to make dire predictions.

Business was in fact so good that Alvin Eurich of the Ford Foundation expressed to President Barnaby C. Keeney the fear that colleges like Brown had too much choice, that perhaps they were turning down better humans in favor of better test scores. Keeney disagreed; Brown, he felt, took some chances and they turned out well. Eurich was pleased at the information and suggested that a study to find out how well these "chances" turned out would be in order. In essence, the Ford Risk program was born at that moment.

President Keeney consulted with his director of admission the next day, learned to his pleasure that the information he had passed on to Eurich was indeed true, and turned the formulation of a grant proposal and subsequent study over to him.

Borrowing heavily on a limited Biblical knowledge, the proposal began pretentiously: "In the belief that the race is not always to the swift, nor the battle to the strong . . ." and went on to propose a means, not just to investigate the academic success of risk students in college, but also to assess the long-term ramifications of admitting risk students. To do this, we decided to go back to the period immediately following World War II, the only other time in recent academic history when there had been a crush in college admission. Although this was not a perfect parallel for the crush of the sixties, it was close, and enough time had passed to provide the proper perspective.

The grant proposed to study the admission credentials of the classes of 1950–52 (entering college in 1946–48) to see which of these might have been risks, and then to determine what happened to them in college and subsequently. We hoped that a pattern might emerge which would enable us to identify the student, who, though risky, got through college and was successful later, as well.

If such a pattern did show up, it would then be imposed to current classes at Brown to see if the identifying characteristics still held true a decade later. If they did, then from this pattern we hoped to make new bases for making risk decisions; they could be made on the basis of proved criteria rather than on intuition, which the Brown admission office cheerfully had been using for some decades.

Finally, the grant proposal said that since about 10 per cent of every class at Brown had been long shots, that Brown would continue to maintain this same latitude and during the seven years that the study was to run, a class would always have a 10 per cent risk population. Since risk was defined as a "student whose academic qualifications were less than first rate," this gave us a great deal of room to work in.

Nevertheless, the damage was done. Happy alumni saw the announcement of a specified risk population as the means of new athletic successes, mothers brought in semi-literate sons, and the *Providence Journal* capped it with a headline that read: "Brown Seeks Unqualified Students." *Time* magazine, temporarily abandoning the affairs of Yale, catapulted the study into the big time, ending its article portentously: "thus do the Lord and Barnaby Keeney provide for the Tom Sawyers of the land." The name stuck, and nearly every Brown freshman thereafter was sure that he was a Tom Sawyer.

Once the grant was made, our troubles had only begun. We had to define risk and success, to find ways of gathering information on classes out 15 years, and to put the whole study together into a package which would yield results. The very size of the grant, $155,000, indicates the degree of responsibility and the expectations of important findings.

We experimented with a variety of methods, including a bulky, exhaustive and exhausting questionnaire which attempted to establish undergraduate attitudes of alumni out of college 15 years. (As I remember, it was so long and inquisitive that the director himself never got around to answering it).

Eventually we adopted the present design and the present technical director. At this time we developed the "official" description of risk: a student who presented a score on the Scholastic Aptitude Verbal test of 500 or below. For later classes 1966–68, the cut-off was 620.

Right away the study is in danger of being disregarded because we are dealing with such good scores. Even though the difference between earlier classes and the later is dramatic by the improvement which came about, a score of 500 on the SAT verbal is considered solid middle by many good colleges, and 620 is in the upper percentiles of any population. What does such an elevated description of risk prove?

Charles H. Doebler, IV, '48 was director of admission at Brown for 14 years before he resigned last year to join Barton-Gillette Company.

His article about the Ford Risk program and what came out of it was written in as non-technical language as possible. Like many versions of scientific reports, it tends to oversimplify the findings in the process of translating them from the technical language in which they were originally couched. Readers interested in learning more precisely about the Ford Study findings are referred to Dr. Everhard Nicholson's report or Mr. Doebler's accompanying digest from which this article was taken. Further information is available by contacting Dr. Nicholson at Box 1912, Brown University.

The answer is that even a student of high ability is a risk when the bulk of those he competes against are of even higher ability. Lest the reader get a totally wrong impression, in the Class of 1966–67, many of the risks had verbal scores under 600, and just short of 12 per cent scored under 500. There are complicated statistical reasons for putting the cutoff score where it was; the real risks (as I defined them intuitively) were not just students with low verbal scores, but it was necessary to stabilize the description and later move on to variations of it.

Once risk was defined, it paved the way for a still knottier problem: how to define success? Once we decided that we were concerned about the ultimate success of risk students, it was necessary to define success as precisely as we had "risks," otherwise we could not determine who had or had not achieved it. We finally decided on three measurements: graduation from college, achievement of an advanced degree, and finally, reputation for success.

The first is important pragmatically to the college. Students who graduate are more likely to pay tuition bills for four years than those who flunk out or drop out.

An advanced degree is directly connected with academic success, but it is also the stepping stone to fame and fortune in many of the professions. Distinction in many of the professions is doubtful without the achievement of an advanced degree.

Reputation for success is somewhat more difficult to pin down, but in general, we came to the conclusion that when someone is considered a success, he probably is. We wished particularly to get away from such overly obvious measures of success as income to determine which members of the Classes of 1950–52 had accomplished enough to be thought successful by their classmates or the world. (Only the 50–52 Classes were judged in this way. Clearly the 66–68 classes had not been in the world long enough to be judged on any except the first two measures of success.)

Having established the criteria, the work of the study could begin in earnest. One of the first chores was to extract all the information possible from the applications which the earlier classes had filled before their entrance to Brown. These had such potentially useful items as parents' education, extra-curricular activities in high school, school record and recommendation, and so on. Fortunately for the study, Brown University is attic-minded and apparently is reluctant to throw anything away which might be useful. (One admission officer browsing in the treasured archives stored in a vault in University Hall found a permission slip from Dean Arnold allowing him to be absent from classes the Monday after Thanksgiving!).

Any information which might be of use was coded on IBM cards for later sorting and analysis. The same was done for later classes under study (1966–69) and the academic records of the College, alumni records, and individual questionnaires (another, simpler set) were used to add to the store of information we collected about each student.

With this information we had three major sources of information which might have some bearing on the problem of predicting success—the comments of the school and the degree of enthusiasm they expressed about the applicant; the background of the applicant-parents' education, what kind of school he went to, what size town he lived in, etc.; and the activities of the applicant in high school. These three areas were developed into four different scales of measurement tested by multiple discriminant analysis

Seven years with

Tom Sawyer

by Charles H. Doebler, IV '48

to determine if they could make predictions. The results were highly gratifying.

Using these four new predictors in a prediction equation, we discovered that it was able to make better predictions about which risks graduated and which would drop out than the old faithfuls: College Board Aptitude and Achievement tests.

What are these new predictors, and where do we get the information to form them? They are "non-academic" measurements because they do not rely directly on the academic measurement or scholastic records of the students, but rather on observations of the student, his background, or the kinds of non-academic activities he takes part in.

The most effective and interesting of the four "new" criteria is the scale we call the Admission Index. This is derived from the school record form on which the counselor, the principal, or a student's teachers were asked to indicate the degree of their enthusiasm for the students as an applicant to Brown. The current record form asks for an evaluation of the student in terms of his motivation and for an overall recommendation of the applicant as a student and as a person. Since these were on a scale to which numerical values could be easily assigned, there was no difficulty in coming up with numbers which reflected the school's evaluation of the applicant.

In the same way, the records of the Classes of 1950–52 were made into a similar index. Although the forms had changed considerably, the basic concept of a scale of enthusiasm had been used and a numerical scale was again easily established. The results show that counselors did and do an unusually fine job of predicting success for their students.

In the study of these earlier classes, the Admission Index made good predictions on those who would graduate; it predicted those who earned graduate degrees. And, perhaps most eerily, it was able to look ahead to predict those who were rated successful 15–17 years after graduation.

When the study was moved up to the later classes, the Admission Index continued to perform and correctly predicted who would graduate and who would enter graduate school.

The real purpose of this study was to determine the success of risks, and here again, the Admission Index proved its worth. In dealing with verbal risks only, the Admission Index provided significant prediction about those risks who would graduate and those who would later earn advanced degrees. This was true both for the early and later classes.

It was in the area of long predictions that the Admission Index began to show its uncanny clairvoyant powers. The risk sample of the 50–52 Classes was divided according to occupational groups: science-technology, general culture (teacher, artist, lawyer), and business. The science group had the highest Admission Index scores, culture next, and business at the bottom. Considering that a career in science requires advanced degrees and that the Admission Index is really a measure of academic motivation (as observed by someone else), this scaling is not surprising. However, when each of these occupational groups was divided to measure the levels of success accomplished in each group, those with the highest professional ranking had also been given the highest ratings by their high schools at the time of admission to college.

An index based on the student's background was the basis for the second of the new criteria. A family-school-home-community questionnaire was devised using items from our own experience and from a form developed by the Educational Testing Service. These questionnaries were given to students after they entered Brown, but a shortened form was developed which could be included in the admission application.

For the earlier classes, an abbreviated index was developed for the 50–52 Classes. Made into an index and applied against the records of the earlier classes, it performed in much the same way as the Admission Index. It was able to make predictions on who would graduate, who would get advanced degrees, and who would be successful years later. In applying this index to the risks specifically, the pattern held good except that it did not work on the veterans of the earlier classes.

Brought up to the present, the Environmental Index separated the graduates from the non-graduates, and those who went to graduate school from those who did not.

The overall implications of this scale are not surprising—the more fortunate the background of a student, the more likely he is to be successful, in college and in life. The fact that the veterans did not yield to this pattern is a happy Cinderella note.

Ever since admission became a problem to worry about, schools, parents, alumni, and students have worried about the effect of extra-curricular activities on the admission decision.

It has long been a favorite theory of mine that the kinds of activities, athletic and otherwise, that a student takes part in are a clue to his character and temperament. This proved to be the case, but with some surprising twists.

Studies of this sort have been done before, but they had not separated activities according to type. There are, it seemed to us, two major kinds: "Active" (athletics, school politics and the like); "passive" (acting, editing, and so on.) It was reasonable to guess that active students were less likely to be studious, and that passive students were more likely. On this basis, scales were drawn up.

The first scale was called LAS, an acronym for activities in the Leadership, Athletic, and Social sphere. The second was called LOMAS—derived from Literary, Oratorical, Musical, Artistic, and Scientific activities. Information about the later classes was obtained from a questionnaire sent after entrance to Brown.

In the earlier classes such complete information was not available, but on the basis of information which came

from their applications, a parallel scale was devised which provided enough information to be valid.

The results were hardly encouraging to the many alumni who argue that today's athlete is more likely to be tomorrow's business tycoon who will rebuild the campus. For the total classes 50–52, the "athletic" scale (LAS) was able to perform as a predictor. In general, those who graduated, went to graduate school, or were successful years later were those *less* involved in high school athletics.

In the later classes, the LAS scale showed that non-athletic students were more likely to go to graduate school, but it had little effect on whether or not a student would graduate.

For the risks of 1950–52, the general import of the study is that the less athletic student is more likely to graduate and get an advanced degree. Interestingly, the results on later success for this group is not significant (Perhaps athletes *will* vindicate the alumni in the long run!) Athletic verbal risks in recent classes are less likely to go to graduate school, but again, the effect on graduation is not significant.

When the risks in the earlier classes were divided according to occupations, high school athletic activity was lowest for those in science and highest for those in business. Further, those who reached the highest levels of success in each of the occupational areas, including business, were those who had been least involved in high school althletics.

In the "scholarly" activities (LOMAS) a point of particular interest to admission officers emerged. Although higher scores on this scale were associated with an advanced degree and later success, higher scores also showed up for *non-graduates* in both the earlier and later classes. The implications are clear: an applicant to college who collects activities to make his application look good but is not genuinely involved in them is apparently an academic fake as well as an activities fake. Admission officers have known for years that anxious students are likely to sign up for "roster" activities just to make their applications look better. The study shows that a student with smaller numbers of genuine activities is more likely to graduate. However, once graduation is achieved, a previous record of more activities predicts greater "success."

There is another possible explanation: the student with many activities may have a low attention span and lacks interest in any one. Hence, he does not graduate from the college because it demands too much consistent effort.

When this study was designed, we decided that one mark of a successful risk was his graduation from college. That is, if we invest a place in the class for a risk, we do not expect him to produce a Summa average, but we do hope he will get through. The interesting by-product of looking at classes to see who graduates rather than who has the highest averages is that a brand new group appears—the drop-out.

When success in college is judged by academic average, you would assume that there would be a steady downhill trend in grades from top to bottom, and the group at the bottom, having poor grades, would not graduate.

The fascinating fact is that the drop-out comes into college with school records and tests that put him in the middle of his class, and considerably better than the

students who just barely graduate. Moreover, drop-outs, as a group, have a pattern of activities, school recommendations, and background which make them identifiable.

Like all statistical measures, this pattern cannot be applied specifically to one student, but it can be said: "He looks like the kind of student who drops out."

The same is true for risk students. Each of the new criteria discussed here can be combined to form virtually a new dimension in prediction. In comparing these new measurements against those which admission officers have used for years, three of the new scales were found to be more effective than any of the other prediction devices—including class rank which had been the most effective in making predictions at Brown. This was true not only for risks, but for the general student population as well.

To return to graduation as a form of success. This study shows that it is not only success in its own right (and success for the admission officer who chose a successful risk) but that success follows success. In the earlier classes, a much higher percentage of the class that was later rated successful had graduated. Put another way, if you did not graduate from Brown, your chances of being successful later were distinctly diminished. The interesting point is that the fact of graduation is a great leveler. It did not matter whether a student was a risk or not, once he *graduated*, his chances for future success were the same as those of any other graduate in his class. The degree had equalized the risk.

The second measure of success was earning an advanced degree. Like the first, this is an academic achievement, and it is not remarkable, therefore, that the best predictor is the same as that for success in college—that is, the scale derived from the counselor's ratings, the Admission Index. Thus a school's evaluation of a high school senior stays valid through college and graduate school. For this group, patterns of motivation are set early and remain constant.

The third and final measure of success was found in an attempt to make objective scales for the everyday definition of the word. As described earlier, juries of alumni commented on their classmates, major biographical references were consulted, and the alumni sections of the *Brown Alumni Monthly* for the five years previous were read so that the rise to eminence of any members of the classes of 1950–52 would be recorded. The criteria (which were not ironclad) were: academic or research accomplishment (including books, inventions, etc.); employment status; status in the local community; status on the national level; income (or the reputation for it), contributions to Brown (an involuted form of success, but no less important to the University); and a catch-all, general reputation, which was designed to take care of alumni of note who did not fall into any of the other categories—actors, for example.

When the results were tabulated, a pattern of success emerged which was surprising in some of its aspects. For example, the best indicators for success nearly 20 years in the future were the Environmental Index *before* admission (them what has, gets). The best predictors of long term success *after* the student has entered college are his grades at the end of the first semester; by then risks and non-risks who will achieve later success have identified themselves through academic achievement.

As described before, the graduates were divided into three groups according to their occupations, and these occupational groups were divided according to the level achieved in each. Some of the findings were:

> Businessmen tended to develop from students with lower verbal abilities.
>
> Scientists get to the top levels more quickly than any others. (It is often said of chemists that if they don't make their big splash in their twenties, they probably won't make it.)
>
> Success in business comes at a much more sedate pace than in the other two classifications. For that reason, it is quite possible that the time span of this study was not long enough for those in business really to reach their peak—perhaps 25 years after graduation is the optimum time to make these judgments.
>
> The achievement of an advanced degree does not seem to increase the probabilities for success of the "culture" group.
>
> Success in business does not depend at all on an advanced degree.
>
> The scientists, as a group, were not so athletic in high school as their contemporaries who came to Brown.
>
> The businessmen, as a group, had been more athletic in high school than their Brown classmates.
>
> Scientists were students with the highest promise of academic success in high school; businessmen were students who showed the least academic promise. It should be remembered that "the least promise" does not mean in the entire high school, but of those who entered Brown and were compared with the rest of their classmates at Brown.

Now that the formal part of the study is over, it is clear there are still many questions unanswered. For example, can measurements which were developed for the Brown population be used to help all other colleges, or just those with populations approximating Brown? The designer of the study, Everard Nicholson, feels that the new measures will be even more successful in other colleges which have more variety in their populations.

A further question: does this study really eliminate the need for some sensitive and intuitive handling of

admission applications? Since every good admission officer firmly believes in this approach, the study was not intended to do this, but only to aid him.

In part the answer comes from a brief further description of what the study covered. After establishing one kind of risk (the verbal variety) the study went on to pick out several more: the under- and over-achievers and the "split" scores, high scores in the verbal area on the College Board tests, but low in math, and vice versa.

The study proved out what most admission officers know by experience: students who test poorly but who have done well in school—the "over-achievers"—are good students to bet on. Students with good scores and records which are not so good are poor bets. The important point is that while most admission officers identify these kinds of risks by sight, and in so doing miss some, the machine will bring them out in the open. They can then be subjected to the intuitive wisdom of the admission officer.

It is an interesting circular situation. Objective measurements can support the intuition born of experience. It was no surprise to learn that "over-achievers" perform better as science students, and that students with very high mathematical aptitude scores and low verbal scores do not perform remarkably well as science students. This study verified this intuition and it can now be part of the equipment available to the admission officer.

What these new instruments may do best is to aid in longer-range planning that few colleges have embarked on. There are urgent questions in admission which have to be considered: open admission, no grades in college, no grades or class rank from secondary schools, the critical need to find students who can pay their way and who will stay in college. All of these can be examined more rationally by the results of this study, and appropriate admission policy decisions can be made.

But there are still more important questions which go beyond the immediate problems of admission to the current class and the classes of the next five years. What kind of graduates does a college want for itself 25 years from now? Will students admitted now have the influence to help Alma Mater, or the interest to do so?

While it would be hubristic to say that we can now predict the future, we do seem to have the means to peer further into the future of an alumnus than anyone has had in the past. Since this is so, it seems reasonable to suggest that colleges make five, 10, and even 25 year projections of the kind of students they want, using the same means to project this as are now used for financial projections. Surely the long-range educational aims of a university are no less important than how to finance those aims, but more is needed than broad statements about "the best possible education." The tools which this study has devised are possible beginnings of an entirely new line of attack on a fascinating problem.

With the right combinations of cooperation, continuing research may make it possible for admission to become a science of coruscating prescience.

In the meantime, the best admission officers will combine science with their special brand of extra-sensory perception. It drives the statisticians wild, of course, but the best admission officers expect that.

Serene and beautiful, the historical Haffenreffer site is now used by thousands of school children each year.

Haffenreffer Museum:

You make things, you touch things, you do things

Late in the summer of 1676, an Indian who took the Christian name of Alderman toured the white settlements of southern New England. With him he lugged a heavy bucket filled with rum and vinegar. At each stop, for a price, he'd proudly pull from that bucket the pickled hand of King Philip, late chief of the Wampanoag tribe.

Philip had been ambushed and killed by Alderman on Aug. 12 at the chief's summer retreat on Mount Hope, now a part of Bristol, R.I. Legend has it that Alderman did a brisk business by displaying Philip's hand, for the settlers were more than anxious for any proof that Philip was dead and that the bloody Indian war was ended.

In proportion to population, the two-year struggle known as King Philip's War inflicted greater casualties upon the people than any war in history. Several thousand persons lost their lives, families were scattered, and settlements as far west as Deerfield, Mass., were destroyed. With the conclusion of the war, the power of the Indians in southern New England was crushed forever.

War-whoops, however, still echo across the gentle slopes of Mount Hope. Sharply-pointed arrowheads are

Photographs by Michael Boyer

Participation is a byword at Haffenreffer. Here children grind corn on a metate.

made, and fish are cooked in water brought to a boil by heated stones. All of this is part of a new and exciting educational program conducted under the auspices of Brown's department of anthropology on the very ground once occupied by the Wampanoags.

Close to 3,500 elementary and junior high school children from Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New Hampshire came to Mount Hope last year. The students were exposed to a first-rate collection of American Indian artifacts and tribal arts from throughout the world, with some of the material dating back to the Stone Age. The students also were caught up in the enthusiasm and warmth of a staff that has devised a forward-looking program aimed at making the culture of the Indians come alive again.

"Our program is mostly a matter of communication," says Mrs. J. Louis Giddings, curator of Brown's Haffenreffer Museum of Anthropology at Mount Hope. "We try to involve the children and to instill in their hearts a feeling for the Indians and their culture. We try to teach the children to respect another culture and not to resent that culture just because it happens to be different."

Alex F. Ricciardelli, appointed last year as director of the Haffenreffer Museum, is enthusiastic about the work being carried on there by Mrs. Giddings and her staff. "We have a small but excellent museum in Bristol actively involved in three basic areas—exhibits, research, and the public education program that is attracting so much attention throughout New England. When Brown is searching for something positive to say about its relations with the community, the museum and the educational program carried on there provide an area where we can carry our heads high."

The story of how Brown University became involved in Mount Hope and the Haffenreffer Museum dates to 1917. That was the year Rudolf F. Haffenreffer, II, purchased the large Bristol estate called Mount Hope, an unspoiled area of woods, paths, and shore that had changed relatively little in the 250 years since King Philip lived, fought, and died there.

Haffenreffer soon found himself collecting the arrowheads, gouges, and other Indian artifacts which were turned up on the property. As the collection grew, he branched out and acquired materials from other areas. At the time of his death in 1954, Haffenreffer had amassed an outstanding collection of Indian objects from North, Central, and South America.

In December of 1955, Mrs. Haffenreffer and her sons, Carl and Rudolf, III, gave Brown approximately 500 acres of the Mount Hope estate, the bulk of the Indian collection, and a museum which had been erected in 1928 on the northeastern slope, overlooking Mount Hope Bay.

This was no ordinary museum. Known as the Haffenreffer Museum of the American Indian, it housed one of the finest private collections of Indian materials ever assembled. However, courses in anthropology had never been taught at Brown, and the University suddenly found itself in the embarrassing position of having a museum but no program and no staff.

Brown's answer to this problem was to reach out to the University of Pennsylvania and bring to the campus J. Louis Giddings, an authority on early man in the northernmost areas of the North American continent and one of the eminent men in his field. As associate professor of sociology at Brown and director of the museum, Dr. Giddings' task was to develop the museum as a teaching and research center and to make its Indian collection available for viewing to the public.

Under Dr. Giddings, the museum at Mount Hope expanded its exhibits to include ethnographic materials from many parts of the world, including Africa, Thailand, the Artic, New Zealand, and the Pacific Islands. Because of this diversification, the name of the museum was changed to the Haffenreffer Museum of Anthropology. Regular visiting hours for the general public were established and a program of guided tours for school children was initiated.

Brown and the world of anthropology suffered a great loss in 1964 when Dr. Giddings died as the result of injuries suffered in an automobile accident. His widow stayed on as curator of the museum, serving both as administrator and principle lecturer. But, even before her husband's death, Bets Giddings had never been completely satisfied with the museum program as it related to the eager youngsters who filed through the various rooms, dutifully looking at all the objects in the display cases.

"It's not good to have objects behind glass," she says. "Children get glassy-eyed. It's so much better to let them touch things, hold things. Then everything takes on a greater meaning. I often thought of all the new and important things we could do in this beautiful and historic place if only we had more money and more staff."

Mrs. Giddings got her wish for a larger budget and additional staff during the summer of 1968. The University filled the position of museum director, vacant since the death of Dr. Giddings, with the appointment of Alex F.Ricciardelli, a leading anthropologist and authority on North American Indians. Prof. Ricciardelli had studied under Dr. Giddings at the University of Pennsylvania, the two men had explored the Arctic region together one summer, and the new director was the perfect ally to help his curator fight the battle of the budget.

Through the efforts of Prof. Ricciardelli, sufficient funds were secured from the University for two staff people and an expanded program. Mrs. Giddings promptly

The Mexican penata ceremony is one of the delights of children visiting Haffenreffer. As with the Mexican Indians, the penata is broken open and the gifts inside it are distributed.

hired as educational assistants Mrs. Barbara Hail P'52, wife of Brown admission officer Edward G. "Ted" Hail '49, and Mrs. Ellen Wilson P'51, wife of Richard A. Wilson, Jr., '50. Both women had extensive teaching experience.

"When the three of us sat down in the summer of 1968 to plan our new program, we were in agreement on one basic point," Mrs. Giddings recalls. "We wanted to make the museum a more wide-awake experience for the youngsters. Rather than having the school children spend their hour or so with us looking at hundreds of objects and going back to their buildings slightly bewildered by it all, we wanted a program in which the youngsters could immerse themselves in a particular culture.

"We wanted them to eat the food, feel the tools and weapons, talk the sign language, and do the dances of that Indian culture. In short, we wanted them to leave the museum thirsting for more knowledge on the subject."

Another point of agreement was that the classes should be small—no more than 30 children at each session. This meant that more staff help was needed. And since no budget was available for additional help, it meant that volunteers would have to be sought.

The volunteers, or docents, as they are called, were recruited by word of mouth. Mrs. Giddings and others talked to numerous women's organizations, but the standards were high and volunteers were slow to come forth. Only one docent had been recruited by the time the new program went into effect in the fall of 1968. By spring, there were five, and during 1969–70 the staff worked with 10 docents, almost all of whom had some teaching experience.

"You have to be a certain type of person to be a docent," Mrs. Giddings notes. "You have to be willing to roll up your sleeves and get sweaty. You have to be willing to sit on the grass, put on wigs, and get all messed up. And, certainly, you have to love children. Also, we want soft-spoken people, women who have soft Indian voices and do graceful things. If a docent has a small group of children sitting around a warm fire in a tepee and she speaks to them in loud, strident tones, then the spell is broken; the moment is lost."

Each fall the new volunteers are required to participate in a training course, where the girls are instructed in the various Indian cultures taught in the educational program and are informed how the staff wants this information presented to the children. During the month of February, while the museum is closed, each docent is given a specific project to research: arrow-making, sign language, etc. By making in-depth studies, the volunteers are then able to teach each other and work up new programs or modifications for existing programs.

"Without exception, the women are talented and dedicated people," says Mrs. Wilson. "Most come one day a week throughout the year, while a few come twice a week. And these volunteers are not necessarily all teachers. One of the girls majored in crafts at the University of New Hampshire and contributes in that area. A School of Design student has put together for our new educational program a Mayan wattle-and-daub model house with a thatched roof. The education program has involved people from the entire community and has become a real town and gown relationship."

The educational program operates two days a week—Tuesday and Thursdays—and concentrates on the Northeast Indians, Plains Indians, Eskimos, and Mexican Indians, the areas of the museum's special strength. A culture is taught for a period of five or six weeks, and then the staff switches to the next one. Hours for the classes are 9:30 and 11:00 a.m. and are by appointment only. The first 45 minutes consists of a group talk, supplemented by slides and an opportunity to view the cases. The second 45 minutes is spent in craft skills. This is the part of the program that the children like best.

"The children may try on the clothing and eat the food of the Eskimos, sit in a real wigwam or tepee and handle actual artifacts used by people of another culture and another century," Mrs. Hail explains. "They may learn to hurl a spear with an Eskimo ataltl, practice scraping skin from a freshly killed deer, or try their hand at weaving a reed mat or painting a pictograph on skin. These are the moments that excite their imagination."

When children are excited, they make noise. Mount Hope today is a noisy place. Outside a wigwam common to the Northeast Indian, a docent beats a drum and her small group of children breaks into a war dance, punctuated with all the appropriate war cries. Near a hillside the docents, dressed in the costume of the Mexican Indians, teach the youngsters the "Mexican Hat Dance." And when the instructor tells the group that the boy who catches the hat must kiss the girl who threw it, there are embarrassed oh's and ah's and then, inevitably, the young braves break ranks and seek the safety of the steep hill, while some of the girls make mock effort to chase them.

Throughout the year, no matter what culture is being taught, the children are urged to use their imagination. Inside a tepee one section sits on furs and is impressed with the solemnity of the peace pipe ceremony. The class learns that the skin tepees were made by the Indian women and that the men decorated them with paint. Boys are shown how to make headbands and girls create colorful bead rings. Some children grind corn on a metate while others make necklaces from chicken bones, clamshells, corn, and wampum.

All of the courses of the museum are geared to supplement the schools' social studies curriculum. Last year Mrs. Giddings added an African unit, which ties in with the material now being taught in the schools on black history. This program was made possible by Joel Teitelbaum '61, who went to Africa with a small fund and bought the entire house furnishings from a member of a Kenyan tribe.

Mrs. Giddings is excited about this purchase. "It includes all the household utensils—gourds, beaded dance skirts, brass rings, facial tweezers to pluck hair, earrings, a musical instrument called a kalimba, tooth brushes made of twigs, and combs. It even includes the beehive that hung from the tree outside the house. The beehive is very important to the Africans because they are able to make beer from the honey.

"We have a lot of fun with this unit. The children sit around the floor, with Mrs. Hail in the middle, and they can beat the drum, play the kalimba, maybe do some tie-dying, and even try plucking out a few hairs. The power of suggestion is very strong! The native who sold this household intact was also pleased with the transaction. When Joel left him, the African pored over a Sears-Roebuck catalogue, picking out some modern furniture for his home.

To help defray the expense of craft materials, costumes, film, and food, the directors have instituted a small charge of 25 cents per child for those classes visiting the museum. When, for some reason, a school is not able to send its children to the museum, Mrs. Giddings or a member of her staff will take a kit to the school where the youngsters may try on costumes, handle artifacts, and look at slides. The flat charge for this is $10.

Looking to the future, Mrs. Giddings hopes to enlarge the scope of the educational program to cover the other Indian cultures of the United States and South America. She wants to do more with the tradition of King Philip, showing the children the spring near which he was shot as well as King Philip's "Chair," a rock formation located high in the hillside overlooking Mount Hope Bay. There are plans to get the children involved before they arrive at the museum by sending prepared materials to the schools a week or so in advance.

Prof. Ricciardelli, in time, would like to see an Indian village constructed on the site. "Mount Hope is a place of great historical significance because of its association with King Philip, one of the leading figures in the first century of American history. Right now we have an excellent museum and educational program. But with all this land available, we have merely scratched the surface of what we can do here. The addition of an authentic Indian village —done with the same good taste as Plimoth Plantations' recently re-created Pilgrim Village of 1627—would give Brown a total program in Indian culture second to none. However, unless we are suddenly endowed, these plans, as exciting as they may be, will have to wait."

Right now, the directors are concerned with more immediate matters like getting the dirt entrance road to Mount Hope paved, seeking out hunters who will contribute deerskins for this year's program, and converting an old barn next to the museum to storage, work, and laboratory space.

These are mundane matter, perhaps, but they are an extension of the vision of Dr. Giddings, who saw Mount Hope and the museum as a place "where people can come for fun." Hundreds of letters received from children participating in the educational program there indicate that people are having fun at Mount Hope.

"I like it so much that I may go back there someday," one youngster wrote. Said a Warwick, R.I. 10-year-old:

"You make things, you touch things, you do things. That is why I liked it." J. B.

Part of the joy of visiting the Haffenreffer site are the treasures children find there. And treasures can be driftwood and the shell of a crab.

Community organizing:

'Middle class hang-ups about avoiding a scene only get in the way'

Tom Acosta '71, rings a doorbell in Pavilion St. "A salesman here to see you, Mom," yells the boy who answers the door. "Oh no," Tom laughs, "not a salesman. Definitely not a salesman." Not of encyclopedias, no. But in a sense, Tom Acosta is selling something—the possibility of community power and self-determination—and he does it in an easy and convincing manner that would be the envy of your average Collier's door-to-door man.

Acosta is one of three Brown students who were hired as summer interns by the Community Organization of Providence (CO-OP), an outfit devoted to convincing people in the urban decay areas of Providence that, by working together through neighborhood block clubs, they can become an effective pressure group.

The terse maxims of the organizers flow naturally through Tom's conversation: Find out what the issues are. Be specific. Point out victories. Organize for immediate and realizable goals.

The lady in Pavilion St. didn't come to the last block club meeting, so Acosta fills her in: a building around the corner has been torn down but the rubble in the cellar hasn't been cleaned out. The other day a kid threw a lead pipe he found there out in the street and "it's only a matter of time until someone starts throwing the rocks." The landlord has agreed to pressure the contractor to finish the job. In the meantime, people are calling the landlord to make sure he doesn't forget.

The lady agrees to make a phone call, but the block club meetings, well, she hardly has time. She is so busy with all the work that is being done on her house. "But you can fix up the place," says Tom, appealing to her self interest, "and it won't do any good if the property values deteriorate . Individually, not much can be done, but if people work together. . . ." Then he says, pointing out past victories, "there were nine people at the last meeting. That's not the kind of turnout that got the street lights on the block." The woman agrees and adds another issue to the ones Acosta has mentioned. One of her children found a hypodermic needle in a vacant, burned-out building nearby. Yes, she decides, she will manage to come to the next meeting of the block club.

Other calls on the street are not so productive. One woman can't take the neighborhood anymore and is moving her family to the suburbs. A man agrees there are problems; his solution is to build a formidable barbed wire fence around his house. He resists any suggestion that maybe the children from the nearby project throw rocks because they haven't any place nice to play and the block club might work on a recreation area for them. The life of an organizer, says Tom Acosta, is one of peaks and valleys, euphoria and despair experienced many times a day.

The Thursday night staff meeting of the community organizers gets underway in a rather unorganized fashion at 11 p.m. "Only an hour late," someone says, "that's pretty good." The nine staff members present share french

Photographs by Michael Boyer

Community organizing means long hours of canvassing neighborhoods. Here, Tom Acosta encourages a woman to come to the next block club meeting.

fries and doughnuts around a large U-shaped table, while Stanley Holt, a Presbyterian minister who is director of CO-OP, stands at a black board and asks for progress reports. The last staff meeting was only two days ago, but it is clear that in 48 hours, some progress is expected.

As the staff members report on what they have been doing, it develops that one measure of organizational progress is the number of condemned buildings torn down. There is much talk of inspection tours and show-cause hearings. "Why is it taking so long to get these buildings to court?" Stan Holt wants to know. "Every time you call City Hall you get a different story. We're getting messed over on this," he tells his organizers, "and you're not letting the people know they're getting messed over."

"The people" are the community residents of the blighted areas of Providence; they include blacks and whites, job holders and welfare recipients, property owners and renters. In common, they live in neighborhoods that aren't as good as they once were and are steadily getting worse. The signs are broken or boarded up windows, abandoned buildings, rotting porch steps.

If only one person asks, the rotting porch steps could stay there forever. If 30 block club members visit the landlord at his home to impress upon him that the condition of the steps is unacceptable and dangerous to children, there may well be workmen out the next day.

From the point of view of the CO-OP, repaired steps or demolished buildings are second in importance to the fact that 30 neighborhood people organized to achieve an immediate goal. "Problem solving" and "social working" are two phrases that Stan Holt invokes in a disparaging tone whenever he thinks that a staff member is wasting time approaching an individual problem in isolation or "getting people goodies."

Holt came to Providence in January to direct the CO-OP program, which is scheduled to run for three years and is funded with $90,000, mostly contributed by the Catholic Diocese of Providence. The area being organized by the CO-OP is home for about 40 percent of the city's voters. Its population is approximately 30 percent black and 70 percent white. "The future of our cities," says Holt, "lies in forging new power alliances between the blacks and ethnic whites in order to take the decision making of their communities into their own hands . . ." The CO-OP employs methods pioneered by Chicago-based organizer Saul Alinsky.

A community organizer, says Holt, has to unlearn nine-tenths of what he knows. Middle class hang ups about being polite to people and avoiding scenes only get in the way. Holt describes the CO-OP as "a mass based organization dedicated to the principles of: rubbing raw the sores of discontent; moving people on the basis of their self interest . . . and winning through conflict, negotiation and compromise with visible reactionary adversaries." A reporter working on a story about the CO-OP is told to "make us sound mean," the better to intimidate absentee landlords.

Abandoned cars like this one are dangerous to children. A frequent club project is getting the junk cars hauled away.

Nice guys, in other words, don't make good organizers, and Bob Jones '72, who turned down an offer from the Human Relations Commission in Boston in order to work for CO-OP, is not at all certain he is temperamentally suited for the job. Although people are organized on the basis of their own self-interest, Jones explains, a successful organizer has to be prepared to bully or embarrass them into coming to the block club meetings. The job involves long hours of canvassing the neighborhood—ringing doorbells, trying to convince people resigned to powerlessness that what they do can make a difference. Getting a door slammed in your face is not unknown. "Stan Holt says that you eventually develop a shell against being rejected," Bob Jones says in a voice that's just above a whisper, "but I'm still waiting."

One of Jones' responsibilities is a new block club in South Providence. The clubs are encouraged to tackle one issue at a time, and the people who came to the first meeting of the Comstock Avenue block club decided to start with the problem of speeding traffic. They wrote to the traffic engineer requesting a speed limit sign and got one. To lay groundwork for another meeting, Bob has been handing out flyers stressing the initial success: "Working together the block went after a street sign *and got it!!* A victory for Comstock. Acting as a group we can work in other improvements such as building repairs—or clean ups—better law enforcement. Come to this important meeting and speak about the problems that concern you."

Ten people—a disappointing turnout—gather in the cheerful living room of Mabel Scott. Mrs. Scott has provided Kool-Aid punch and Fritos and the atmosphere seems almost like a social gathering. An elderly woman starts out by complaining about the roving bands of kids on bicycles. They ride around at night without any lights and they could get killed. There is talk about other neighborhood problems—a vicious dog, a vacant lot with junk cars—but eventually the conversation returns to the old complaint of speeding cars. The speed limit sign has—predictably—not done much good. Mrs. Scott says her house has been hit by cars trying to make a corner too fast three times in the last 18 months. If there had been children playing out front at the time, they might have been killed.

Bob Jones outlines actions the club can take: they can go to the police station in a group and speak with the traffic engineer or they can write a letter inviting the police public relations officer to their next meeting. It is decided to start by inviting the public relations officer to hear their grievances; if that doesn't work they will visit the traffic engineer.

Jones hasn't said much during the meeting, and later he admits he is disappointed about the way things went. He had hoped the group would decide to focus on getting houses repaired—something more immediately realizable than the hard-to-remedy problem of speeding cars. So far, he allows, the group's low key style would not make much of an impression on a negligent landlord.

Brown student Bob Jones wishes that block club discussions would center more on the hazards of vacant houses.

A block club organized in the west end by Marjorie (Mac) Churgin '72 presents a very different picture. Thirty people gather in a local parish hall to confront two absentee landlords who have been invited to discuss housing code violations on their property. Angry voices all start talking at once. There is no mistaking this meeting for a social occasion. The first man on the firing line is the owner of a burned-out market that neighborhood kids have been climbing into.

As a visual aid, the block club displays a poster featuring Polaroid photographs of the abandoned market and the legend, "Our children could get killed in a place like this." The owner should have the place cleaned out and boarded up immediately, the people tell him. It seems from the beginning that he will agree, but not without some ritual digression first. After talking about the impossibility of getting insurance and mentioning parental responsibility to control children, the market owner says he will have the work done the following week.

"On paper," someone shouts, and, complaining about lack of trust, the owner signs an agreement.

The second man to come before the group is the owner of an occupied building that everyone, including the landlord, agrees is in a shambles. Windows are broken, rubbish has accumulated in the yard, the basement is in such bad condition that men from the gas company refuse to enter it to read the meter. One of the tenants in the building blames the mess on the family downstairs and refuses to come to the block club meeting because, "I don't believe in harassing landlords."

People at the meeting have no such reservations. They agree that the building's tenants are at least partly responsible. (One woman says she has seen kids attacking the place with hammers the day after the landlord has fixed it up.) Nevertheless, the house is, as one persistent front row heckler calls it, "a sore-eye." It should be repaired and, if necessary, the problem tenants should be evicted.

The landlord, who owns 15 buildings in South Providence, has done his homework and come to the meeting armed with a number of blueprints which, it turns out as he unrolls them, are the wrong ones. Undaunted, he begins to explain his plans for the house. The rickety porch will be demolished and replaced with a concrete stoop. The yard will be paved. The house will have new siding and the trim will be repainted. There will be new weather-stripped windows and doors. The rubbish will be cleaned up for the 9,000th time. A chain link fence will be erected around the property.

This sounds too good to be true and the block club members are momentarily nonplussed. "When?" they want to know. The landlord explains that he is applying for an FHA-guaranteed loan to renovate all his properties under a federal program. The work is to begin as soon as the proposal is approved. The people are dubious. Anything connected with the government, they know, takes a long time, maybe forever. When is the house going to look decent? "If you're just interested in boarding up windows,"

Marjorie Churgin follows up a personal contact with a phone call, but most of her time was spent talking with people in the neighborhoods.

the landlord answers, "I'll say tomorrow. But if you're interested in having a house that you can walk by and be proud it's in your neighborhood, that will take a little time."

The people tell him they are interested in both, and how soon? "Well," he says, getting angry now, "we should all just go out and build our own homes; what's the use of owning property if not to make a profit?" The man says that he has a stake in the neighborhood too and he would like to join the block club. "You keep separating me from the people. Aren't I one of the people too?" He was born in South Providence, he tells the group, and his father still lives in the area.

Finally it is agreed that he will sign a statement saying that the broken windows will be replaced within a week and the major repairs will be started in a matter of months. The residents still have a few more questions for each other. "Say he puts in new windows. What's to stop the same vandals from breaking them again?" A black minister expresses concern for the problem tenants as human beings, but most of the people seem glad to hear that they will have to move out before the renovation can begin.

Later, back at the Catholic Inner City Center, headquarters for the CO-OP, someone asks Mac Churgin how the meeting went. Great, she says. We had two victories.

The students who work as community organizers are constantly reassessing what they are doing. They have already considered the philosophical and ideological implications of community organizing. Sometimes the effort seems right and worth it. Other times doubts crowd in.

"Alinsky-type organizing," says Tom Acosta, "is based on the premise that what is wrong with society is that there is an inequitable distribution of power. I believe that, but I don't think you can stop there. Because to say that and to organize as a panacea, as a way of redistributing power equitably, is to indulge yourself in a fantasy. You have to ask yourself where the power is and how resistant are those who have the power to relinquishing it.

"You organize people so that they can flex their muscles. It evolves from one of the premises that people commonly hold as being basic to democracy: that pressure and divisiveness and conflict resolution are vital vehicles in a democratic society, so that if people come together to organize and pressure, they will make inroads and get results from the establishment. This is partly true, but we aren't redistributing the power, at least not at this stage."

One of the prime orthodoxies of community organizing is that "the program come from the people." Yes, in a way. But still there is a sense of a hidden agenda in the rhetoric gap between the organizers and the people being organized. The CO-OP organizers, at staff strategy sessions, talk in terms of realigning the power structure. They talk about the necessity for getting people mad all over again for every issue; they speculate on who might come on the most militant in a confrontation situation. In contrast, block club conversation centers around hazardous, burned out buildings, the lack of street lights, malfunctioning plumbing, junky vacant lots.

This contradiction is not lost on Acosta. "It's something that I feel differently about on different days of the week," he says. "You work on the premise that one of the biggest problems is that people have never been allowed to do things for themselves. Rather than allow the people to write their own programs, government experts wrote programs for them. But in a way we're doing the same thing when we sit back at staff meetings, making certain decisions about how we're going to approach a problem and how we're going to convince the people to approach that problem. It's duping them, in a way. I get very depressed sitting at staff meetings because it heightens that whole sense of arrogance and manipulation."

"What you have to reconcile, to have some peace of mind, is that it's manipulation only insofar as you provide certain schemes, certain approaches to a problem that affects the people that you're organizing. That mitigates the sense of manipulation. It becomes one more way of just helping people, in a very marginal way.

"One of the things that encourages us to go on is the fleeting wisp of a sense of power that people feel once they've achieved a victory. It develops, it becomes organic for a few minutes, and that's what energizes you."

Last November, Acosta was organizing peace demonstrations for tens of thousands of people. Now, his energies are focused on a few blocks. He no longer plans to engage in campus politics or protests which, he has come to feel, are often gratuitous and obsessed with ideological purity. But he cannot escape the overwhelming awareness of the magnitude and multitude of society's problems. "Sometimes, when I am engrossed in what I am doing, I become almost impervious to the other problems. At other times they become so heightened that it seems insignificant and almost absurd to be doing things on such a small scale."

Acosta will continue to work for the CO-OP part-time during the school year. After he graduates, he plans to teach in East Harlem, his home. He is not certain of the final result of the three-year organizing program.

"What I can see coming out of this is that people will have exercised enough of their own power so that they won't be content with sitting back and being acted upon." Already, block clubs are joining together to work on area-wide issues and there is talk about a broad-based convention of groups with similar interests to "forge new power alliances."

One possible danger that the organizers foresee is that the block clubs will be used for political aggrandizement. Acosta believes that has already started to happen. But to worry much about it, Tom says, is to once again fall into the trap of assuming that the people won't be able to distinguish between what's good for them and what isn't. A.B.

FRITZ

He's easy and loose now.
No bitterness. But sometimes
scar tissue forms in the memory.

Lee Romero—New York Times

Frederick "Fritz" Pollard '19 became a football legend at Brown more than a half century ago. Today, at 76, he is in good health and living in New Rochelle, N.Y. There is ample time now for reminiscing, and most of his memories are happy ones. Pollard was one of the first Negroes to play collegiate football. The experience left its scars, but Pollard talks about those days easily and without bitterness.

And Fritz Pollard has a lot to talk about.

Whenever football historians get around to selecting an all-time Brown football team, they start with Pollard at left halfback and then go shopping for the other 10 men.

As a freshman, Pollard was the star of the 1915 team

that met Washington State at Pasadena in the first Rose Bowl game. The following fall he became the scourge of the Eastern gridirons, leading what many still regard as Brown's finest team to an 8–1 record, including decisive victories over Yale and Harvard on successive weekends.

In Brown's 21–6 decision over previously undefeated Yale, the 5–8, 160-pound Pollard scored two touchdowns, one on a weaving 60-yard punt return, and accounted for 307 yards of the 431 yards in total offense rolled up by the Bruins. Against Harvard, Pollard scored once, set up two additional touchdowns, and gained 254 of Brown's 461 yards as the Bruins posted their first victory over the Crimson by a 21–0 score.

Walter Camp, the former Yale player and coach, was choosing his All America teams in those days and a place on his elite squads was a sure step to football immortality. After watching Pollard against Yale and Harvard, Camp described the Brown sophomore as "one of the greatest runners these eyes have ever seen."

That fall Pollard became a Walter Camp immortal, the first black man ever to be selected to an All-American backfield. There were a number of other firsts in Pollard's exciting life. He was the first Negro to play in the Rose Bowl, the first to coach a professional team, and he was a player in the first organized professional league in 1920.

"There were only a few Negroes playing college football before World War I," Pollard says. "It's hard today to have perspective, to create an image of what it was like some 60 years ago, but it was a rare thing to see a Negro playing college football in those days. We just weren't very well accepted.

"When I was a sophomore at Lane Tech High in Chicago, our team was scheduled to play a road game. I got to the railroad station on schedule but was told that the team had left an hour earlier. So I took the next train. When I arrived, my coach took me to one side and told me that our opponents didn't want me to play in the game. The coach didn't know how to tell me so he just had the entire squad take an earlier train.

"My brother, Leslie, played at Dartmouth between 1907–1909. He was the only black man on the team. One year, Princeton put in a protest to Dartmouth because they didn't want to play against a black man. So, I knew what I was getting into when I decided to go to college. But my dad taught me to hold my head high, mind my own business, and produce in whatever I did."

Pollard nearly didn't make it to Brown. Initially he had enrolled at Northwestern. He was, by his own admission, a smart aleck kid who was an All-Cook County halfback for three years and who knew nothing else but football. The dean came along one day early that fall and asked him why he was at Northwestern. "To play football," Pollard replied. The dean said in that case Northwestern was not the place for him, and Pollard would have to leave. "I was so dumb that I didn't even know he had insulted me," Pollard says.

"Then there was a man named Elmer T. Stevens ('04), owner of a big Chicago store, who had gone to Brown. My mother used to buy clothes for the kids there and he'd talk to her about Brown. She got interested, and then I got interested. So, I packed my trunk, hopped a train, and headed for Brown. Never bothered to send in an application or anything. I just went.

"I arrived in February of 1914 but found that I didn't have enough credits in three subjects to get in. But President Faunce and Dean Randall said they'd let me in as a special student and I could try to make up the credits so I'd be a regular student in the fall. Guess they took pity on me and didn't want to turn me out in the cold."

Pollard buckled down to the books, took a six-week summer course at Columbia, and then missed making the grade at Brown in the fall when he failed to pass a Spanish exam.

"I was discouraged and disgusted. So, I headed for Dartmouth and I was practicing football up there before I had registered as a student. They were waiting for the transcripts of my marks from Lane Tech. I hadn't said anything about being at Brown. In a couple of days the dean called me in and asked me why I hadn't mentioned that I'd been at Brown. I said I hadn't thought it was necessary. He got mad and turned me out.

"Then I came down to Harvard. Again I was out for football without having registered, while they were waiting for my marks. I was sitting on the Harvard bench while they were playing Bates when one of the Bates coaches I had known in Chicago came up to me. He said I'd be better off at Bates, a small college where I'd have more chance to play. So, off I went to Bates. But that's a cold country up there, too cold for me. I'd been there only a little while when I borrowed $10 from the president and came back to Boston."

There Pollard met a group of his brother Leslie's friends, Boston professional men who took an interest in him. They criticized his football travels. What was he, they wanted to know, a tramp athlete? One of them, a doctor, let him sleep overnight on his operating table while Pollard waited for money to come from home. But the next day they decided that maybe he wasn't hopeless after all. They told him the only thing he could do was return to high school, pick up the credits he was lacking, and then go back to Brown. Pollard went to high school in Springfield, Mass., and in the fall of 1915 passed his entrance exams at Brown.

When Pollard reported for football that fall he was told that the last practice suit had been given out. Later, after Athletic Director Dr. Frederick W. Marvel '94 stepped in and saw to it that he was issued equipment, Pollard drew the oldest uniform in the gym and a pair of shoes at least two sizes too large.

"That first day they gave me a ball and told me to go over to one side and practice punting. At dusk we quit

and I trailed the rest of the players into Marston Field House. But when I walked into the shower room my teammates moved out. I showered alone. And I thought to myself, 'These are good boys and they'll come around when they see me run.' There was a little shuttle car that took us back and forth from Andrews Field on Camp Street to the campus. When I got on the car that night, most of the other players jumped off," Pollard recalls.

"Coach Robinson was a good man. He let me work out with the team once in a while. But mostly they had me off by myself punting. 'Work on your kicking game,' they'd say. But, heck, I never was a very good punter. The few times I ran with the ball I did pretty good. On opening day I slipped into the field house early to pick up my game uniform. But I found that they hadn't assigned me one. I can still remember that I went over behind some lockers, sat down by myself, and cried."

As Pollard tells it, the next morning Buck Whittemore, an assistant coach, went to his room and told him that he would have to show what he could do if he wanted to play on the varsity. The scrub team was going to Worcester that afternoon to play Worcester Academy. Whittemore wanted Pollard to make the trip. The man who some 20 years later would be listed by Grantland Rice in an all-time college backfield with Jim Thorpe, Red Grange, and Bronco Nagurski, made the train trip to Worcester with the scrubs, trembling at the thought that he might fail this precious opportunity to show what he could do.

The game with Worcester Academy ended in a scoreless tie, but Pollard impressed the Brown coaches and the Worcester fans with his speed and his low, bobbing style of running. The next day Pollard scrimmaged with the second team against the varsity. John C. Butner '18, the varsity left end, recently told this story about the scrimmage.

"We lined up and I said to Coach Robinson, 'Send that little black so-and-so around me.' Sure enough, here came Pollard. I grabbed for him but he wasn't there. When I looked up, he was in the end zone. When the scrubs got the ball back I yelled for Robbie to send Pollard my way again. This time I was sure I had him cornered near the sideline—but I got an armful of air and Pollard got another touchdown. At this point, I turned to the varsity players and said, 'O.K., boys, let's let this guy join us.' "

Pollard likes to tell this story himself. There's never any bite in it, only humor. But from that day on, Pollard was accepted by his teammates as a man and as a solid football player. It was hard for the Brown campus not to take to Pollard. He had an outgoing personality, an easy smile, and he was slowly building a reputation as one of the shiftiest runners in the East.

Among other things, Pollard operated a very successful clothes-pressing business on campus. It was located in Hope College and was called the Pollard Varsity Pressing Club. For $1 he'd press any piece of clothes. As a result of his business venture, Pollard became the best dressed man on campus. Frequently a customer would go to a dance and see his suit moving gracefully around the dance floor—on the back of Fritz Pollard.

This was 1915, and Fritz Pollard, a Negro, had become completely accepted by the Brown community. But the battle had not yet been won; many people still didn't accept the presence of a Negro on a college team. Several times that first season, Pollard had to shut his ears to the slurs and cat-calls hurled at him from the stands whenever Brown played away from home. The *Yale Alumni Magazine* last January printed excerpts from an unpublished autobiography by William Ashby, '16 B.D. These excerpts convey the flavor of an era—a place in time—as experienced by Ashby, himself a black man. One of the excerpts concerns Pollard.

"The Brown football team came to New Haven to play Yale. On the team was Fritz Pollard, who couldn't have weighed more than 150 pounds. We were depressed, literally and honestly scared to death. We knew the size of the men on the Yale line. They would murder this little man.

"Pollard mastered to a degree seldom equalled one of the essentials of football. It was that of handling a punt. Such was his confidence in himself that he played very deep. The moment the ball was kicked, he took off at full speed, as does a center fielder when coming in after a Texas Leaguer. When Pollard caught the ball he was going as fast as he would ever go. Unless the opponents grabbed him the moment the ball was caught, there was no way to stop him short of a gain.

"The ball was kicked to him. He began to circle toward the right sideline. The Yale stands arose. 'Catch that nigger. Kill that nigger,' they screamed. I jumped up and yelled, 'Run, nigger, run. Go, Fritz, go.' Sheldon, the left tackle on the Yale team, a burly fellow from Atlanta, took out for him on a lateral course. Bingham, the quarterback, was coming up with a burst of speed. They would make a pincer tackle on Pollard. They would kill him.

"Pollard kept running. As he reached the sideline he jumped off the field and landed on the Yale bench. Sheldon and Bingham had left their feet simultaneously for a flying tackle. They grabbed at a slick Pollard who was not there and collided. A stretcher was brought out to take them off the field.

"I was in the gym after the game hoping to shake Pollard's hand when Sheldon burst in. 'Where is he? Where is he?' he was calling. Pollard, having taken a shower, stepped out of a cage where he was dressing. 'You're a nigger but you're the best goddamn football player I ever saw,' blurted Sheldon, thrusting his hand out to Pollard."

Largely on the basis of the 3–0 victory over Yale in 1915, along with the sensational play of Pollard, Brown's

5–3 eleven was invited to meet Washington State in the Rose Bowl. There were several incidents on the train trip to California that Pollard recalls. A waiter in the Pullman car refused to serve Pollard, but changed his mind when the rest of the Brown team threatened to walk out in protest. A clerk in the Hotel Raymond in California made it clear that Negroes didn't stay there. Coach Robinson and his assistant, Bill Sprackling '12, made it equally clear that Pollard would stay or the Brown delegation would go elsewhere. Pollard stayed.

There was more of the same when Pollard turned pro in 1920. As a member of the undefeated Akron team of the American Professional Football Association, he tried to register at a hotel in Dayton, O., but was told that there were no more rooms. The entire squad, which included a number of southern boys, walked out.

On another occasion, Akron scheduled a game in the hills of Pennsylvania. Most of the fans had never seen a black man before. As Pollard ran on the field, they showered him with bricks and bottles, along with a stream of verbal abuse that, Pollard says, hurt much more deeply. In another game in the same district, Pollard scored the winning touchdown on a trick play. The fans were incensed and some of them followed the Akron team to the station and shot out the windows of the train as it pulled away.

Pollard made a major contribution to pro football in its early days and for years was one of the most feared backs on the professional field. The *Football Encyclopedia* lists him as the first black professional head coach with the Hammond (Ind.) Pros of the National Football League from 1923–25, but he claims to have coached two teams before that.

"I really was the coach of Akron in 1920, even though the book lists Elgie Tobin as coach," Pollard says. "When I got there, they were using a lot of old-fashioned plays and I showed them some of the plays Robbie had used at Brown, such as the unbalanced line and reverses. That was the Akron team that won 10 straight, all shutouts."

Pollard was asked in 1922 to help organize and coach the Milwaukee team. From there, he went to Hammond, where he coached three years before returning to Akron as player-coach. At his peak, Pollard was earning $1,500 a game. He bowed out of the N. F. L. in 1926. One of his last games was with the Providence Steamrollers against the Chicago Bears, featuring Red Grange.

After leaving pro ball, Pollard established the country's first black investment banking firm in New York City. The firm was doing well until the 1929 crash. Almost overnight, Pollard was financially ruined. During the early 1930's he tried the coal business and a number of other ventures, anything to make a living. Then in 1935 he became publisher of the *Independent News*, a Harlem weekly tabloid which was printed until 1942. This led him into another field as booking agent for Negro talent on radio and TV and in the movies. At times this was a frustrating experience.

"I'd go around to the key nightspots in New York, Chicago, and Philly and talk to the head men, most of them acquaintances I'd made while playing pro ball," Pollard says. "They'd always talk straight to me, no bull. 'We've never had Negro talent here,' they'd say. 'Well, why don't you try it?' I'd ask. We'd sit around, I'd play the piano, and we'd talk. Most of the time they'd help me out, and my agency booked a lot of talented young blacks in those depression days."

Pollard supplied most of the Negro talent for the movie, "The Emperor Jones," featuring Paul Robeson. Pollard and Robeson, a Rutgers football star, had played against each other in 1916 when the Bears won a brutal game at Andrews Field, 21–3. In 1921, Pollard had taken Robeson to the Cafe Zanzibar in the old Winter Garden Theater in New York City to introduce him to Florence Mills. She gave Robeson his chance during the floor show, directly launching his singing career.

In recent years, Pollard has been a movie producer and a tax consultant. He spent $350,000 in 1956 making a film in New York City called "Rocking the Blues," an all-Negro production. He retired two years ago.

All this time Pollard remained close to athletics. In 1935 he organized and coached an all-black team called the Brown Bombers. The team was successful (8–1) but was more famous for its showmanship. In 1942 Pollard was vice-president of the newly formed Negro Major Baseball League of America, a venture that provided an outlet for some of the top Negro stars in the country who were then frozen out of the major leagues. This was five full years before the Jackie Robinson break-through in Brooklyn.

Fritz Pollard also stayed close to Brown University. He returned to the campus in 1954 when he officially was inducted into the National Football Hall of Fame—the first Brown player selected. He spent some time on campus again in 1967 when he became a member of the Rhode Island Heritage Hall of Fame. In spring 1969 he was a class marshal at his 50th reunion, and last June Pollard made a substantial gift for a coaches' room in the new athletic complex.

But Fritz Pollard is looking forward to another trip to Providence. It is one, he says, that is more important to him than any other. Fritz Pollard 3rd wants to enroll as a member of the Class of 1975. He is the son of Fritz, Jr., '37 who competed in football and track for a short time at Brown before gaining Little All America honors at North Dakota and a spot on the U.S. team in the 1936 Olympics.

"Young Fritz is a good athlete and a top notch student. If he enters Brown, it will be the happiest day of my life."

Who knows, asks Pollard with that easy way of his. Maybe young Fritz will make them forget about his grandfather. J.B.

Brown Books

Edited by Elmer M. Blistein '42

Geology Of The Moon, A Stratigraphic View.
By Thomas A. Mutch. Princeton University Press 324 pages. $17.50

This handsome book by an authority in the field will fascinate the natural philosopher interested in earth science, astronomy, and man's current exploratory thrust into space. It is unique in its beautifully illustrated presentation of the moon's striking features in relation to their geological counterparts on earth.

Despite NASA's well reported lunar missions, many people still regard the moon as a distant and mysterious body of interest only to a few trained specialists, baying hounds, and young lovers. Some down-to-earth types feel that the airless moon is so exotic and remotely related to earthly phenomena that there is little to be gained from its exploration.

This new work by Professor Thomas A. Mutch, chairman of Brown's Department of Geological Sciences, clearly dispels such a superficial view. Well written in understandable terms, the book delineates the common geophysical phenomena underlying lunar and earthly features, and relates them to the history of our earth-moon system. He emphasizes the importance of understanding both bodies if man is to understand the earth and its origin and early history in the solar system.

The many excellent drawings and photographs represent one of the best selections of pre-Apollo spacecraft pictures available to the public. The final chapter includes the preliminary findings from the moon rocks brought back by the Apollo 11 and 12 astronauts. The lunar pictures are augmented by equally impressive photos and drawings of terrestrial features that resemble, and hence may help account for, their lunar counterparts. The references are not intended to be all-inclusive, but are sufficient to enable the curious reader to delve more deeply into his particular interests. Of obvious value as an introductory college text in lunar geology, the book's readable style will appeal to anyone interested in the moon, although the experienced lunar scientist may find the geological discussions of earth features somewhat elementary.

The 324-page book begins with a concise history of lunar studies and a description of the moon's shape and motion. Modern remote sensing techinques are described, with emphasis on earth-based telescope studies and the highly successful Lunar Orbiter spacecraft system. Ensuing chapters discuss in logical order specific lunar features, their possible modes of origin, and their geological (or for the purist, selenological) histories.

Lunar craters are compared to such earth features as Meteor Crater, Arizona (an impact crater); Sedan Crater, Nevada (a nuclear explosive crater); and Mauna Loa, Hawaii (a volcanic crater). The similarities between the dark lunar maria floors and terrestrial lava and ash flows are obvious and generally agreed upon by most lunar scientists. However, the author, in common with others, is hard put to account for the prominent sinuous rills that bear so much resemblance to earthly meandering stream beds but occur on a planet where all evidence points to a present and historical absence of water.

Prof. Mutch's approach to the origin of lunar surface features reflects his broad objectivity and illustrates the maturity developing in our space exploration program. Until recently, the origin of lunar surface features was the subject of intense dispute between two schools of thought—those who believed that nearly all the features were volcanic, and those who believed they were the result of impact. This new book reflects the present view of most lunar scientists that both processes are required to explain the observed features. The large rimmed craters with major ejecta fields were almost surely formed by impact, but many of the small dark domes and certain classes of smaller craters are probably of volcanic origin. A large area of features lie between and cannot, at this time, be clearly assigned to either process.

Because it is the author's speciality, lunar stratigraphy is strongly emphasized and discussed. This is invaluable for the stratigrapher, although other scientists and the general reader may wish for a somewhat broader view of the moon. For example, some discipline areas, such as seismometry, the lunar interior and broad scale structural

This is an oblique view of the lunar far side from Apollo 11.

NASA

characteristics, are given rather light treatment.

Prof. Mutch points out that earth geology has had several centuries to profit from earlier errors in observation and interpretation, and that we should profit from this in our lunar exploration program by reviewing the principles of terrestrial geology and applying them to our lunar exploration and interpretation programs. This observation is certainly timely now that we are analyzing data and samples from Apollo 11 and 12 and planning future Apollo lunar missions.

The terrestrial geologist can afford the luxury of returning to the field to make additional critical observations or clarify conflicting data. This is impossible on the moon; we must be right the first time. Our space program needs the counsel of outstanding earth scientists like Prof. Mutch, and up-to-date books like this to contribute to the growing lunar literature.

This richly illustrated and well written book has sections of great fascination and value for anyone interested in lunar and planetary science and exploration. It clearly depicts the results achieved by the automated spacecraft precursors to Apollo (Ranger, Surveyor, and Lunar Orbiter), and provides a logical framework for the vast amount of new data being collected by the Apollo astronauts.

Perhaps most useful of all, it summarizes the growing quantity of lunar topographic data, some of it barely studied as yet. This may hopefully encourage students and scientists not yet active in lunar and planetary programs to turn their interest to the moon, and to participate in the excitement of this great new era of human exploration.

THOMAS O. PAINE '42

Dr. Paine received an Honorary Doctor of Engineering Degree at Brown's 1969 Commencement. The honorary degree complements his earned doctorate. He has just returned to General Electric after distinguished service as Administrator of National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

Scotch Whisky: Its Past and Present.
By David Daiches.
168 pages. Macmillan. $9.95.

The author, professor of English literature at the University of Sussex and doctor of humane letters from Brown, 1964, presents the facts and faiths of Scotch whisky. The reviewer, a partisan of bourbon, was conscripted by Professor Elmer Blistein in the conviction that therapy was essential. Thanks, Doctor, I'm feeling better already.

The book has, but does not fall into, three parts: history and technology; evolution, under the spur of governments and economics, from innumerable small producers to family firms and combines; the author's judgments and suggestions about enjoying Scotch. It is lavishly illustrated, with old photographs, older engravings, cartoons from *Punch*, color photographs taken by the author's son Alan, and flow charts of the distilleries.

For half a millenium, the true, the blushful has been Pot Still Malt Scotch Whisky, Highland (chiefly) or Lowland, far or near. (The capitals indicate respect, not a brand name.) Barley, peat, water, and skill are the essential ingredients. The barley is malted, dried (at least partly over peat fires), and brewed into a sort of beer. Two distillations in pot stills yield the new whisky at 115°–120° proof (British—multiply by 1.142 to get U.S. proof).

After some dilution the product is aged in oak casks. One suspects that in earlier days the aging often approximated the time to cool down, but since 1915 the legal minimum has been three years; Professor Daiches suggests eight years as an esthetic minimum. Thereafter the whisky may be bottled, diluted to suit the market, but most of it is used for blending.

In 1830 the austere progress of malt whisky was shattered by invention of Coffey's patent still, which could produce vast quantities of "Scotch grain whisky," cheaply and continuously from any cereal and any water, without use of peat. The distillate approximated neutral grain spirit, nearly pure alcohol but with some flavor, good or bad.

Decades of controversy followed: Was this liquid (after dilution) "Scotch," or "whisky," or even suitable for drinking? In complex fashion, a compromise was reached by the introduction of blending a lesser portion of pot still malts with a greater portion of grain whisky. Prof. Daiches makes his own views clear. True malt whiskies are excellent; many blends are honest and pleasant; some blends are neither; grain whisky runs a bad last. Reflecting on developments since 1830, we must admire the prescient comment attributed to a much earlier Caledonian (often misquoted on the stage): "We have snak'd the Scotch, not kill'd it."

The development of blending was also related to the slow success of governmental (London) tax policies, which suppressed the myriad local benefactors in favor of fewer and larger firms, easily watched and taxed. Naturally these firms aimed at bulk sales, and grain whisky provided bulk. Other sociological factors played a part. Until the latter 1800's, most Scotch whisky —malt or grain—sold to England was callously redistilled to yield alcohol for conversion of the lower classes' gin. The English gentry had long known malt whisky as a tissue restorer after a hard day's shooting over the moors; but at home they drank brandy.

Disasters in the French vineyards, beginning about 1865, by 1890 and for some time thereafter reduced the supply of cognac to a trickle and its quality to near zero. In this crisis, vigorous salesmanship established the new Scotch blends as England's favorite spirit. It so remained, and the same salesmanship by now sends nearly 80 per cent of the annual yield as a boon to foreigners (especially, of course, Americans).

Bradford Swan, reviewing this book for the *Providence Sunday Journal*, indicated that he had prepared (and perhaps postpared) himself by testing the author's advice. I have not progressed so far but, as a gesture toward impartiality, I have also read Gerald Carson's *The Social History of Bourbon*. It is sprawling, chatty and anecdotal, quite different from Prof. Daiches' scholarly book. The similarities in historical evolution are striking (with the American frontier substituted for the deprived English gentry). I am still fighting, but the team of Daiches and Blistein has very nearly won out. It now remains to mail back the lent (imperative of "borrowed") Carson to Dean John Dillon (Sc. M. '49, Ph.D. '54) at the University of Louisville. This old friend and erstwhile colleague will not lightly forgive my wavering.

A. O. WILLIAMS, Jr., Sc.M. '36 Ph.D. '37

Prof. Williams of Brown's Physics department knows more about wines, whisky, and fine foods than he ought to.

The sports scene

'To win you have to have the horses. And, pardnuh, that means you have to ride the range.'

Dave Hollander

Let's face it—we recruit

When Yale was searching for a new head football coach in 1965, a five-member selection committee interviewed Joe Paterno '50, then assistant to Rip Engle at Penn State.

As the men sat around a long mahogany table to interview the candidate, the chairman cleared his throat and got to the key question.

"Mr. Paterno," he said, "you have an extraordinary reputation for developing fine quarterbacks at Penn State. Would you mind taking a few minutes and telling us exactly how you do it?"

"Not at all, sir," Paterno replied in his best Brooklynese. "I recruit."

For the last 15 or 20 years that has been the name of the game—recruit. More frequently since World War II, the job of football coach has taken on this new dimension. "You can't win without the horses," is a coaching cliche. And you sure can't do that unless you ride the range, which in football parlance means scout the country for untapped football talent.

Once, in the relatively tranquil days of Fielding "Hurry-Up" Yost, Knute Rockne, Pop Warner, Amos Alonzo Stagg and company, a successful football coach was assumed to have two qualities: a knowledge of the game and the ability to impart that knowledge to his players. Today, if he wants to win, the coach must assume a third job, that of recruiter.

Sit around in a late-evening bull session with a group of coaches and they'll admit that football coaching is a young man's game. Stamina is needed to travel thousands of miles around the country in search of the high school youngster who can do the 100 in 9.8, with a football under his arm, and who has looked inside a book.

A young man's stomach is definitely needed to survive quick meals gulped down at roadside stands or between planes and to adjust to the variety of cooking proudly served on lace-covered tables by the mothers of the sons who can do the 100 in 9.8, with a football under their arms.

And, frankly, a young man's resiliency is needed to cope with the cat-and-mouse game occasionally engaged in by some of the top student-athletes who like to play one college off against another right up to, and sometimes beyond, the spring deadlines for acceptance.

Most coaches don't like the recruiting game—living out of a suitcase and wheeling and dealing with precocious 17-year-olds. But that phase of the game has become S.O.P. "Grin and bear it," say the kindly athletic directors.

Most coaches who are effective at recruiting still rate it no higher than a neces-

sary evil. Then there are coaches who know the game and how to coach it, but simply can't recruit. These men usually don't win. For both groups, much of the fun has gone out of the game in recent years as football coaches have been acting less and less like football coaches and more and more like traveling salesmen.

After the Green Bay Packers had wrapped up the National Football League title three years ago with a dramatic victory over the Dallas Cowboys, one of the TV reporters asked Vince Lombardi what he liked best about coaching in the NFL. "The fact that I don't have to recruit," he said.

Fourth-year Brown Coach Len Jardine, at 32, is one of the new breed—a young man with a surplus of stamina, a cast-iron stomach, and the enthusiasm to weather the exigencies of the recruiting game.

Jardine knows football, loves football, and appears to get along with the young men on his teams. He's also a man who has lost two top assistants because they decided that their families came before recruiting.

In an average year, Coach Jardine makes contact with approximately 4,000 high school boys. The contact is made by late spring of the boy's junior year or during the following summer.

The names of these boys come to Brown from alumni and from Jardine's contacts among high school coaches in every state. Although Brown recruits in all sections of the country, the heaviest action takes place in the East, Midwest (as far as Missouri), and the West Coast.

"We make contacts in the South, too," Jardine says, "but unless we have a key alumnus down there to work personally on a boy, we seldom have much success. I find that many of these youngsters have a fierce pride about their home region. Southern alumni fight hard to prevent big stars from getting away."

Jardine writes each of the 4,000 boys on the list to cite Brown's advantages as an Ivy League university and to urge the boy to look into the school further. The recruit is also asked to complete an academic-athletic questionnaire.

About 3,000 of the athletes on Jardine's list respond. Based on the replies, between 35 and 50 per cent are eliminated from active recruiting by Brown and are placed in the inactive file. Poor grades, the boy's physical size, or his reluctance to play college football are the main reasons many are eliminated.

By October, the coaches have about 1,500 active names—the ones the staff feels might make it at Brown, both academically and athletically. Additional information is sent to the boys including copies of the football brochure and the Football Association's newsletter. A visit to the campus is encouraged.

At about the same time, the names of the applicants from various areas are distributed to alumni working in Brown's Secondary Schools activities around the country and to key alumni who work closely with the football staff. Many of these men take the time to visit with guidance directors and coaches to determine if the boys will be recommended academically and personally to Brown.

Alumni are encouraged to maintain personal contacts with prospective candidates while the coaches are still involved with the daily demands of their nine-game season. Alumni follow-up, or lack of it, frequently determines whether or not the boy will choose Brown.

"Of the 1,000 high school players we still have under consideration in late fall, not all are top-flight high school players who will turn into big stars on the campus," Jardine says. "But almost all of those who come to Brown are above average or better —good solid kids, the kind Brown will be proud to call alumni in the years ahead. In this sense, our extensive recruiting program helps the Admission Office by providing it with an additional group of kids from which to choose its class."

The echo of the final gun in Brown's closing game has hardly died away when Jardine and his staff start their five-month road show. Their objective is to take the list of 1,000 boys who have applied and to reduce it to a much smaller group of candidates.

Each coach has responsibility for a certain section of the country, and personal evaluations are done on each boy within the coach's area. He talks to the high school coach, sometimes an opposing coach, football officials, and finally, the boy himself.

Coaches have pared the list to about 350 prospects by late winter. All of these boys have completed admission applications to Brown—and most are being courted by other colleges.

At this stage the coaches try to have as many as possible of these boys visit the campus. They meet students, room with members of the varsity squad, attend classes in their field of interest, meet professors, talk with a member of the Admission Office, and maybe take in a hockey or basketball game.

When admission decisions are announced in April, between 125 and 150 of the 350 boys will have been admitted to Brown. In recent years, final lists have included high school All-Americans, all-staters, and a host of all-country and all-league selections—boys of a caliber desired by Brown but also accepted by many other schools. But the list also includes some of lesser athletic ability.

At this point, those who have been accepted have two weeks to make up their minds which college they will attend. During this crucial period, Coach Jardine is on the road again, trying to visit as many of the young men as possible before they make their decision.

Within the Ivy League, Brown's strongest competition comes from the Big 3—Harvard, Yale, and Princeton—and Dartmouth. The Big 3 attracts some athletes on prestige alone. Dartmouth is tough because of its well organized and enthusiastic alumni and its winning football tradition.

"Of the 125 or 150 accepted," says Jardine, "Brown will enroll about half and lose the rest to other schools. Exactly how many and of what caliber we get determines what kind of a freshman team we have in the fall. Many times, boys tell us that Brown is their first choice," Jardine says.

"On that basis, we take a more active interest in their application. Frequently they end up on the list of 125 to 150 admitted. But these students usually are admitted at other colleges, and in some cases we suddenly find out that Brown wasn't their first choice after all. This type of attrition leaves us with about 75 entering prospects."

There are several reasons why high school students are especially interested in Brown according to Jardine. High on the list is the new curriculum installed in the fall of 1969. Its flexibility and challenge has a special appeal for today's youth, he says. Another factor is that the good athlete knows Brown is on the way back in football and that he'll get ample opportunity to play. Brown's strong standing academically, and its location, are also plus factors with many boys.

But Coach Jardine admits that there are a number of reasons why it is difficult for the staff to recruit the top athlete. He cites the lack of a winning tradition, the absence of first-rate facilities, and an alumni organization that is only recently trying to catch up to the rest of the league in effectiveness.

Jardine and his staffs have recruited two freshman teams, a good one (5–1) in 1968 and a weak one that did not win a game in 1969. The year ahead is crucial, and no one knows better than Jardine that Brown's success in the immediate future may have been won or lost in the battles fought last winter and spring.

For comments by six high school seniors who did—and did not—choose Brown, please turn page.

Three high school prospects:

Why they decided on Brown football

Bruce Watson had an exceptionally fine season for Milford High last fall. The 6–0, 185-pound halfback led the State of Delaware in scoring with 22 touchdowns and was named to the high school All-American second team. Brown's competition was Penn State and Delaware.

"I visited all three colleges," Watson says. "Penn State has a fine football program but the place is too big for me. Delaware was OK, but that seemed too much like staying home. At Brown I knew I could play football and get one of the best educations in the world, all at the same time.

"Brown seemed more personal than the other two colleges. Its location also was a factor. It's near Boston and not too far from New York. And even though Brown is in the city, it's not a real city college. On my visit to the campus, I had a feeling of being away from it all."

Watson admits that the new curriculum was a big factor in his decision to attend Brown. He likes the fact that under this curriculum he can avoid academic areas where he is weak and concentrate instead on the subjects that most interest him.

In the case of Bruce Watson, the Brown coaching staff received an assist from Tom Draper '64, at one time a promising halfback on College Hill. When injuries slowed his football career, Draper concentrated on lacrosse, where he became an All-American.

"I'm not sure I would have seriously considered Brown if it hadn't been for Mr. Draper," Watson says. "He was the man who first brought Brown to my attention. He talked to me early last fall and kept in close touch right through the spring. Mr. Draper made me feel I was wanted at Brown."

Bruce Watson: Not without the help of an alumnus.

Doug Jost of Eugene, Ore., is a National Merit Scholar and a 6–2, 185-pound quarterback who averaged better than two touchdown passes per game last fall at South Eugene High. His activity on the gridiron earned him a place on the All-State team and his all-round ability brought him close attention from Princeton, Williams, Oregon, MIT, and Brown.

"I knew the name of Brown because I followed the Ivy League in *Sports Illustrated*, but I didn't even know where the college was located until last December," Jost says. "One day (Associate Alumni Executive Officer) David Zucconi came to my school, got me out of class, and talked for a half hour on why I should apply to Brown. He left me some reading material about Brown; he also left me rather excited about the prospect of going to Providence for my college education.

"Shortly after Mr. Zucconi's visit, I received an invitation to have dinner with another Brown man (William Batty '63, former admission officer). He and his wife are very enthusiastic people, and they kept in touch the rest of the school year. A little later, Coach James Colletto contacted me and arranged for a visit to the campus. All this happened while I was still considering other colleges, but gradually Brown was becoming number one."

When he received his six acceptances it was time to make a final decision. Jost ruled out MIT because it had no intercollegiate football program and Princeton seemed "too stuffy." That left Williams and Brown. One of his high school coaches was a Williams graduate and he was pushing hard.

"When I left home to visit these schools my parents stressed that the final decision would be my own," says Jost. "I stayed at Brown three days and then visited Williams. I was only kidding myself. My decision was predictable. I had been sold on Brown since December."

Doug Jost: The final decision was mine, and I wanted Brown.

Leonard Cherry was a much sought after halfback last winter. Playing at Archbishop John Carrol High in Washington, D.C., the 5–10, 195-pounder scored nine touchdowns, averaged 7.3 yards per carry, caught 18 passes for 465 yards and was a second team high school All-American. Brown's competition for him was Penn, Holy Cross, and the University of Louisville.

"Originally, I was thinking in terms of Michigan State. But then Penn and Brown contacted me in my junior year and I started to give serious consideration to the Ivy League. After I visited Penn, I crossed them off my list. A city school is not for me."

John Arata '62, a former tackle at Brown was Cherry's first alumni contact. Others who helped in the recruitment of the Lanham, Md., native included former football captain Nick Spiezio '63 and Tony Gould '64. Cherry described these three young alumni as "frank and no bull."

Cherry admits that recruiters from other colleges told him of Brown's recent problems on the gridiron. "This lack of a winning tradition didn't bother me," he says. "I liked Mr. Jardine and Coach Healey. The program is moving ahead. We'll start our own winning tradition."

Cherry was impressed by the fact that Brown is ahead of most colleges in its social life for blacks. During the past summer, he lived in Hope College and took part in Brown's Transitional Summer Program.

"I've got to admit that the new curriculum had a profound bearing on my decision to come to Brown. There's more freedom in it. I can skip math and science, my two weak subjects, and concentrate on the things I like best.

"You could say that Brown's social life gives me more individual flexibility and the new curriculum gives me academic flexibility. That's a nice parlay, and that's largely why I decided to come to Brown."

Leonard Cherry: Brown is ahead of most in its social life for blacks.

Three high school prospects:

Why they'll play somewhere else

The competition for Dick Russo of Aquinas Institute in Rochester, N.Y., was fierce. An outstanding halfback, he earned second team All-American honors last fall. He is also an excellent baseball player, one who had offers to turn pro. In his spare time, Russo likes boxing.

"Through my senior year in high school, I had contacts from colleges in all sections of the country," Russo says. "But I boiled it all down to Brown, Cornell, and Princeton. My parents didn't interfere with my final decision. They figured that all three schools were basically the same academically."

Russo admits that he received plenty of advice from his classmates and friends. Many of them strongly suggested that he attend Princeton.

"The difference in the caliber of football had very little to do with my decision to attend Cornell. Coach Healey of Brown was frank with me. He said that Brown was just starting the long road back in football. That didn't bother me. No matter where you go, you have to beat someone out to play. If I were just thinking of being on a winner, I'd have gone to Princeton."

At one point, Brown seemed to be Russo's number one choice. Until the last few days, his parents thought that he'd be heading for Providence this fall. One of the things that may have had a bearing on Russo's final decision was the lack of alumni follow-up. "There was no alumni contact from Brown at all," Russo says.

But the biggest factor, according to Russo, was the distance. Cornell is only 1½ hours away, while he'd have to fly to get to Brown.

"Some boys like to get away from home when they go to college. Others prefer to attend a nearby college where their family and friends can see them play. I guess I'm one of those who like to stay close to home."

Dick Russo: There was no alumni follow-up from Brown.

Frank Jackson, a 6–2, 200-pound linebacker from Westfield (N.J.) High is attending Yale this fall because of the exceptionally effective efforts of a Yale alumnus in his hometown.

Through his junior year in high school, Jackson had been thinking of attending Syracuse; the Ivy League was not in consideration. In December of his senior year, after he had been named to the All-State team, Jackson suddenly found himself the center of attraction.

"A number of colleges contacted me last winter," Jackson says. "Yale was first and Brown second. Frankly, I was as happy as any kid could be. My ambition is to attend law school, and an Ivy League education seemed to be a good preparation.

"Coach George talked to me and arranged for a visit to the campus. And an alumnus, Donald Van Heest ('49) saw that I got all the necessary literature from the admission office. Both men were very pleasant and I liked what I saw of Brown on my visit.

"But the Yale alumnus who lived in my town stayed right with me. He was persistent without being overly aggressive. He'd check with me every once in a while to see if there was anything he could do. He even showed up at one of my wrestling matches. He never intruded. He was just there.

"My mother wanted me to get the best education possible. She and I realized that there was little to choose between Yale and Brown. I guess you'd have to say that Yale just got there first."

Frank Jackson: 'A Yale alumnus stayed with me. He was just there.'

Tim Manna was an outstanding athlete at Horace Greeley School in Chappaqua, N.Y. He was captain and star tackle on the football team which was 8–0, outscoring its opposition 264–46. He was All-County, All-League, and All-Metropolitan. He also was a wrestler of some distinction.

Through the years, Manna has thought of nothing but an Ivy League education. As an eighth-grader, he dreamed of attending Yale and playing in the Bowl. While in high school, he added Dartmouth, Princeton, and Brown to his list of possibilities.

"Harvard was the first Ivy League school to contact me in December of my junior year," he says. "Brown made a contact, also, through Coach Jack George. He asked me if I'd like to visit Brown and I guess my eyes nearly popped out. I was becoming interested in pre-med, and someone had told me that Brown was outstanding in this area.

"One year later I was invited to Brown, and I liked it there. But between December of 1968 and December of 1969 I had heard almost nothing from Brown—only a brief phone call from an alumnus. In the meantime, Harvard did follow-up through a local alumnus. We became good friends. He took me to Cambridge for a week-end visit, and then, later, he arranged for me to go back by myself to stay with some of the Harvard players."

Manna says that five or six of his high school classmates are coming to Brown this fall and only one to Harvard. This drew him somewhat to Brown. But he decided on Harvard.

"In my mind, both schools are even academically. In the final analysis I guess I leaned to Harvard for two reasons. Harvard is one of the Big 3, the so-called prestige colleges. Also, I felt that I had at least a moral commitment to the Harvard alumnus who had done so much for me during the previous year and a half."

Tim Manna: 'I felt I had a moral commitment to a Harvard alumnus.'

Football: On opening day, five were missing

The hair length and sideburns were a bit longer than in the past, the cry of the Bear Rebellion had been silenced until a more appropriate time, and potassium had replaced Bruinade as the new wrinkle in the daily menu when 69 football players reported to Coach Len Jardine on Sept. 1.

But, at Brown some things never change on the football front. One of these constants is the lack of depth among the front-line players. This problem was in evidence once again on opening day when Jardine reported that at least five of the 22 men tentatively listed last summer as offensive and defensive starters might be among the missing.

Two key veterans definitely won't play football for Brown this fall. Co-Captain Bill O'Donnell, who was to be switched from defensive back to split end, injured a disc near the neck while lifting weights last winter and is out of collegiate football for good. Tom Moser, a 6–5, 230-pound junior tackle, has transferred to the University of Texas.

O'Donnell, one of the fastest runners on the team, set a pass receiving record when he played flanker back with the Cubs and had all the tools to be a fine split end. Jardine had planned to use Moser as a defensive end this fall in his new 4–4 alignment.

The other potential starters who had not reported by the end of the first week of triple drills were defensive backs Bob Wieck and Chuck Petty and punt specialist Bob Warren.

Altogether Jardine guessed that there were about 25 young men who came to Brown expressing a desire to play football who have had second thoughts on the value of the game.

"Even those from this group who were slated to be subs this season were important to our program," Jardine says. "They are the ones who give the starters the push they need. And in Brown's program, it's always possible to be a sub one week and a starter the next. In a way I can understand some of the subs quitting. But," he said, shaking his head, "I'll just never understand why those who would be starting drop out."

There was some good news mixed in with the bad during the first week of drills. Gary Bonner, the 6–1, 190-pound halfback, is back in school, apparently eager to get back into action. On the 5–1 freshman team two years ago, Bonner showed the potential to be one of the best running backs Brown has had in some time.

"I still think we can be a good football team if we stay healthy and don't have any more attrition," Jardine said. "But the loss of those five men hurt, coming at a point where we thought that we had the right combinations ready for 1970. Now it means shifting personnel all over again. Naturally, this will hurt what depth we did have at some positions."

One of Jardine's first major moves was to switch Jim Rianoshek from the offensive to the defensive backfield. The versatile junior also may see service on punt and kickoff returns.

In a move midway in pre-season drills, Jardine switched last year's starting quarterback Bryan Marini to the defensive backfield and replaced him in the I-V formation offense with Bob Flanders, a hard-running halfback in his two varsity seasons. Marini was an outstanding defensive player at Weymouth (Mass.) High. Flanders played quarterback at Chaminade High on Long Island and asked for a chance at the position on the opening day of Brown football practices.

The switch was made possible by Brown's improving supply of good running backs, including Bonner, junior Tom Spotts, and sophomore Walt Haggstrom.

Other good runners include Co-Captain Gerry Hart, who led the team in rushing last season with 370 yards and a 4.8 average from his fullback slot, and junior Kurt Franke, a wingback.

Less effective as an offensive weapon last season was Brown's passing game. Where the Bruins outrushed their opponents 1,579 to 1,435, they were on the short end of the passing game, 1,089 to 618.

"There's no doubt that we've placed a heavy emphasis on our passing game this fall," Jardine says. "We need to complement the running game with a strong passing game to make the total offense click."

There was a major shake-up in the coaching staff over the past year. Tom Urbanik now is handling the offensive backfield, Gary Blackney the defensive backfield, and Joe Faragalli the offensive line. Jim Healey is starting his second year as defensive line coach, while Alex Nahigian, Providence College baseball coach, is starting his 22nd year as a member of the Brown football staff.

New coaches named for football

Tom Urbanik of Charleroi, Pa., and Gary Blackney of Mansfield Center, Conn., have been appointed assistant varsity football coaches.

Urbanik is coordinating the offensive backfield, while Blackney supervises the defensive backs. Urbanik assumes the duties performed by Jack George, who became head freshman coach this fall. Blackney replaced Dick Selcer, who left to become head football coach at Xavier.

In another move within the coaching staff, Bill Gourley resigned as head freshman coach to accept a position as head coach at North Park College in Chicago, which is moving into the collegiate football picture for the first time.

Urbanik is a 1964 graduate of Penn State, where he earned U.P.I. All-American mention as a fullback. He was a first team All-East selection and played in the North-South All-Star game. Urbanik recently was selected on Penn State's all-time football team. He played one season of professional football with the Washington Redskins before joining the Winnipeg Blue Bombers of the Canadian Football League for the 1966 season. He holds a master's degree in health, physical education, and recreation from Temple University, where he has been assistant varsity coach for the last two years.

Blackney attended Wesley College from 1962 to 1964, where he was captain and most valuable player. He transferred to the University of Connecticut and was graduated in 1967. He earned his master's in physical education from UConn in 1968. He has been assistant freshman coach at the University of Connecticut for the past three years.

Soccer prospects better because of sophs

The first thing that Cliff Stevenson got across to his 35 soccer players when they reported Sept. 8 was that all the positions except three were strictly up for grabs.

The three men who had positions nailed down were senior goalie and co-captain John Sanzo, junior halfback Jim Ohaus, and junior fullback Chip Young. The latter won All-Ivy honors as a sophomore and has the potential to be an All-American.

Brown was 9–4–2 last year and participated in the NCAA playoffs for the second straight year. But the season was not up to recent Brown standards and it was no secret that Coach Stevenson was unhappy with the general performance of his front line. There was a lack of consistency at the wings, and center forward remained a trouble spot.

Stevenson feels that Brown will be improved this fall if only because of the competition for positions provided by the talent in the sophomore class. Under Cub coach George Gerdts '68, these men were 8–1–1 a year ago.

George Kapner, Rudy Zeller, and Dick Lay are rated highly as front line prospects. Kapner, an All-County choice from Valley Stream, N.Y., led the Cubs in goals with 14. Lay, a Rhode Island boy, had nine goals for the season.

Halfbacks Andy Kislevitz and Bob Gorgone and fullback Jim Miller also move up to the varsity with good credentials.

Coach Stevenson will be assisted by Don Smith '68 and John Verhoeff, while Gerdts will continue with the Cubs. Early indications were that Brown's freshman team would be exceptionally strong this fall.

Champion frosh crew to push veterans

Before the turn of the century, the 1896 baseball team of Dave Fultz, Daff Gammons, Edward North Robinson & Company posted a 20–5 record and journeyed to Chicago to defeat the University of Chicago in a series that determined the national championship.

Since then, no Brown varsity team has won a national title—until last June when the freshman crew rallied over the last 500 meters and won the championship in the 68th Intercollegiate Rowing Association Regatta on Lake Onondaga in Syracuse.

The victory highlighted the greatest day Brown oarsmen have ever had in the IRA, and while Coach Vic Michalson isn't predicting championship Bruin crews for the future, he admits the success of the freshmen boat is producing some optimism for the future.

"Peter Amram did a fine job of bringing this group of freshmen together. The freshmen crew is the largest Brown has ever had at that level, and since we lost only two men by graduation from our entire varsity squad, the competition for seats on both the varsity and junior varsity squads this season promises to be intense."

Amram, who rowed at Brown as an undergraduate and then helped coach the Cubs during the 1961–62 season, became head freshman coach of the Bruins in 1963–64 before moving to Mount Hermon. He ran the crew there for four years, then returned to Providence as a teacher at Lincoln School and as a freshman crew coach at Brown.

As Michalson said, Amram did bring the Cubs together, for before their victory in the IRA's, the frosh oarsmen won all five races during the regular season, including a two-length decision over Harvard—the Crimson's second loss in eight years. The Cubs finished third behind Harvard and Navy in the Eastern Sprints at Worcester.

At Syracuse, Coach Amram's freshman boat won its qualifying heat, defeating Cornell and undefeated Washington, recent winner of the West Sprint Championship. Cornell had been in the lead with 300-meters remaining when Brown started to click and won the race by four seconds.

The ability to turn it on late in the race was a trademark of Coach Amram's strong young crew. And this script was followed in the finals.

Navy and Harvard had set the early pace, only to give way to Washington with 500-meters left. The Cubs were fourth at the 1,000-meter mark and second with 500 meters to go, still a length behind Washington.

Gaining with each thrust of their oars as the large crowd roared its approval, Brown caught Washington with 150 meters to go and flashed across the finish line with a quarter-length lead. Navy was third.

The Steward Cup, which has been in IRA competition since 1900, was presented to Coach Amram on the dock in front of the grandstand before more than 12,000 spectators and each member of the crew

Brown's freshman boat crosses the finish line ahead of Washington to win the IRA championship.

received an IRA championship medal. Brown will keep the Steward trophy until next year's IRA.

Brown's crew was a large one, averaging 6–2 and 194 pounds. The IRA lineup included: Coxswain, Joe Delle Fave of Greenville, R.I.; stroke, Bob George of Falls Church, Va.; No. 7, Pete Falk, Branford, Conn.; No. 6, Steve Dull, Palm Beach, Fla.; No. 5, Jim Ulrich, Arlington Heights, Ill.; No. 4, George Taylor, Pittsfield, Mass.; No. 3, Marc Bergschneider, Brookline, Mass.; No. 2, Mark Heffenreffer, Wellesley, Mass.; Bow, Dick Mounce, Chatham, N.J.; Bob Checkoway of Washington, D.C., was a front-line sub.

Brown's varsity finished sixth in the IRA's and the jayvees were fifth. It was the first time that Brown had qualified all three crews for the final, and the combined showing put the Bruins in third place in the overall standings behind Washington and Penn.

Prior to last June, Brown made its best overall IRA showing in 1965 when Coach Vic Michalson's varsity was fifth and the jayvees and freshmen were seventh. The best previous showing by an individual crew was the second gained by the Cubs in 1964.

There were no loud noises with Miss Brownell

When Louise Brownell retired last June as office manager at Marvel Gym, Athletic Director Jack Heffernan had his to say:

"Louise has been the backbone of the ticket department for many years. With her, there was no loud noise, just everything efficient."

A graduate of Dean Academy and Bryant College, Miss Brownell came to work for Brown in 1930 under Athletic Director Dr. Frederick W. Marvel '94. Her first job was in the sports publicity office under Joe Nutter '24. Later she served as secretary to Dr. Marvel and the coaches, handled ticket applications, and finally became ticket manager in 1941.

During her 40 years at Brown, Miss Brownell worked for eight athletic directors: Dr. Marvel, Tom Taylor '25, Dr. Bruce Bigelow '24, Wally Snell '13, Paul MacKesey '32, Dean Edward Durgin, Dick Theibert, and Heffernan.

For the most part, Miss Brownell worked a six-day week and, frequently, a 12-hour day. In the fall, there were football games to fake up the crisp Saturday afternoons. Then, during the winter season, hockey and basketball often kept her in the city long after the official closing hour at Marvel Gym. And on Saturdays there were sometimes doubleheaders, wrestling in the afternoon and either basketball or hockey in the evening.

Yet, for a person who was such an integral part of the Brown sports scene, Miss Brownell seldom saw a complete game. She's under Brown Stadium counting her receipts until well into the fourth quarter and occasionally she makes it to the press box at Meehan, "just for a donut and a cup of coffee," as she'd say.

Equal to Brown in Miss Brownell's affection is her home town of Little Compton. When they talk about the "natives" of this quaint Rhode Island community, they are talking about Louise Brownell. She once described it as the only place she'd ever live.

At her farewell party last June, there were the usual gifts. But, two seemed especially appropriate. The hockey team presented her with a Victory Trophy for her service to hockey, 1930–1970.

And her friends gave her a three-speed English bike—just the thing for winding her way around the Common or along those elm-shaded streets of Little Compton.

Replacing Miss Brownell as ticket manager is Richard Sardella, a 1970 graduate of Bryant College. The 24-year-old Jersey City, N.J., native served as freshman baseball coach while at Bryant.

"I feel that the most important part of this job is promotion," Sardella says, pointing to the $13,000 increase in last year's income as the result of the Bear Rebellion.

In an effort to beef up Brown's football promotion, Sardella plans to use extensive radio and television advertisement, distribute window posters and bumper stickers throughout the state, and work with a chain store in the state on a discount ticket program.

Sports shorts

Three members of last spring's lacrosse squad have been named to the All-American team. Bob Scalise '71, an attackman from Uniondale, N.J., who led the nation in goals scored with 47 goals, was selected to the second team. Seniors Bob Buck of Baltimore and Bob Anthony, both attackmen, were named to the second and third teams respectively.

Coach Cliff Stevenson's lacrosse team, which was 6-0 against New England opposition, was named New England champion for 1970. It was Brown's fourth New England crown since 1964.

Brown also led all schools with five players on the All-New England teams. In addition to Anthony, Scalise, and Buck, the list included midfielder Dean Rollins '71 and defenseman Bruce Pitt '71.

Second on Brown's all-time lacrosse scoring list with 145 points, Anthony was selected to take part in the annual North-South Senior All-Star game.

The composite Ivy League lacrosse standings since 1964 list Brown in third place behind Cornell and Princeton with a 25–17 record for 50 points. Cornell is 30–12 and Princeton 26-15. Trailing Brown are Yale (22-19), Penn (17-25), Harvard (14-28), and Dartmouth (12-32).

Robert O. Read, who helped to re-establish crew as an organized sport at Brown in 1949, died in Providence in August after a prolonged illness. A Princeton graduate and Providence businessman, Read served as volunteer coach for most of the years from 1949 through 1958 when crew was a club sport at Brown.

Ben Brewster '69, former Bruin captain and All-Ivy soccer player, saw action with the Boston Astros during the early part of the summer. In August he left to work out with the Manchester United in England—"to improve my game." Brewster is pointing for the Munich Olympics.

Last spring, sophomore Bob Wieck set a modern Brown season record by blasting five home runs. The Bruin second baseman was later selected to the second team on both the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League and All-New England squads. Coach Bill Livesey believes that Wieck, a 6-2, 195-pounder from Florence, Ky., has major league potential.

The baseball team will have tri-captains this spring. The club will be led by seniors pitcher-outfielder Bob Flanders, shortstop Bryan Marini, and catcher Dean Hoag.

Former hockey coach Jim Fullerton has accepted an invitation to serve as a leader for a People-to-People team sometime during 1971. For 10 years, the People-to-People Travel Programs have been sending American teams to all areas of the world to help create international understanding. Since retiring as hockey coach in March, Fullerton has been working at Alumni House as the University's alumni-athletic liaison officer.

Francis "Sonny" Pittaro '60, former Brown baseball captain and shortstop, has been named head baseball coach at Rider College in Trenton, N.J. After graduating from Brown, Pittaro played professional baseball for three seasons in the Minnesota Twins organization before leaving to earn his master's degree in the psychology of reading at Temple. He was associated with Independent Educational Services of Princeton, N.J., as director of testing before accepting his new position.

Brown Clubs

Three Brown Clubs will welcome President Donald F. and Mrs. Hornig at major dinners this fall. The dates: New York, Oct. 21; Rhode Island, Oct. 30; Boston, Nov. 4.

The Hotel Commodore will be the scene of the New York dinner, which is being sponsored jointly by the Brown Club in New York, University trustees, and the Brown and Pembroke Clubs of the New York, New Jersey, and lower Connecticut areas.

"We hope to have a record gathering and to provide a warm welcome to the Hornigs," said Lyman G. (Bill) Bloomingdale '35, newly-elected president of the New York Brown Club. "We want to make this a pleasant, informal homecoming for the Hornigs, who were members of the Brown family from 1946 to 1957."

Frank C. Prince '56, dinner chairman, has announced that dress will be informal and that the dinner will be $10 per person. A reception at 6 will precede the dinner at 7 p.m.

Working closely with Chairman Prince is Norma C. Munves P'54, president of the Pembroke Club of New York. She heads the hostess committee.

The Brown Club of Rhode Island's night for Dr. and Mrs. Hornig on Oct. 30 will be a dinner-dance at the Biltmore Hotel. It will be one of the features of the Homecoming weekend. Jack Schreiber '50, a member of the Club's board of directors, is general chairman.

Ralph Stuart's orchestra will play for the dinner-dance, which will be semi-formal. There will be a reception in the Biltmore at 6, with dinner following at 7:30. The price is $25 per couple and $12.50 per person. John R. Workman, professor of classics, will serve as toastmaster.

Chairman Schreiber's committee includes Eugene F. Tortolani '52, Louis J. Regine '48, Stanley F. Mathes '39, Gus Saunders '42, Dr. Walter Jusczyk '41, Allan Sydney '49, Dave Zucconi '55, and Bob Goff '24.

Mrs. Lucile B. Keegan P'39 is serving as liaison with the Pembroke College Club of Providence. Serving with her are Mrs. Lucy Tortolani P'55, E. Susan Weatherhead P'42, Mary C. O'Brien P'60, and Mrs. Seena Dittelman P'51.

John Kaufmann '63 is chairman of the Boston Brown Club's Centennial Dinner, which honors Dr. Hornig on Nov. 4. The affair will be held at the Peter Stuyvesant on Pier 4. Claude Branch '07 will serve as toastmaster.

The club has a full program through the academic year. On Oct. 22, Coach Len Jardine will be the speaker at the first of the monthly luncheon programs. Alexander Kantor '38 is in charge of arrangements.

Arthur Love, Jr., '56 is handling plans for the cocktail party at Carey Cage following the Brown-Harvard football game Nov. 14. The annual hockey night will be held Dec. 12, with Peter Mackie '59 in charge.

William Braucher '64, chairman of the Boston club's annual sports night program, has announced some changes. Instead of one sports night with all the coaches and subfreshmen attending at a given location, there will be a series of such programs in the month of January for the various sports.

The social highlight of the year for the members of the Michigan Brown Club will be the visit of the Brown hockey team to Detroit during the Christmas holiday. The Bruins are scheduled to meet the University of Michigan on Dec. 29 and Michigan Tech on the following evening. A club program in honor of this event was being planned this summer.

In other recent action, the club has voted to include Pembroke alumnae in club functions. Eventually a joint club may be formed. However, Secretary P. Andrew Penz '61 hastens to add that the decision was in no way influenced by the recent Women's Liberation movement.

"Actually, we anticipated Women's Lib by at least 47 days," he adds.

The new president of the Michigan Brown Club is Eugene W. Lewis, III, '62, an associate in the Detroit law firm of Dahlberg, Mallender, and Gawne.

The new slate of officers elected this summer also includes the following: Vice-President Post Fordon '53, Secretary Penz, Treasurer Colman Levin '55, Schools Chairman John Nicholson '63.

The new board of directors of the New Haven Club lists Benjamin A. Chase '38, Webster P. O'Neil '28, Reginald Poland '14, William Prifty '55, and William P. Simon '54.

In Tucson, Frederick G. Fernald '57 has taken over as president of the Brown Club. He's a research assistant at the University of Arizona. Dr. William J. Bakrow '46 is his vice-president and Mrs. Gail Humphrey Fernald P'57 is the secretary.

Thomas F. Jones, Jr., '55, vice-president in the trust department with Harris Trust and Savings of Chicago, is the new president of the Brown Club of Chicago. Allan Kerr '50 is first vice-president, Robert Fitzgerald '55 second vice-president, and Jordan H. Peters '65 is treasurer. The new secretary is Jeffrey G. Liss '65, who can be reached at 5733 North Sheridan Rd., Apt. 12D., Chicago.

The Brown Club of Colorado has a new secretary. He's Richard F. Mauro '67, who works at First National Bank Bldg., Denver.

Following up on the request of alumni in the Long Island area, Associate Alumni Executive Officer David J. Zucconi '55 attended an organizational meeting at the home of Bert N. Schaller '43.

The seven alumni who met with Zucconi felt that the Club could and should do more to spread the name of Brown in that area. This was especially true in the area of secondary school recruiting.

In addition, the alumni present talked in terms of setting up monthly activities October through June. These would include a fall send-off party for incoming freshmen, a football day when Brown meets Columbia at Baker Field, group interviewing sessions with applicants, visits from University officials, an annual dinner, and a summer picnic.

Attending the meeting at the Schaller home were A. Thomas Levin '64, Michael S. Kupersmith '64, Mattis I. Fern '55, Mrs. Sue Fern, Harvey R. Nanes '37, and James H. Sherman '39.

Early this fall, representatives of the Monmouth County, Lackawanna, and Trenton Brown Clubs met with Dave Zucconi to discuss a restructuring of the boundary lines of the three clubs. The move would re-define and increase each club's area, with the hope that the Alumni Secondary Schools Program would receive more complete coverage.

Brunonians far and near

'01 A new physics building at Kent State University has been named for the late Roy H. Smith, who was a member of the community there from 1914 until his death in 1963. He came to Kent as general manager of the Falls Rivet Company and later served as president when that firm merged with Lamson and Sessions Co. He was mayor of Kent in 1930–31 and president of the Rotary Club and Wranglers' Club. Always a strong supporter of education, he was a member of the Kent State University Board of Trustees from 1935 to 1940 and was later awarded an honorary degree of Doctor of Engineering there. Brown also honored him with a Doctor of Laws degree.

The late Dr. Albert L. Midgley, pioneer in dental education and a founder, secretary, and president of the American College of Dentists, was one of 11 persons recently named to the Rhode Island Heritage Hall of Fame. A prominent oral surgeon, Dr. Midgley died in 1967.

'05 The class has presented a check for $1,338 to the University. The check represents the balance which remained in the class fund.

Clarence W. Holmes is living in Newport, N.H., where he celebrated his 92nd birthday Jan. 11. Alert and active, he still drives a car, plays the piano, reads avidly, plays chess, and has a keen sense of humor.

'06 Steve Wright and Henry Carpenter represented the class at the Alumni Dinner during Commencement week-end. On Saturday, Alex Burgess, Walter Briggs, Sid Bellows, and Joe Smith were the luncheon guests of Class President Doug Mercer at the Refectory. Monday morning, Harold James and Sid Bellows were on hand, and later inspected the Marston Boat House. The class is looking forward to its 65th Reunion next spring.

'07 Shan Clark and Cliff Slade met at the University Club during the reunion week-end and drank a toast from the 1907 Cup to the 63rd Reunion, and, more particularly, to the memories of those reunions that have gone before. Because the Class of '07 has been coming to the University Club so long for these traditional toasts from the Class Cup, Tony DiFelice, at the University Club acknowledged that this year the champagne would be on the house.

At the annual meeting of the Providence District Nursing Association, President Clark was cited for 45 years of outstanding service as a member of the board of managers. Shan served five years as treasurer and 20 years as president.

'09 Dr. Robert Whitmarsh was one of 13 former chiefs of staff at Roger Williams General Hospital honored recently at a "Hail to the Chiefs Night." Bob is a nephew of the hospital's founder.

'10 Charles A. Post, chairman of the board of the Citizens Savings Bank, has been elected secretary and treasurer of the Mutual Savings Bank Association of Rhode Island.

'11 William Hastie reports that he is "happily ensconced" in the Methodist Home in Topeka, Kan. "My daughter and I have an apartment and are well situated. My wife died in January of 1969, seven months after we arrived here. My daughter has been in a wheelchair for 35 years. To keep busy, I have started a twice-monthly newspaper, *The Home Herald*, which I write, edit, and mimeo. I also gather the news of our retired ministers of the Kansas East Conference and get out a quarterly to all of them. In addition, it has been my pleasure to have been selected a member of the Counselling Group for the Washburn University Continuing Education Department. The department recently put on a 13-episode TV series and asked me to be the host for the entire series."

'13 John E. Rouse, rancher and owner of One Bar Eleven Ranch, has 800 Aberdeen Angus cows on his 7,500-acre ranch in Saratoga, Wyo. About once a year he and his wife, Roma, climb aboard a jetliner and head for foreign countries—to look at cattle. After graduation he got a job firing an old still for Standard Oil Co. About 45 years later he retired as vice-president in charge of operations for Stanolind Oil and Gas Co., a Standard subsidiary. But John didn't retire, he just began another pursuit—Aberdeen Angus cows.

'14 During Commencement week-end, Elmer MacDowell and Ed Brackett attended the Alumni Dinner, while Brackett, Charles Woolley, Reg Poland, Norris Woodbury, and Leroy Spooner marched down the Hill.

Ziggie Czubak sends thanks to those classmates who sent cards his way at the rest home. He has hopes of being back in circulation this fall.

Pulver Cook didn't make it to Florida last winter, but he's feeling well enough now to be discussing plans for this year.

Bob Holding reported in June the arrival of a grandson, Robert Preston Tunsill, born at Oyster Harbor. Grandfather is doing well.

Dr. Reginald Poland has consented to take over the chores as head class agent. This is in addition to his painting, writing, and sculpturing at his studio in Guilford, Conn.

'15 Edward W. Hincks is serving as president of the Cape Coral Civic Center, Inc., Cape Coral, Fla. The Gulf American Corporation recently announced that it had deeded a tract of land totalling 15½ acres to the center.

Roland E. Copeland has retired from the Copeland Co., Inc., Cheshire, Conn. His son, Larry '50, is now at the helm.

'16 The class met during the reunion week-end at the home of Stan and Ruth McLeod for cocktails prior to the Alumni Dinner. And, for a group 54 years out of college, there was a good turnout with 25 persons present. The list of those attending the social hour includes Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln R. Arnold, William A. Graham, Francis J. O'Brien, Mrs. Jack Moore, Mrs. Frederick A. Ballou, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. H.S. McLeod, Dr. and Mrs. William N. Hughes, Professor and Mrs. Emanuel Ekstrom, Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Paine, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. John J. Cashman, Mr. and Mrs. Clifford D. Heathcote, Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Hill, and Mr. and Mrs. Francis J. Brady.

'17 Hugh W. MacNair was one of those people who found out early in life that he couldn't draw a straight line. Later, it was a great discovery to find that he didn't have to draw straight to be an artist. So, in the high speed business days of the 1950's the paintings began. Tensions were calmed with dosages of pigment and linseed oil on the end of some pig bristles. His paintings depict landscapes and venture into the representational, inspired by the French and Vermont scene. Last spring a one-man showing of his works was held at the Billage Gallery of the Southern Vermont Art Center in Manchester. Hugh retired some years back as district manager of the New York Telephone Company in Manhattan and immediately moved to Dorset, Vt.

'18 Several members of the class met informally in the Quadrangle outside the Refectory prior to the Alumni Dinner, in our only official off-year reunion activity. Included in this group were Paul Grimes, Mason Hill, Mal Phillips, Bill Russell, Zene Bliss, Tom Hall, and Walter Adler. Several of the men mentioned above attended the Pops Concert and participated in the Commencement Procession.

Clark Belden, a retired association executive, is living at Apt. 1206 South, Watergate East, 2500 Virginia Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C.

Isaac and Helen Smith celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary May 31. They reside at Buttonwood Farm in Westerly, R.I.

'19 Dr. Sidney A. Fox continues in demand for lectures on his speciality of ophthalmology, with recent dates in Puerto Rico, Pennsylvania, and Yellowknife, N.W.T., Canada.

Colonel Harry R. Dutton, a hotel consultant, reports that he is now operating "in Paradise (Hawaii)."

William H. Edwards, retired from his active law practice, conducted a lecture series on current events at Central Congregational Church, Providence. His book reviews appear regularly in the *Providence Journal*. Bill and classmate Arthur J. Levy also do book reviews for *The American Bar Association Journal*.

Clarence Holmes: At 93—chess, piano and a keen sense of humor

Clarence W. Holmes of Newport, N.H. recently passed his drivers re-examination, which will allow him to drive the family car for another two years. Unusual? Only in that Holmes, a member of the Class of '05, will be 93 years of age in January.

The former high school principal may be one of the "youngest" 93-year-olds in the country. He plays the piano, reads avidly, gives his wife a handicap when they play chess (just to keep her interest), and has a keen sense of humor.

One of eight children, Holmes was born in the foothills of the White Mountains of New Hampshire, where his father, a methodist minister, preached to worshipers in the small country towns. Holmes was a studious child, and his parents set their sights on him getting a college education.

"When I was a small boy, I used to sit around and read the classics," Holmes recalls. "My older brother, who had to work the farm all day, took a somewhat dim view of this situation."

College may have been on the horizon, but Holmes had a difficult time getting through high school. Everytime his mother had another baby he stayed out of school to do chores.

When he enlisted in the Spanish-American War as a member of the 1st New Hampshire Volunteers, he was sent to Chickamauga, Ga. "The conditions there were intolerable," he says. "More people died in camp than in actual battle."

Barely more than a skeleton himself, Holmes was sent home after eight months and completed his final term at Whitefield Academy. The family doctor, recognizing Holmes' academic potential, offered to loan him funds to attend college.

"I had written a story for the local newspaper and had won a $5 prize, so I sent a copy of the story with an application to Brown. Despite my rather scanty academic background, I was admitted. I always said that it was because they wanted to study a curiosity from the backwoods of New Hampshire."

Holmes had to hurdle one more obstacle before he reached Brown. During that summer he worked as a bell boy at the old Crawford House in Concord. Apparently it was a good season at the Crawford House and the manager was reluctant to let his bell boys leave. Holmes finally arrived at Brown one month late and with only $40 in his pocket.

Four years later, after working his way through college, Holmes owed less than $200. He entered the educational field, teaching in Puerto Rico and in several school systems through New England before settling in East Douglas, Mass. In 1948, he retired as principal of East Douglas High after 30 years of service.

Looking back through the years, Holmes feels that Teddy Roosevelt was one of America's few great presidents. He says that he voted for Richard Nixon "hopefully," and he supports the country's position in Viet Nam.

The boy who used to sit and read the classics some 80 years back, still likes to read. He has just started on the Bible—for the third complete reading.

At chess, Mrs. Holmes gets a handicap

James L. Jenks, Jr., is publisher of *Praying Hands*, a bi-monthly publication in the field of religion in industry. A retired business executive and founder of Praying Hands Charitable Trust, Jim is located at 28 Church St., Room 14, Winchester, Mass.

'21 Warren J. Freeman, chairman of the board of the American Cancer Society, Nassau division, has been presented the division's Humanitarian Award. Warren, who is consultant-director of General Bronze Corp., was honored for his more than a decade of service in the crusade against cancer.

'22 Jesse Dubois carries on the Dubois Travel Agency in New Paltz, N.Y. He and Ruth spent March and April in Genoa, Naples, and Taormina. He reports having recently met Chapin Newhard at the airport in St. Louis and has been in touch with Jim Serven.

Robert V. Jones has been elected selectman of the town of Arlington, Vt. He find it quite an active "retirement" job, in addition to his own self-employment as a consulting engineer.

Clark Forstall continues as a morning appraiser and consultant for the Amsterdam Savings Bank. Afternoons are for whatever needs to be done around the place.

'23 Albert N. Sherberg is serving part-time as assistant minister of the historic First Church of Christ in Wethersfield, Conn. where he and Anne purchased a home for retirement. Albert was a happy man last spring when he learned that the oldest of six grandchildren had been accepted for the fall freshman class at Loomis Institute.

Kilgore Macfarlane, Jr., is back from South Africa, where he played on the U.S. senior golfing team. He personally played 17 courses in matches against different South African seniors. He claims he played like the Brown football team—won 5, lost 5, tied 2.

George Decker and his wife Elsie returned from a trip to England, Scotland, and the Scandinavian countries just in time for the annual reunion.

Carl A. Green has retired from the Burlington Hosiery Company in Pomona, Calif.

Francis Sprague is in the Oak Hill Nursing Home at 544 Pleasant Street, Pawtucket, R.I., and would enjoy hearing from classmates.

George Thibodeau wasn't able to get back for the reunion last spring because he and his wife were on a trip to Canada. For the Thibodeaus this was going from one extreme to another. They spent the winter in Sarasota, Fla.

'24 Clarence C. Chaffee, or "Chafe" as he is known on the Williams College campus, retired in June as coach of soccer, tennis, and squash. A successful coach in all three sports, he led this year's squash team to a third place finish in the national collegiate championships. At graduation exercises in June, Chafe received an honorary degree from Williams, which read in part: "For more than three decades as an exceptionally successful varsity coach in three sports and as director of physical education at Williams, you have represented here and in the world of collegiate sports qualities of coaching, teaching, and leadership in which this College deeply believes and set a standard for long years to come."

'25 Herbert W. Spink retired in June after 23 years as headmaster of St. Andrew's School in Barrington, R.I. He and Mrs. Spink received gifts from the graduating class of the school.

Philip L. Voelker has retired from BIF Industries after more than a quarter century of service. Refusing to retire completely, Phil is a specification writer with Charles A. Maguire & Associates, Inc., Providence.

George E. Andrews has been elected first vice-president of the Providence Engineering Society.

The new cobalt therapy unit at Brooke General Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., has been dedicated to the memory of the late Col. John A. Isherwood, who organized the first radioisotope clinic to be established in the San Antonio area. A native of England, Col. Isherwood joined the Army Medical Corps Reserve in 1929 after receiving his M.D. degree from Harvard. Following his retirement in 1961, Col. Isherwood became a member of the radiology staff at Santa Rosa Medical Center in San Antonio until his death in 1964.

'26 Edward Kip Chace, now retired as superintendent of schools in Bridgeton, N.J., is continuing as a consultant to the Board of Education through December. Our classmate became a grandfather in April when his daughter, Elizabeth Sneddon, gave birth to a daughter.

Domenico A. Ionata has been reappointed to another five-year term as a member of the Buildings Board of Review in Providence.

Arthur E. Jansen, who became professor emeritus of English at Dartmouth in 1969, doffed two more hats this July when he retired as director of the senior fellowship program and as coordinator of the bicentennial program.

'27 Robert A. Stoehr, Jr., has become chairman of the board of the family company, Cincinnati Floor Co. His nephew, James '51, is president and his son, Robert, is executive vice-president.

Charles D. Kenney continues as vice-president of sales with Kenney Manufacturing Co. "Am semi-retired but seem to be working as hard as ever," he says. "My main hobby seems to be raising a few roses for the Japanese beetles to feed on."

Ralph G. Kenney retired from the Grinnell Company in June, following more than 40 years with the same firm. If present plans materialize, he and Ingrid will move from Warwick to Gulf Harbors, Fla., sometime this fall.

Nathaniel T. Griffiths reports that after attaining the customary retirement milestone, and after surviving five mergers and takeovers, he retired from Baldwin-Lima Hamilton Corporation to embark on a new career. He's now a technical consultant to and U.S. resident representative of Sasakura Engineering Co., Osaka, Japan. "Have a full quota of nine grandchildren," he says.

Weston M. Stuart, retired attorney, is living in Tenafly, N.J. Hobbies for our classmate include reading, golf, writing one-act plays and short stories for children and old friends, and relaxing with a "wee drop." He reports that his travels have taken him to every state in the U.S., except Alaska. Wes also has been in South America and the Caribbean. He has served as a Navy lieutenant commander in World War II, president of the Brown Club of New York, regional director of the Associated Alumni, and a member of the board of governors of the Northeastern New Jersey Brown Club.

R. Allan Johnston for the past eight years has been teaching reading improvement to all level of high school students at Phoenix Union High School. The school is composed largely of blacks and Mexican-Americans. "Plan to retire after next academic year," he says. "There will then be more time for the children and 10 grandchildren."

Harold B. Master received the Meritorious Service Award from Secretary of the Treasury David M. Kennedy. Our classmate is coordinator of banking and volunteer activities with the U.S. Savings Bonds Division of the Department of the Treasury. The citation read, in part: "Harold B. Master has made outstanding contribution to the U.S. Savings Bonds Program and the Treasury Department. He has, in a superior manner, developed and sustained an active and productive Savings Bonds Volunteer organization throughout the nation."

Leslie O. Byrne has informed the Alumni Office that he has retired. He is living at 1040 S.E. 4th Ave., Deerfield Beach, Fla.

Charles W. Provonchee has been promoted to the new post of senior vice-president of the Providence Gas Co. Charles has been active in Family Service, Inc. of Providence, with a term as president, and in the Red Cross, Council of Community Services, and Chamber of Commerce.

Edgar F. Bennett is president of Bennetts, Inc., interior designers, Toledo, O.

'28 Paul Bonynge, Jr., has retired from the Bankers Trust Company in New York and has moved to Temple Rd., Wilton, N.H.

Dr. J. Saunders Redding, professor of American Studies at George Washington University and consultant at the National

Endowment for the Humanities, received an honorary degree of Doctor of Literature at the 197th Dickinson College commencement.

'30 On the subject of money, those of you who were not at the class meeting might be interested in the results of our fund-raising effort of 18 months ago. We received voluntary contributions ranging from $1 to $10 from 59 members, totalling $492. It makes us a comparatively wealthy class and permits us to finance the 40th reunion comfortably. There was some discussion about an off-year reunion with our friends from the classes of 1929 and 1931, probably in 1972 or 1973. We'll explore it.

'31 George R. Coughlan, Jr., vice-president of claims, nationwide, Glen Falls (N.Y.) Insurance Co., has been named by the State Board of Regents to serve on the Retirement Board of Glens Falls. George, who holds a J.D. degree from Harvard Law School, is a member of the Warren County, New York State, and American Bar associations. His father was Brown '97, and his eldest son, George R. Coughlan, III, is in the Class of 1960.

Richard P. Breaden is librarian at St. Joseph's Seminary in Yonkers, N.Y.

Dr. Eugene A. Field, chief of the department of radiology at Union Hospital, Fall River, Mass., recently lectured on Jewish contributions to American civilization in Adas Israel Synagogue. Dr. Field is an associate visiting professor of radiology at Haifa Medical School, Israel.

T. Robley Louttit has been elected a member of the executive committee of MFB Mutual Insurance Co., Providence.

James B. Brown, secretary-treasurer of the Puritan Life Insurance Co., recently marked his 40th anniversary with the firm. He is a member of the Actuaries Club of Boston and is active on the United Fund Panel Service.

'32 Dr. S.M. Nabrit (GS), executive director of the Southern Fellowship Fund of Atlanta, has been named by the board of trustees to the advisory council of Furman University. The native of Macon, Ga., becomes the first black member of the Furman advisory council.

Robert G. Tyrrell is a senior wage analyst for Corning (N.Y.) Glass Works.

George W. Jensen's daughter, Deborah Holbrook, was graduated with highest honors in the accelerated liberal arts curriculum at East Providence High School in June. She was selected 1969 girls' state representative to Rhode Island College for a five-day government colloquium, was for two years a delegate to the R.I. Model Legislature at the State House, was co-editor of the yearbook, and received awards in creative writing. Deborah entered Pembroke this fall, where she hopes to play hockey on the Pembroke Pandas.

'33 Wyndham J. Roberts has a number of hobbies. One of them is weather forecasting, and he has appeared on WCIA-TV in Illinois for the past 16 years. Another hobby has been delving into unusual aspects of water supply. Roberts was engaged in water consulting prior to World War II, when he taught meteorology in the Army Air Force. Since 1945, he has conducted hydrologic research at the Illinois State Water Survey. For the past two years, Wyndham has served on a National Research Council task group concerned with hydrological network planning and design. He and Helen have two children, both graduates of the University of Illinois.

Dr. William E. Holland (GS) is a chemical consultant for Foster D. Snell, Inc., Florham Park., N.J.

'34 Edward W. Thomas informs us that he has retired after 31 years with Atlantic Richfield Co., mostly as area industrial lubrication engineer for New England. He will devote his time to hunting, fishing and conservation work. In the next year or two, Ed will leave Massachusetts for permanent residence in Florida and will divide his time between there and his hunting camp in Vermont.

William J. Broadhurst is a senior caseworker with the New York City Department of Social Services. He lives at 880 Fifth Ave., New York City.

John Quattrocchi, Jr., is a candidate for the office of the Senate from Rhode Island, a post held by John O. Pastore.

David R. Allen is assistant superintendent of inspections with Factory Insurance Association of Hartford, Conn.

Kenneth Hampson, a personnel executive, is vice-president of Futovian Manufacturing Corp., New Albany, Miss.

'35 Irving Brodsky has been elected a director of First Savings and Loan Association of Providence. A member of the law firm of Booth & Brodsky, he has been a Rhode Island special assistant attorney general since 1960.

Vincent DiMase, director of the department of building inspection, Providence, has been elected vice-president of the Buildings Officials Conference of America.

Amos Landman has been appointed a senior vice-president at the New York-based office of Ruder & Finn, Inc. A former foreign correspondent, Amos and his wife collaborated on a book, *Profile of Red China*, based on their experiences in the Far East.

Edward H. P. Gilman, sales representative for Investors Diversified Services, Inc., and its subsidiary, Investors Syndicate Life Insurance and Annuity Co., recently opened an office in Montclair, N.J.

'36 Dr. Wesley Haines, president of Franklin College, is more than a little pleased with his pool prowess. In fact, when he issued a challenge to his student body last spring, he warned them that he had worked his way through Brown 35 years earlier by tending the college pool hall. Apparently one of the students was not the least bit impressed. He trounced the prexy, 25–11. An ice cream sundae was wagered on the game, and Dr. Haines paid off in the new campus center snack shop. On the way out, he turned to the assembled students and said, "Tennis anyone?"

Leon M. Payne has been elected to the board of directors, of Wilson Industries, Inc., a Houston, Tex., pressure vessel, heavy equipment manufacturing and supply firm. Leon is a partner in the law firm of Andrews, Kurth, Campbell & Jones, and has been associated with his present firm since he received his law degree in 1939 from the University of Texas. He became a partner in 1947.

The class extends its sympathy to Louis P. Willemin, whose mother, Mary Louise (Rocne) Willemin, widow of Louis P. Willemin '09, died in Silver Springs, Md., on April 15.

Dr. Joseph A. Yacovone has been appointed a lecturer in the department of social dentistry at Tufts University School of Dental Medicine. Dr. Yacovone is also a visiting lecturer at several health institutions.

Charles A. Summerfield, president of City National Bank & Trust Co., New York City, has announced, following the silver anniversary celebration, that the firm will build a $300,000, 9,000-square-foot two-story addition as the first step in a 10-year expansion program. Charles said the program is aimed at meeting anticipated growth of the bank by 1980.

'37 Peter J. Purcella, vice-president of Vernon Court Junior College, has received the outstanding faculty award for 1969–70. He also is dean of the faculty, dean of the school of Liberal Arts, and chairman of the history department at Rhode Island College.

Fred T. Leighty is executive vice-president of Dancer, Fitzgerald-Sample, Inc., a New York City advertising agency.

'38 Walter H. Covell, program director of WSBE-TV, Rhode Island's educational station, is one of 14 persons named to the new diocesan board of education selected by the Most Rev. Russell J. McVinney, D.D., bishop of Providence.

John S. Fiore has been named sales manager of Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis in its Providence office. He has been in the securities business for 12 years.

Edward L. Palmer, chairman of the executive committee of First National City Bank, New York, has been elected to the board of trustees of the Community Service Society of New York. Ed was also named chairman of the CSS board's finance and real estate committee and a member of the administrative committee.

'39 Howard G. Brown, a Providence textile man and long an active figure in Rhode Island civil affairs, has been elected president of the voluntary Health

Planning Council. In this position, he succeeds a fellow Brown man, Superior Court Judge Joseph R. Weisberger '42.

James B. Hawley, who completed his 25th year in the educational field in June, is currently teaching French and history at Gaylord (Mich.) Community School. His daughter, Margaret, is 17 and getting ready for college; James, II, is 14 and will enter high school in the fall, while Donald, age 5, has started kindergarten. Jim lives at 716 Clinton St. Adrian, Mich.

Sherwin I. Kapstein and his wife, Gladys, spearheaded a Brown and Pembroke alumni group in soliciting signatures from other alumni during Commencement activities to support the University's conduct throughout the May student strike.

Riley Hughes (GS) is associate professor of English at Georgetown University and director of the Georgetown University Writers Conference.

'40 Dr. James W. Holt, Jr. is chairman of the Tiverton (R.I.) Conservation Commission and also serves as a member of the state's Air Pollution Advisory Commission. He is currently writing a book on Tiverton's Fort Barton, the Battle of Rhode Island and the life of Col. William Barton.

Dr. Bertram H. Buxton, Jr., has been elected president of the Providence Country Day School's board of trustees. Bert, an obstetrician, is a 1936 graduate of the school.

The Rev. John V. Evans is rector of St. Luke's Church in Charlestown, N.H., and Union Church in West Claremont, N.H. Union Church is the oldest standing Episcopal edifice in the state and will celebrate its bi-centennial in 1971.

Gerald Oster is professor of biophysics at Mount Sinai School of Medicine in New York City. He is the author of nearly 200 scientific papers covering a variety of subjects, including photochemistry of polymers and lininescence and optics.

The sympathy of the class is extended to Henry H. Smith whose mother, Mrs. Isabelle G. Smith, died June 9. Sympathy is also extended to her other sons, Donald B. Smith '42 and Robert P. Smith '45.

Rev. Herbert G. Nahas is pastor St. Mary's Orthodox Church in Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Dr. Joseph J. Parnicky is a professor at Ohio State University, while his college roommate, John R. Bailey, is owner and operator of Dillon Marina, Inc., Dillon, Colo.

'41 William P. Sheffield has been named president of Universal Engineering Division, Frankenmuth, Mich., a subsidiary of Houdaille Industries, Inc., Buffalo. Prior to joining Houdaille, Bill was general manager of the Goddard & Goddard Company and was responsible for the management and operation of its plants in Detroit, Springfield, Tenn., and Cleveland.

William H. Collins, Jr. has been named by Bethlehem Steel Corporation as general manager of the Sparrows Point, Md., Shipyard. Bill has been with Bethlehem since 1941, except for a four-year period during World War II when he served with the U.S. Navy.

Dr. Arthur I. Holleb, one of the nation's most noted surgeons, gave up his surgical practice in 1968 to devote full time to the American Cancer Society's medical programs and to encourage more "patient-oriented" scientific research. As senior vice-president for medical affairs of the society he recently visited cancer officials and physicians in Utah. Art specialized in breast cancer surgery.

Dr. Frederick H. Jackson, who resigned last year as president of Clark University, has been named chief administrator of the Committee on Institutional Cooperation, an association of the Big Ten Universities and the University of Chicago.

C. Harrison Meyer sent the following Christmas card greeting to an associate last year: "May your year ahead—and the years beyond—bring you health, happiness, and prosperity." Our classmate's reference "to the years beyond" really isn't so unusual. He's a life insurance salesman.

'42 Ponzi A. Angelone is manager of the new Cranston, R.I. office of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. He has been elected a director of the Life Underwriters Association of Greater Providence.

Harrison H. Goff of Newport, an MFB Mutual Insurance Company vice-president, has been moved up to the corporate relations vice-presidency. The post received corporate recognition in the MFB executive echelon for the first time. He joined Firemen's Mutual Insurance Co., one of the three companies which consolidated in 1968 to form MFB, in 1942. Harrison also is a vice-president of Appalachian Insurance Co., a wholly-owned MFB subsidiary.

William B. Remington has been named advertising manager of the New York-based *The Architectural Forum*, Whitney Publications Company. Bill served as the publication's western advertising manager since 1967, and as eastern advertising manager from 1965 to 1967.

Dr. Joseph C. Trantham (GS), senior secondary recovery engineer for the Phillips Petroleum Co., Bartlesville, Okla., has been named a member of the Baylor University Council for Institutional Development. The council, which is composed of prominent individuals from across the United States, acts in an advisory capacity to the world's largest Baptist university.

Jack E. Awde, Rhode Island district manager of the Providence Life and Accident Insurance Co., has been elected president of the Life Underwriters Association of Greater Providence.

Leo Dunn has been appointed general campaign chairman for the 1971 Combined Jewish Philanthropies of Greater Boston. A partner in the law firm of Barron, Feldman, Dunn and Rachlin, Leo was chairman of CJP's trade and professions division for the 1969 and 1970 campaigns.

Dr. Thomas O. Paine, administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), was commencement speaker and recipient of an honorary degree at Worcester Polytechnic Institute in June.

Desmond L. Simmons has been appointed director of architecture and engineering in the building and office services department of Prudential Insurance Co.

Williard "Ace" Parker continues his association with the Great American Insurance Companies as manager of the Washington, D.C. (Silver Spring, Md.) office. He's also owner of the Willard Case Parker Stable of trotting horses. A side enterprise with Ace is Willard Case Parker Promotions, advertising, publicity, and public relations exclusively for the harness racing people.

Norman P. Ross took a leave of absence from Time, Inc., to become visiting professor in history at Yale in 1968–69. He found the position so rewarding that he stayed on for 1969–70 as well. The founding editor of Time-Life Books and resident of New Caanan, Conn., presented the Yale University Library the entire body of work published to date by Time-Life Books for permanent preservation at the University Library.

William E. O'Connor has received his Ph.D. in international studies from the School of International Service at American University in Washington, D.C. This event took place May 31, the same day he was admitted to the National Honor Society, Phi Kappa Phi.

Richard R. Baxter of Cambridge, Mass., is one of four Americans selected by the Secretary of State for membership on the Permanent Court of Arbitration. He is professor of law at the Harvard Law School.

'43 Lester J. Millman, Providence architect, has announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination for mayor of Providence. In his opening statement, he stressed the need for more housing and a better educational system. He is currently an associate professor of architecture at Rhode Island School of Design. Lester was instrumental in forming the Community Design Center at the School of Design, which has undertaken many civic projects, including the Progress for Providence Neighborhood Center. Some significant buildings designed by our classmate include the Adams Library at Rhode Island College and the Art Center of the University of Rhode Island.

Seth K. Gifford, Providence attorney, has been elected chairman of the Action Committee on School Health, an organization formed to help promote health education programs in Rhode Island schools and colleges.

John R. Hess, III, recently purchased the Giffordline Chemical Co., Inc., of Cranston, R. I., and has changed the name to John R. Hess and Sons, Inc. The company distributes industrial chemicals for the textile, jewelry, metal, paper, plastics, electronics, chemical, and other industries in southern New England.

Kingsley N. Meyer has been elected vice-president of the Providence Country Day School's board of trustees.

Robert W. Radway, vice-president of Rhode Island Hospital Trust, has been appointed to a two-year term as a member of the American Banking Association's executive council.

George B. Flynn is president of Pamco, Inc., West Hartford, Conn., machine tools.

Dr. James E. Whitney, manager of coffee research and development with the Foods Division of Coca Cola Co., Houston, Tex., has been named a director of the Instrument Society of America, Pittsburgh. He is in the industries and sciences department.

'44 Louis V. Jackvony, Jr., has been elected a director of National Columbus Bancorp Inc., the one-bank holding company for Columbus National Bank. He is a partner in the law firm of Jackvony & DeConti, established by his father.

Dr. James Metcalfe, professor of medicine at the University of Oregon Medical School, has been elected to the council of the American Association of University Professors. For the next three years he will participate with 39 other council members chosen from the faculties and colleges throughout the nation in determining policies and programs for the 89,000-member association.

John D. Baer, a management consultant, is president of Langsen Baer & Associates, Atlanta, Ga.

C. Robinson Fish, III, C.L.U., Northwestern Mutual Life of Boston, has been nominated for the position of secretary in the Million Dollar Round Table. In addition to his reputation as a recognized expert in the field of life insurance sales, he has gained nationwide recognition for his interest in and support of the Medic Alert program. He and Shirley (P'44) have three children.

'45 Dr. Walter Cotter, assisted by a fellow Brown man, Dr. William Sammartino, recently performed the first hemispherectomy ever done in Rhode Island. Their patient, a 14-year-old girl, had uncontrolled epilepsy. In the operation, performed at Miriam Hospital, half the brain was removed. "The operation is designed to take away the little epileptic seizures no one notices but which are going on all the time and slows down the chance for a seizure to develop in the normal side of the brain," Dr. Cotter says.

Edwin F. Gamble of Topsham, Me., has had an exhibition in the Humanities Lounge of the Rockefeller Library. The exhibition, consisting of sculpture and drawings, included some 20 pieces of sculpture, cast in bronze and aluminum, and silver. The drawings were in pen and ink. The general theme of the exhibition was birds.

James Geehan is editor of the *San Bernadino* (Calif.) *Sun-Telegram*, a Gannett newspaper. During the summer he served as a panelist for the newspapers in the 70's workshop at Theta Sigma Phi's national meeting in San Diego.

Dr. Vernon R. Alden, former president of Ohio University, received an honorary degree of Doctor of Letters from Bethany College, where he was commencement speaker.

Robert E. Rounds has been elected an assistant vice-president of Starkweather & Shepley, Inc., a Providence insurance agency.

Lewis H. Mammel is supervisor, physical design group, data communications development at Bell Telephone Laboratories.

Norman C. Taylor is president of Stemmler Archery, Inc., Middlebury, Conn.

Peter R. Coffin is chairman of the department of philosophy at Cedar Crest College, Allentown, Pa.

R. Harper Brown has been elected to the board of directors of Container Corporation of America. As senior vice-president of Container, he has responsibility for domestic carton fabricating operations.

'46 Ralph Cutillo made headlines last summer when he helped to put Rhode Island summer theater back under canvas. The newcomer to the straw hat circuit made his pitch at the junction of Routes 138 and 24, Portsmouth, where he hoisted a $6,000 green and white tent right across the highway from his new $1 million-plus Ramada Inn. The Portsmouth Summer Theater opened in June and had a successful 13-week season.

Hugh B. Allison, president of Chemical Products Corporation of East Providence, has announced the acquisition of the C. W. Haynes Laboratories, Inc., of Chicopee, Mass. Hugh will be president of this new wholly-owned subsidiary.

George L. DeWolf is a senior engineer with NCR Advanced Engineering, Cornell University Research Park, Ithaca, N.Y., and is living at 1913 Slaterville Rd., Ithaca.

Luther B. Francis is vice-president of Bradish-Young, Inc., Portland, Me., an insurance agency.

Milton A. Phillips has been appointed vice-president and general manager of Fram Corp., in the company's industrial division, Tulsa, Okla.

Dr. William Bakrow is president of the Motorola Executive Institute, established in 1967 at the former Rancho del Largo at Vail near Tucson, Ariz. Recently, plans have been completed for a campus there, including an advanced design combination classroom and seminar building, dormitories, library, and recreation center.

'47 Robert J. Janes has been appointed vice-president in charge of marketing with Insurance Underwriters, Inc., Providence. He had been with Starkweather & Shepley for the past nine years. Bob is chairman of the Barrington School Committee, a trustee of St. Andrew's School, and is a member of the board of governors of the University Club.

Dr. George C. Smith has moved from Miami, Ariz., where he was a practicing physician, to Clinton, Conn. His new address there is 23 May Mac Loop.

Thomas Kavazanjian reports that after serving for six years as director of counseling, testing and advisement at Nassau Community College, Garden City, N.Y., he has returned to the classroom as a full professor of psychology at the same institution.

Robert D. O'Brien, an attorney, is international trademark counsel for Bristol-Myers Co., New York City.

Rev. James B. Parsons is pastor of First Reformed Church in Nyack, N.Y.

Cole A. Lewis has been promoted to associate director, community affairs, in the public relations and advertising department of the Prudential Insurance Co.

'48 Col. Edward J. Campbell, USAF, has been graduated from the U.S. Army War College, Carlisle Baracks, Pa. He is scheduled for assignment with the 8th Tactical Fighter Wing near Ubon, Thailand.

Edward F. Almon, treasurer of Nicholson File Co., has been elected president of the Rhode Island Association of Credit Management.

J. Thomas Kershaw, Jr., has been elected an assistant vice-president of Starkweather & Shepley, Inc., a Providence insurance agency. He also has been reelected to his position as the company's secretary.

Alfred S. Reynolds, of Rhode Island Hospital Trust National Bank, has been elected first vice-president of the Rhode Island Association of Credit Management.

Marvin S. Holland served as chairman of the 25th anniversary meeting of the General Jewish Committee of Rhode Island.

Dr. William F. Garrahan is the new president of the Rhode Island Orthopedic Society.

'49 Lincoln F. Ladd, who joined the faculty of the University of North Carolina in 1965, is working on his doctoral dissertation, *18th Century Critical Attitudes Toward Virgil's Pastorals.*

Louis Moretti is executive vice-president of Amcon Industries, Inc., New Bedford, Mass.

Gordon A. Gaskill (GS) is librarian and a director of the Waltham (Mass.) Public Library.

Joseph T. Mullen, a municipal securities officer at Industrial National Bank of Rhode Island, has been named by T. L. Watson & Company to start a municipal bond department at the investment firm's Providence office.

Alexander F. Lippitt, vice-president of the First Wisconsin National Bank, has been named Wisconsin membership chairman of the Foundation for Full Service Banks. He will be responsible for membership recruitment and liaison activities in Wisconsin.

William F. Long, Jr., has announced

his candidacy for the office of Bristol County, Mass., county commissioner. He is a trial lawyer with more than 17 years of experience.

William H. Creamer, Jr., has been appointed sales vice-president of Cardinal Mailing Services, Ltd., Honolulu's largest and oldest direct mail and marketing service agency.

Case Western Reserve University has announced the appointment of Dr. Simon Ostrach (GS) to the Wilbert H. Austin distinguished professorship in engineering. For almost 10 years Dr. Ostrach has been head of the Division of Fluid, Thermal and Aerospace Sciences in the University's School of Engineering.

Ted Low, president of Sims Corp., Providence, is serving as a member of Planned Parenthood of Rhode Island.

Dr. Leonard H. Lerner of Warwick, R.I., has been appointed to the Rhode Island board of examiners in podiatry.

'50 Anthony P. Travisono has been named by Governor Frank Licht '38 as the head of the new Department of Mental Health, Retardation, and Hospitals. This is one of two new Rhode Island departments created to replace the Department of Social Welfare. Tony had been director of social welfare for 18 months.

Harry S. Westcott has been elected secretary of the Rhode Island Association of School Superintendents. He is superintendent of schools in Scituate.

Fletcher W. Ward of Dallas has been elected a vice-president of A.R.A. Services, Inc., with corporate headquarters in Philadelphia. Fletcher and Sally and their four children continue to live in Dallas.

Dr. William B. Crafts has been dean of students at Monmouth College since 1965.

Robert J. McVicker, Jr., has left J. Walter Thompson to handle corporate communications for Teledyne, Inc., at Century City in Los Angeles. His new home address is 11687 Montana Ave., Apt. 305 Los Angeles.

Carl W. Otto, a chemist, is regional engineering services manager of Air Reduction Co., Wellesley, Mass.

Bruce M. Senior is assistant general manager and director of marketing at Armstrong-Nylex Pty., Ltd., Braeside Victoria, Australia.

Robert A. J. Gildea (GS) is information processing specialist and a member of the technical staff of the Mitre Corp., Bedford, Mass.

Gordon E. Noble has been elected executive vice-president of California Compensation and Fire Company, San Francisco. Gordon also has been elected vice-president of the Hanover Insurance Company, with which Cal-Comp became affiliated in April, 1969. He will be the senior Pacific Coast executive for both Hanover and Cal-Comp.

Herbert E. Francis, Jr., (GS) is a professor of English at the University of Alabama at Huntsville, and lives at 101 Calhoun St., N.E., Huntsville, Ala.

Dr. Floyd Ratliff (GS) is a professor at the Rockefeller University, New York City.

Lawrence G. Copeland is president of Copeland Co., Inc., Cheshire, Conn.

'51 Richard J. Israel, who has been serving as assistant attorney general in Rhode Island under his classmate, Herbert F. DeSimone, has announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination for attorney general. Earlier this year, he successfully prosecuted Raymond L. S. Patriarca and four other men on conspiracy to murder charges in a case described as a strong blow against organized crime in Rhode Island. Dick's law degree is from Yale.

Donald Swindells has been named director of marketing for Davis Electric Co., subsidiary of Sterling Extruder Corp., Wallingford, Conn. He had been employed in the wire and cable industry since 1956 and was general manager of the Entwistle Company before joining Davis Electric.

Thomas F. Brady of Old Colony Cooperative Bank, Providence, has been elected a director of the American Savings and Loan Institute of Rhode Island.

Paul Andrews has been elected vice-president and operations manager of Covenant Life, Hartford.

Alex Robinson is a busy man. During the summer he serves as general manager of the K. C. Jones Basketball School in Willsboro, N.Y., in the fall he handles publicity for the Lowell Giants of the Atlantic Coast Football League, he is a part-time basketball official for the NBA during the winter, and he makes plans for his hiking camp in the Adirondacks when spring time arrives. In "real life," Alex is a salesman for Wagner-Lambert Pharmaceutical Co., Morris Plains, N.J. He and Pat and their children live at 11 Robin Hill Rd., Chelmsford, Mass.

Douglas M. Watson has been named a director of the First Valley Corp., Bethlehem, Pa. He is senior vice-president of the bank, which he joined in 1967 as vice-president and trust officer.

August Miale, Jr., (GS) is associate professor of radiology, and chief of the nuclear medicine service at the University of Miami.

Larned L. Kent is manager, commercial lines, casualty property department, of the Travelers Insurance Co., Dayton, O.

Robert L. Warsh is not only president of Uniforms Unlimited, Inc., but president of Little Folks Shops Inc., and secretary of Guardian Uniform Co., Inc., New York City. The company retails children's wear.

Harold C. Fisher, Jr., has been promoted to vice-president at John P. Chase, Inc., Boston. His primary job is investment counselling. Harold lives in Hingham, Mass., with his wife and three children.

Allan M. Russell has been named provost and dean of the faculty at Hobart and William Smith Colleges in Geneva, N.Y.

Charles J. Cooper is associate general counsel and assistant secretary of ARA Services, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa., a law firm.

Sidney M. Johnson informs us that he is an assistant mechanical maintenance superintendent of Scott Paper Co., Winslow, Me.

John H. Lindsey is a social science and history teacher at Wayland, Mass. High School.

Cdr. Frederic C. Caswell, Jr., USN, has been assigned as commanding officer of the USS Lowry and expects to remain aboard until about June of 1971.

'52 David J. Brodsky, treasurer of Educational Testing Service since 1965, has been appointed as vice-president of the Princeton, N.J., firm. He joined the staff of ETS in 1955, became controller in 1959, and was named assistant treasurer in 1963.

Robinson C. Trowbridge, president of Creamer, Trowbridge, Case & Basford, Inc., advertising and public relations firm of Providence and Boston, has been elected to the board of directors of Community Workshops of Rhode Island, Inc.

J. Gordon Schontzler has been appointed vice-president and general manager of the Data Systems division of Photophysics, Inc., Mountain View, Calif.

George A. Wilcox is a divisional manager of the Associated Spring Corp., Milwaukee, Wis.

William J. Kissell, Jr., has joined the Mennen Company as vice-president and marketing director, with responsibilities for product management, market research, sales and sales promotion.

Dr. Peter P. Gillis has been awarded a Fulbright Foundation grant for a year's study in the physics and engineering laboratory at Lower Hutt, New Zealand. He will be there until July, 1971. Peter is associate professor of materials science at the University of Kentucky.

Stephen H. Maclachlan is vice-president of the First Pennsylvania Banking & Trust Co., Philadelphia, where he is responsible for Caribbean subsidiaries.

Dr. Martin E. Felder has been elected secretary of the Miriam Hospital Staff Association, Providence.

'53 Frederick Knecht, Jr., has been awarded an honorary degree of Doctor of Juridicial Science by the Eastern Nebraska Christian College, Valley, Neb. Fred is with the law firm of Knecht, Greenstein & Berkowitz, Wilmington, Del.

Paul A. Goldman is vice-president of Markel Services, Inc., the country's largest specialty insuror of bus and trucking companies. He's also vice-president of Detektronics Systems, Inc., of New Jersey.

Dr. Kenneth G. Knowles has been elected secretary-treasurer of Rhode Island Orthopedic Society

Dr. Francis X. Russo, a member of the University of Rhode Island faculty since 1966, has been appointed associate dean of the College of Arts and Sciences at URI.

Walter L. Molineux has been appointed district manager for New Jersey Bell's New Brunswick district. He is responsible for the accounts of 111,000 business and resi-

dence customers in the major portion of Middlesex County.

Walter E. Cowan, Jr., who received an M.S. degree in mathematics at Case Institute in 1962, and an M.D. degree from the University of Louisville Medical School in 1969, is interning at Grant Hospital in Chicago.

Dr. George F. Smith, head of the science department at South Hadley (Mass.) High School and chairman of the South Hadley Science Curriculum Committee, has earned a Ph.D. degree from Cornell University.

Howard A. Farrands is associate professor of history at Bloomfield (N.J.) College.

James M. Fernald is a diplomat and second secretary of the embassy at Amman, Jordan.

E. Howard Wenzel, Jr., is chief executive officer of Viviendas Nacionales, which is involved in the planning, financing and construction of large scale low-cost housing projects in Panama, Colombia and Peru.

'54 Dr. Jacques Lipetz, a research biologist, has been appointed an associate member and head of the electron microscope laboratory at the Walter Institute in Philadelphia.

Stanford Miller is president of Rosco Laboratories, Inc., Harrison, N.Y. He resides at 102 Knickerbocker Ave., Springdale, Conn.

James M. Stuart is a managing partner in the firm of Stuart Brothers, New York City.

John L. Dodge is associated with U.S. Plywood-Champion Papers, Inc., Hamilton, O., in business planning. His new address is 775 Hedgerow Lane, Glendale, O.

J. Gerald Sutton, a veteran personnel administrator, has been named director of corporate personnel for Zayre Corp., a chain of 156 department stores. Gerald will be responsible for corporate manpower planning and control along with other duties involved in his promotion.

Frank H. Meyer is vice-president and manager of data processing at Connecticut National Bank in Bridgeport, Conn.

'55 The Rev. Clifford E. Kolb, Jr., has been appointed to the Department of Youth Publications, division of curriculum resources, General Board of Education in Nashville, Tenn. He had been a member of the northern conference for 14 years.

Peter C. Schlotman is associate manager of the Prudential Insurance Co., San Diego, Calif. Pete's new address is 12503 Montero Ct., San Diego.

Paul R. Tobias reports that IBM has transferred him to the Houston Scientific Center. His research is in image processing, particularly the use of pseudocolor for enhancement. He is still on the staff of USC's Aerospace Management Institute.

Dr. Richard Zavarine is with the Court Street V.A. Mental Health Unit, Boston.

Dr. Eliot B. Barron, a psychologist, has

Politics and physical fitness—Norm Silk's secret to success

Running for public office is as close as many politicians ever get to exercise. Norman B. Silk '49, selectman in Randolph, Mass., is the exception to the rule.

Back in 1961, when he was elected to the first of his four three-year terms, Silk adroitly mixed physical fitness with politicking. Riding a bike through the town of 19,000, he knocked on as many doors as time would allow. He upset one incumbent and defeated a former incumbent.

"My wife really enjoyed that campaign," Silk recalls. "It gave Martha a chance to have the car. Occasionally, my two little girls—Deanne and Steffi—would come along, but I usually lost them at a variety store which sells candy."

During each campaign, Silk has come up with a gimmick or two. In 1964 he used a pedometer and walked 62 miles in his door-to-door personal approach. The morning after the election, the *Patriot-Ledger* of Quincy announced in a headline: "Silk Wins In Walk."

Jogging was one of the gimmicks in 1967, when Silk announced that he would "run" for office. There were other things, too, such as renting the marquee on the Randolph Theater and inserting in large, bold letters: "Please Vote Today—Norm Silk."

And then there were the messages from his children. In a paid newspaper ad, Deanne wrote: "My daddy is knocking doors, not other candidates." Steffi's contribution: "Our candidate hoped to knock on every door but didn't quite make it. If he missed yours in the 90 miles he walked, think of it this way—at least he didn't track snow in on your floors."

David, who is only six, hasn't cut his political teeth yet. Presumably he'll be heard from in future campaigns.

Silk led all voters in the eight-man field in 1967, as he did again last spring. He stuck to his door-to-door approach, walking 127 miles and visiting about 6,000 homes during the six week campaign.

But a man needs more than gimmicks to win four consecutive elections in any community. Silk combines a shrewd political sense with a winning personality and a sincere desire to help the people of his district.

Silk was graduated from Brown summa cum laude, Phi Beta Kappa, and a Francis Wayland Scholar. While an undergraduate, he served as music editor of the *Brown Daily Herald*, executive secretary of Tower Club, and election correspondent of the *Providence Journal-Bulletin*.

Upon his graduation, Silk was appointed to the Brown faculty as a member of the political science department. He was graduated from Harvard Law School in 1952, served three years as a judge advocate in the Air Force, and then became associated with the Boston law firm of Ely, Bartlett & Brown. He also maintains an office at 233 North Main Street in Randolph.

Silk, who says he has no political ambitions beyond Randolph, agrees that door-to-door campaigning can have its advantages. For example, there was the time a lady came to the door holding a robe in front of her, and nothing else. She might have gotten away with this move except that there was a full-length mirror located directly behind her.

"The end result was that I spent an over proportionate amount of time explaining my election platform to her," Silk recalls.

127 miles later, Norman Silk won the election in a walk.

been appointed clinical director of Butler Hospital, Providence.

Warren F. Ilchman is an associate professor of political science at the University of California at Berkeley.

David B. Van Hulsteyn is an assistant professor in the department of electrical engineering at the University of Texas.

Leroy F. Aarons is West Coast correspondent of the *Washington Post*, working out of Los Angeles.

'56 Dr. Peter A. Rona served last summer as chief scientist when an American expedition probed the bottom of the North Atlantic between North America and Africa. Oceanographers of the Commerce Department's Environmental Science Services Administration obtained a continuous record of the ocean bottom and subbottom in a 3500-mile-long strip extending from Cape Hatteras, N.C., to Cap Blanc, Mauretania, in northwest Africa.

Dr. Robert E. McCarthy (GS) has been named associate professor of medical microbiology at the University of Nebraska Medical Center. He has recently been associated with Harvard Dental School.

Charles R. Flather is commanding officer of the Navy's USS Trigger (SS-564).

Philip J. O'Brien has been awarded a resident research associateship by the National Research Council. He will conduct research in the Terrestrial Sciences Laboratory of the Air Force Cambridge Research Laboratories, Bedford, Mass. This year he will receive a Ph.D. degree from Pennsylvania State University, where he has been studying on a National Science Foundation graduate fellowship.

James R. Finnegan, an attorney, is assistant group executive with American Machine & Foundry Co., Houston.

James P. Gregory is assistant secretary and assistant general counsel for the Perkin-Elmer Corporation in Norwalk, Conn.

David P. Jackson has been appointed publisher of *National Fisherman*, Camden, Me. Dave has held the position of assistant publisher since 1967. He previously was associated with the advertising agency of Horton, Church & Goff, Inc. of Providence.

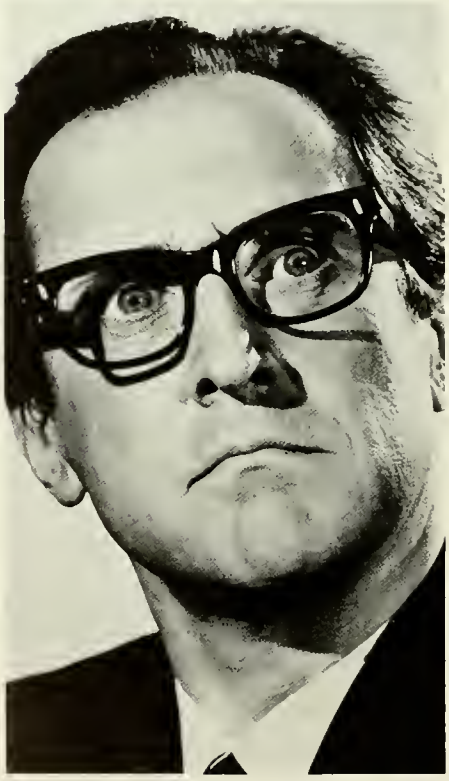
James Kelley, assistant dean of the College and dean of freshmen at Brown, was the principal speaker last June when Providence Country Day School held its graduation ceremonies.

Roger Bowen finds the theater —not TV—suitable for satire

One of the wackiest games of football in moving picture history takes place in "M-A-S-H," 20th Century Fox's wild comedy with a Korean War background. The coach of this alleged football team is Roger Bowen '54, who is the bewildered CO of a Mobile Army Surgical Hospital (MASH).

Actually, Bowen's forte is satire, going back to the days when he wrote and performed in some lively scripts for WBRU. While on College Hill, he also was editor-in-chief of *Brunonia*, president of the Debating Union, and winner of the coveted Gaston prize for excellence in oratory.

After "M-A-S-H" there are four unpublished novels.



The Providence native says that he first began to see sparks of satire through the solemnity of debating sessions while he was presiding over the team. Bowen also has a theory on why satirical humor is so popular today.

"Public relations and advertising have entered every area of American life, even the recent campaign for the presidency. Everything has its image, and yet things really aren't what they seem to be. People suspect this and it makes them uneasy. Satire offers a way of release."

When he was first on the Brown debating team, Bowen recalls that he was inclined to take things seriously. But the more he debated, the more he saw how things could be turned to one side or another by the twist of a phrase. This bit of cynicism stayed with him when he went to Chicago to further his career as a fiction writer.

Bowen will admit, with a chuckle, that he still has a love for fiction writing—he has written four unpublished novels with a fifth novel in the works—but he also likes to eat. As a result, when he first went to Chicago he became involved in writing and acting in sketches for the Compass Theater. Among his co-workers were Mike Nichols and Elaine May and Barbara Harris.

To make ends meet in Chicago, Bowen served as a teacher, clerical worker, gardener, and wrote book reviews for the *Chicago Tribune*. He also became involved in "Second City," and when that group opened on Broadway some of his sketches were in the repertoire.

Moving to New York in 1959, Bowen, who bears a resemblance to Steve Allen, became co-founder of Second City Theater, where he performed until 1966, when he moved to San Francisco to work with The Committee, a noted improvisional theater group.

Bowen was cast as the college professor in his first movie, "Funnyman," that same year. He's since averaged one film a year, including the role of Shirley Knight's husband in "Petulia," starring George Scott, Julie Christie, and Joseph Cotton.

Television is also on Bowen's agenda. He's done a number of spot commercials and will appear in "Arnie" this season.

"I'm afraid that TV just isn't the best medium for satire," he says. "There are so many subjects it's hard to deal with because the networks are very afraid of offending people. There is always the pressure to tone it down. Much more freedom exists in theaters and cabarets."

Bowen is married to Ann Raim, a theatrical director. Their San Francisco home includes three children, Michael 11, by his wife's previous marriage, Katie 6, and Daniel 5.

Brunonia's former editor-in-chief still has one main ambition in life—to have one of those five novels published.

'57 The Rev. Arthur H. Williams, Jr., former acting rector of Grace Church, Detroit, is associate director of program for the Diocese of Michigan. In his new position, the Rev. Mr. Williams' prime responsibility will be in urban affairs, specifically for interpreting to the diocese as well as to parishes and missions the opportunities and challenges facing the church in urbanized society.

Richard J. Kostecki was promoted to major in March 1969 and is currently finishing his two-year Army tour of duty. While in the service he received his board certification in general and plastic surgery, and he is presently assigned in the department of plastic surgery at Madigan General Hospital, Tacoma, Wash. His immediate plans call for a one-year plastic surgery fellowship in Nairobi, Kenya, with the Africa Medical and Research Society. Following the fellowship he hopes to begin private practice of plastic surgery somewhere in the northeast.

Robert M. Press is division manager of sales with Schenley Imports Co., Metairie, La.

Robert K. Eckert has been named senior account executive by Reynolds & Co., at its Lancaster, Pa., office. He became associated with Reynolds in 1961.

Emerson J. Melaven is a foreign service reserve officer with the Agency for International Development. After a one-year study grant at Syracuse University he returned overseas in July.

Richard A. Fusco has become the executive director of the Morris County United Fund and Council, headquartered in Morristown, N.J.

Sandy Waters specializes in bathroom and home furnishings advertising with Daniel & Charles, an agency in New York.

Bob Rosenblatt has recently been certified by the American Board of Obstetrics and Gynecology.

John P. Hills lives in Memphis, where he is working for the law firm of Dann, Hills & Blackburn. He spent the summer vacationing on Cape Cod and sailing in the North American championships.

Ron Baker came home last spring from New Zealand and Australia, where he had been with a Rotary Study Team. When July came, he was off again, this time for a two-month trip to Tokyo.

Duke Holt, who is in architecture, was job captain in charge of the renovation at Philharmonic Hall at Lincoln Center. He works for American Airlines in long range planning.

Pete Roe is a Boy Scout executive in Suffolk County, N.Y.

F. L. Humeston is at St. Rose Hospital in Hayward, Calif., where he is chief of pediatrics. He also has three children.

Ed Allin is making a move and would like to hear from all Brown alumni (if any) in Bangkok.

John Brandli is vice-president and director of a brokerage firm, the First Albany Corp.

Bob Grafton reports that he will be visiting lecturer at Leicester University in England.

Arthur C. Bartlett works in educational textbook publishing in Menlo Park, Calif.

Stanley F. Gillmar is a partner in the law firm of Messrs. Graham & James, San Francisco.

John P. Gould has taken a new position as vice-president of Programmed Printing Corp., Woodstock, Ill.

Martin H. Imm, Jr., has been promoted to senior investment analyst in the commercial and industrial loan department at the regional office of Prudential Insurance Co. in Minneapolis.

David A. Sturdy is vice-president of Cheever, Tweedy & Co., Inc., manufacturing jewelers in North Attleboro, Mass.

Ronald E. Baker has been appointed manager of the organic chemicals and pigments department with Cyanamid International Corp., Rotterdam. His home address: Bloemcamplaan, 42, Wassenaar, Netherlands.

Al Shalita is a fellow in dermatology at New York University Medical Center.

Norm Brown is teaching at Laurelerest Prep School in Bristol, Conn., where he is head of development reading and teaches English literature.

Palmer Sparkman purchased a new Olympic yacht, which he intended to sail in the North American championships at Milwaukee in August.

Bob Norman was graduated from the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College in June of 1969.

Lew Kay has been made editor of *Outlook*, the dental journal for the Southern Dental Society of New Jersey.

Val Pelletier is a resident in neurological surgery at Albany (N.Y.) Medical Center Hospital.

Steve Mintzer has entered the private practice of obstetrics and gynecology in Oakdale, N.Y.

Hal Autphen is commanding officer of the USS Endurance, while George Quint is selling real estate in suburban and rural areas of Syracuse.

William A. Hayes has joined the ITT Corporation in New York City.

'58 Although there was no reunion activity for the class last spring, '58 was represented at the major events by its secretary, Larry Delhagen, and his wife Sheila P'60, who was attending her 10th. Next year, if enough classmates contact Secretary Delhagen, the class will secure tables for the Campus Dance and Pops Concert.

The Rev. Stephen H. Gushee has accepted a call to become rector of the Trinity Episcopal Church in Newtown, Conn. He previously was assistant rector at St. Peter Episcopal Church in Cheshire, Conn.

Chemist Harold Mark is in the sales/marketing division of Argus Chemical Co., subsidiary of Witco Chemical Co., Brooklyn, N.Y.

Robert C. Wood, executive vice-president of People's Savings Bank, has been elected president of the Rhode Island Bankers Association. Bob will also be a member of the American Banking Association nominating committee.

Stephen K. Bierman is an account executive in advertising for J. Walter Thompson, New York City advertising firm.

David B. Peterson is a data reduction analyst "C" in RCA Autec Project. His address is P.O. Box 341, Fleet Post Office, New York, N.Y.

Bruce A. Van Auken is a section manager in the systems software department of the Bedford Labs with Raytheon missile systems division.

Woodrow J. Hansen (GS) is chairman of the department of social sciences at Quinsigamond Community College in Worcester, Mass.

Sheldon Hearst is president of Super Market Communication System, Watertown, Mass.

'59 Salvatore F. Arena has been appointed the Middlesex County Bar Association 1970 Law Day chairman. Sal is a director and immediate past president of the Portland (Conn.) United Fund and director and vice-president of the Middlesex County Legal Assistance Association, Inc. He is self-employed in the private practice of law.

Frederick N. Teuscher is branch manager of sales of drafting and engineering equipment with Keuffel & Esser Co., San Antonio, Tex.

Michael A. Ginsberg is a buyer for infants and toddlers wear with Mammoth Mart, Inc., West Bridgewater, Mass.

Alan R. Harvey is senior staff engineer with Rocket Research Corp., Redmond, Washington.

Donald A. Stouffer is commanding officer of the USS Acme.

David H. Talbot, formerly associated with Benton & Bowles, is a security analyst with F. Eberstadt & Co., New York City.

J. Bruce Brackenridge (GS), who collaborated with Robert Rosenberg for five years to produce the book *The Principles of Physics and Chemistry*, reports that the response to the publication has been encouraging. It is the first textbook ever published for a combined course in physics and chemistry for science majors at the calculus level.

Dr. David L. Bryson is director of the behavioral science division of Westinghouse Learning Corp., New York City.

Wallis H. Darnley is an elementary principal of the Charlton Elementary School in Charlton, Mass.

James F. Baird, who received a J.D. degree from Boston University Law School in June, will join the Worcester (Mass.) firm of Bowditch, Gowetz and Lane later this year.

Robert P. Kasper is a process development chemical engineer with Geigy Chemical Co., Cranston, R.I.

Elmer J. McVey, Jr., an airline pilot, is affiliated with American Airlines, based in San Francisco.

Mark Donohue is a perfectionist. For that reason, he wasn't satisfied with his

performance in the Indianapolis 500 on Memorial Day, when he finished second to Al Unser. After the race, someone asked him if congratulations were in order. "Definitely not," he said. "I finished 32.19 seconds too late." Still, he did manage a smile when presented with the second place check of $86,427. A year ago, Mark finished seventh in the Indianapolis 500 and won rookie-of-the-year honors.

David C. Kline has been named assistant counsel in the law department at Ætna Life & Casualty. His law degree is from the University of Michigan.

Eugene F. Roberts has been promoted to the position of Newark district manager with Scott Packaged Products Division. He had been district manager in Hartford, Conn.

Robert Rogers is principal conductor of the Harkness Ballet, which recently returned from a tour to the West Coast, Alaska, Paris, London, and Barcelona. "Hope to have a season on Broadway," he says.

'60 William S. Krafchik, who has been associated with First National City Bank in New York, has joined the staff of the Connecticut National Bank, where he will be director of corporate planning and report directly to the president.

Robert J. Connelly, Jr., has been appointed deputy clerk of the first division of the District Court of Warren, R.I. He received his J.D. degree from Suffolk University in June.

Rockwell Gray, Jr., is an English teacher at Northeastern Illinois State College, Chicago.

Robert P. Pearson is a doctoral candidate at the Center for International Education, University of Massachusetts.

Dr. Stephen M. Seltzer is chief of internal medicine at the USAF Regional Hospital, Davis-Monthan AFB, Arizona.

Frederick S. Katz is a general partner with D. H. Blair & Co., New York City, investment bankers.

Donald K. Anderson is director of group sales and special risks with Hawaiian Life Insurance Co., Ltd., Honolulu.

John D. Milner, with a degree in architecture from the University of Pennsylvania, was the architect for the restoration of Goundie House in Bethlehem, Pa., which was bought in 1968 by Historic Bethlehem, Inc.

Dr. Nicholas E. Claditis has been appointed director of personnel for Broan Manufacturing Co., Hartford, Wis. For the past four years, he had been a staff psychologist with Rohrer-Hibler and Replogle of Milwaukee.

'61 Class President Flavil Q. Van Dyke reports that Roger B. Simon of Buffalo has assumed the position of chairman of our 25th Reunion Fund. He had been serving as vice-chairman.

Robert E. Gorman is associated with the First Greenwich Co., Greenwich, Conn., as vice-president and assistant portfolio manager with the investment counseling firm.

Adrian Perachio, who earned his Ph.D. at the University of Rochester, is director of the Yerkes research laboratory at Emory College. He also does research with the NASA space program.

Thomas N. Gardner has accepted a position with Corning Glass Works as a senior market analyst. He received a MBA degree from the University of Dayton last December.

Wendell B. Barnes, Jr., has moved to Hawaii, where he is in account services with McCann-Erickson, Inc., 1370 Kapiolani Blvd., Honolulu.

Tom Guinn is project officer with Grumman Aircraft, which was assigned to the LEM used on Apollo 13. He spent the last year or so with equipment which was instrumental in bringing back the astronauts safely.

After 18 months in Paris doing research work on a Fulbright grant, J. Philip Schuyler is completing writing his Ph.D. dissertation at the University of Rochester.

Allyn I. Freeman is an account executive with Doyle, Dane, Bernbach, New York City.

Robert T. Parry is vice-president of Security Pacific National Bank, Los Angeles.

Allen A. Smith, who received his Ph.D. degree in biology at the University of Oregon Medical School in June, 1969, is a postdoctorate fellow at the University of Tel Aviv.

Samuel D. Sonnabend is product manager in marketing with CPC International, Inc., Englewood Cliffs, N.J.

James C. Thompson is the newly-appointed controller of Security Homes Manufacturing, Inc., Boise, Ida. He previously was employed in the financial planning section of Boise Cascade.

Francis H. Monahan, a registered representative, is vice-president of G. A. Saxton & Co., Inc., New York City.

Gale D. Adams is an engineer on the Tartar Project Head, Vitro Laboratories, Silver Spring, Md.

Thomas C. Byron, Jr., is development superintendent with Ætna Life & Casualty, Hartford, Conn.

Alan H. Minter informs us that he is leaving his position as assistant attorney general of Texas to enter private practice of law in Austin, Tex.

F. William Abbate is a staff scientist with Gilmore Research Labs in North Haven, Conn. His new address is 1302 Deer Run Circle, Cheshire, Conn.

Felix Czech is a flight engineer with TWA at the John F. Kennedy Airport in New York City.

'62 Capt. Thomas W. Noy, USAF, has returned to the States from a two-year tour of duty in Germany, where he was chief of the air traffic control evaluation section of the Radar Evaluation Squadron. In this capacity, he traveled through Europe, Africa, and the Middle East. He was in Libya at Wheeler AB one week prior to the coup in September of 1969 and a month later he was in Cario and Beirut during the Arab crisis. After spending some time at Lowry AFB, Denver, Capt. Noy left in August with the 7th Airborne Command and Control Squadron for Thailand.

Wendell R. Davidson is serving as general fund drive chairman for the YMCA building program in Kennebec Valley, Me. A graduate of Boston University Law School, he is assistant attorney general in Augusta.

Kenneth D. Burrows, a June graduate of the Fordham School of Law, has joined the New York City firm of Phillips, Nizer, Benjamin, Krim & Ballon as an associate.

Richard Tatlock, who last year formed his own company, Coastal Research Corporation in Boston, is president and head of aerial survey-oceanographic research. The firm is engaged in the field of aerial photography and thermol mapping. They also do coastal planning studies.

Willard P. Yeats has been named assistant counsel in the law department of Ætna Life & Casualty, Hartford, Conn. Yeats, a graduate of Dickinson Law School with a degree in taxation from Boston University Law School, joined Ætna in 1966 as an attorney.

Dr. H. Searl Dunn (GS) is an associate professor in teaching and research at the University of Rochester.

Anthony R. Thompson has been named sales manager of music radio 74-WCAS in Cambridge, Mass. He had had previous sales promotion experience at WKBG-TV in Boston and KTVK in Phoenix, Ariz.

Steven M. Foote is a designer with the architectural firm of David Evan Glasser, New York City. Steven received his architectural degree from Columbia University in June.

John H. Lifland is a resident physician at the Pennsylvania Hospital in Philadelphia.

Richard G. Levy has been named to the board of governors of Gordon School, Providence.

Roger C. Wade has been elected assistant secretary of the board of directors of the Insurance Company of North America in Philadelphia.

Capt. Robert G. Murphy, USAF, has been awarded the Air Medal at Chuan Kang AB, Taiwan. He is a C-130 Hercules cargo-troop carrier pilot.

Dr. Earl A. Pope (GS) is associate professor of religion at Lafayette College, where he recently was the recipient of the Jones Faculty Award for superior teaching.

Donald B. Gibson (GS) is professor of English at the University of Connecticut.

Alfred P. Hallstrom (GS) is assistant professor of mathematics at the University of Washington.

James G. Valeo has been elected assistant vice-president of A. G. Becker & Co., investment bankers in New York City.

Archie Q. Frost is president of Management & Recruiters, Inc. of Cincinnati.

Stephen M. Pizer is assistant professor of computer and information science at the University of North Carolina.

Jeffrey A. Stritar is assistant professor of chemistry at Temple University.

Henry G. Coe has joined the staff of the New Hampshire-Vermont Development Council, Inc., of Hanover, filling the recently-created position of project coordinator. He will be concerned with the council's economic development activities in northern Vermont.

Arthur J. Wall, Jr., who worked in the data processing systems engineering and marketing areas at the Philadelphia office of IBM, has been appointed systems engineering manager in Reading, Pa.

Michael T. Fitz Gibbon is a consultant with the firm of Burke & O'Brien Associates, New York City.

Thomas F. Lasko, vice-president of W. T. Grimm & Co., Chicago, informs us of his new address at 2219 Central St., Evaston, Ill.

Cyrus M. Hoffman has been promoted to the rank of assistant professor in the physics department at Princeton University.

Louis Goldring is vice-president of Franklin Finance Co., St. Louis.

John R. South has been granted a leave of absence from Branson Sonic Power Company, subsidiary of Smith, Kline & French Labs, to seek his MBA. He started classes this September at the Amos Tuck School at Dartmouth.

'63 Richard Hirsch has been elected president of Welbilt Corp., Maspeth, N.Y., manufacturer of domestic gas and electric ranges, air conditioners, furnaces, and commercial cooking equipment. Also selected as a new officer was classmate Lawrence R. Gross, who becomes executive assistant to the president.

Axel Kornfuehrer has left Alma College after three years of teaching Russian and modern history. "Will go unemployed for one year," he says, "during which time I hope to be able to complete my Ph.D. dissertation."

Charles J. Negaro was moderator of a forum sponsored by the Council of Recreation Agencies. Its subject was "Urban Decay and How it Affects People." While attending Fordham Law School, he was managing editor of *Fordham Law Review* in 1966 and 1967 and was admitted to the Connecticut bar in 1969.

Sheldon Stiefeld (GS) is a teacher for the New York City Board of Education in Brooklyn, N.Y.

Allen R. Marchant is an analytical chemist with Upjohn Co., North Haven, Conn.

J. Webb Moniz received his J.D. degree from Columbia Law School in June, and Richard M. Rosenberg is a computer programmer with General Motors Acceptance Corporation in New York City.

S. Lawrence Prendergast, a computer consultant, is vice-president of NGP Associates in Riverside, Conn. His new address is 10 Nutmeg Ridge, Ridgefield, Conn.

Douglas M. Barnes, a management consultant, is associated with Crosby M. Kelly Associates, Ltd., New York City. Doug formerly was in public relations work with Benn & Mac Donough, Inc., New York.

Walter J. Olson, Jr., is working for the U.S. Government and living at 4401 Lee Highway, Apt. 65, Arlington, Va.

S. Davidson Brewster is a designer with Architectural Graphics Association, New Canaan, Conn.

Barry R. Bainton, an anthropologist, is with the Papago Legal Services in Sells, Ariz.

Geoffrey N. Burnham is a teacher in Nice, France, and Charles J. Caperonis is assistant product manager in marketing for Lever Bros. Co., New York City.

Robert P. Thayer is a guidance counselor at the East Providence Senior High School.

Joel I. Cohen, director of "Comerata" at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, is a lecturer in the music department of Brandeis University.

Richard E. Garabedian is assistant product manager of Lever Bros. Co., New York City.

C. Martin Lawyer, III, who received a J.D. degree from Vanderbilt University Law School in May, expects to practice law with the Delano S. Stewart law firm.

Robert Tortolani began a medical residency in Burlington, Vt., the middle of July. His new address is 169 Killoiney Dr., Burlington.

G. Victor Johnson, II, CPA, is with Arthur Young & Co., Chicago.

Gerald E. McDowell is a special trial attorney in the organized crime and racketeering section of the U.S. Department of Justice in Providence.

'64 M. Mitchell Morse thrives on his trial law practice with Jacobs, Jacobs, Goldberg & Clifford in New Haven. During the spring crisis in New Haven, he spent several days talking to students about criminal process.

Neil F. Waldman, after working for two years as a staff assistant for Peat, Merrick, Mitchell & Co., a public accounting firm in Boston, has formed his own company, Industrial Control Panels, Inc., to start making graphic or non-graphic process control consoles. Neil is president of the company located in Pawtucket, R.I.

James R. Davis is an industrial sales representative in industrial coated abrasives with 3-M Co., Highpoint, N.C.

Michael Cagan, captain in the U.S. Air Force, is a flight surgeon at Da Nang, Vietnam.

William P. Aldrich is a graduate student at Teachers College in Columbia University, and John H. Hartman has been discharged from the U.S. Marine Corps and has entered the Syracuse University Law School.

John T. Marrack is senior staff assistant in accounting with Haskins & Sells, Honolulu.

Michael Diamond is serving on a two-year appointment as law clerk to Stanley Fuld, chief judge of New York State.

Laurence T. Sorkin is an associate in the law firm of Cahill, Gordon, Sonnett, Reindel & Ohl, New York City. His new address is 60 East 12th St., New York City.

Douglas G. Beattie writes that he and his wife, Jeannette, have been in Syracuse for three years, where he has been assistant pastor at the Pebble Hill Presbyterian Church in DeWitt, N.Y. On July 1 he began a new job as associate pastor at the First Presbyterian Church of Binghamton.

Samuel T. Cowling, III, (GS) is an instructor in the department of English at Sweet Briar College, and expects to receive a Ph.D. degree from Michigan State University in late 1970 or early 1971.

Albert E. Booth, II, who graduated from Harvard Business School in June, will be working for Checchi & Company in Washington, D.C., as assistant vice-president for Mergers & Acquisitions. The company is an international management consulting firm and has subsidiaries in Italy, Virgin Islands, Philippines and Australia.

Richard M. Cadwgan received an A.M. degree in geology from the University of Texas in June.

Terence E. Base (GS) has taken a position as assistant professor in engineering at the University of Western Ontario. His new address is 33, Queen Mary Cres, Oakridge Park, London, Ontario, Canada.

Nicholas A. Califano, who received his M.D. degree in June from the University of Rome, will intern there until January, 1971.

Dr. Henry W. Eisenberg is a surgical resident at University Hospitals in Cleveland, O., and Dr. Richard P. Fried is a physician at St. Luke's Hospital, New York City.

Robert S. Olsen, a marketing representative in the Armstrong Cork Company Floor Division's Minneapolis District office, has been named an assistant manager for the division's Bureau of Marketing Services in Lancaster, Pa. He will work in the development of new programs for retail floor fashion centers.

Dr. Donald H. Stanford is associated with Mt. Zion Hospital in San Francisco.

Alan L. Stanzler is affiliated with the law firm of Pollock, O'Connor and Jacobs, Boston.

Capt. Carl B. Arlanson, USAF, is completing a 15-month tour of duty at Ching Chuan Air Base, Taiwan. Following graduation from Boston University Law School, he became a judge advocate with the Air Force. "Being a New England boy all the way, the Orient at first was a shock, with its filth and all. But in toto I have learned and have gained a much better perspective on values as a result of my tour of duty. The more you see of the world, the more you realize the greatness of the U.S.A. and the more I personally treasure my experience

and education at Brown." Carl says that when he is discharged this fall he will be looking for a job with a law firm somewhere in the New England or New York area.

David F. Addis was awarded his Ph.D. at Rutgers in June. He received his master's from Rutgers, where he is currently a member of the faculty.

John M. Tucker is manager of accounting at Sprague Associates, Inc., Boston.

David V. DeLuca has become an associate in the law firm of Easton & Bittker, Rochester, N.Y.

Dr. Edward K. Kaplan, holder of M.A. and Ph.D. degrees from Columbia, is on the French faculty of Barnard College.

'65 Dr. Joseph Tarantolo, Jr., received his medical degree from the Mount Sinai School of Medicine of the City University of New York. While there, he received the Harold Elster Memorial Prize for the highest academic standing at Mount Sinai and was elected to charter membership in the newly-organized New York Lambda chapter of Alpha Omega Alpha, medical honor society. His internship will be at Boston City Hospital.

Mark A. Schrager has been graduated from the Georgetown University School of Medicine. In addition to receiving his degree in medicine, Dr. Schrager received top awards in pharmacology and neurology and the Lange Book Award for scholastic achievement.

Eric F. Lane was graduated from Fordham Law School in June and spent the summer managing the campaign of the Democratic candidate for the 4th District of New York.

Joel S. Pasternack has accepted a position as instructor of mathematics at the University of Washington, Seattle, Wash. Joel received a Ph.D. degree from Princeton University last spring.

Thomas H. Pitts is a marketing analyst with Crown Zellerbach Corp., San Francisco.

Philip A. Alpert is a sales executive with National Fiber Supply in Chicago. The firm is waste paper broker to the paper industry. Phil thought he would be nothing but a glorified junk man, but the current hue and cry about ecology and pollution has changed the image of recycling waste to a glamour industry.

Courtney F. Baker has received an M.D. degree from Hahnemann Medical College and will intern at the Monmouth Medical Center, Long Branch, N.J. He then plans to do a three-year residency in psychiatry.

James R. Herington is a staff accountant with Haskins & Sells, CPA, Phoenix. Jim was released from the Air Force in March.

James S. Bingay is an associate in the corporate finance department of the investment banking firm of E. F. Hutton & Co., Inc.

David J. Gray is a loss control representative and safety engineer for the Hartford Insurance Group, Kansas City, Mo.

Dirk C. Hoffius is an attorney with Varnum, Riddering, Wierengo & Christianson in Grand Rapids, Mich. He received his LL.B. degree from the University of Virginia in 1969.

Stephen J. Morin, who received his master of science degree from MIT in 1967, is with NASA, Electronics Research Center, Cambridge, Mass.

Edward J. Kovac, Jr., with his Ph.D. degree from the University of Michigan, is a research scientist with Bell Telephone Laboratories in Baltimore.

Richard W. Holt is a surgical intern at University Hospital, Iowa City.

Price M. Chenault is a first year assistant resident in general surgery at Vanderbilt University Medical Center. His new address is: 3106 West End Cir., Nashville, Tenn.

Albrecht W. Hofmann is a research fellow and geochemist at Geophysical Laboratory, Carnegie Institution of Washington in Washington, D.C.

Luigi G. Marzilli has joined the faculty at Johns Hopkins as assistant professor of chemistry.

James M. Stewart is an associate with Morgan Stanley & Co., New York City.

George A. Raymond (GS) is an assistant professor and experimental psychologist and teacher at Providence College.

Daniel B. Palko received his M.D. degree from Duke University in June and is interning at St. Joseph's Hospital in Phoenix. His new address is 525 West Earll Dr., Phoenix, Ariz.

'66 Bruce A. Bristow is working as a retail assistant for Sears Roebuck after earning an MBA degree from Northwestern University in 1968. A member of the Army Reserve, he spent last summer on active duty at forts Leonard Wood, Meade, and Benning. He and his wife have just purchased a new home at 315 Lakeside Drive, Roselle, Ill.

James T. Minuto has been named principal planner with the Cranston (R.I.) Planning Commission. He holds an M.A. from the Graduate Faculty of Political and Social Sciences at the New School for Social Research in New York City. His address: 630 Oaklawn Ave., Apt. 213, Cranston.

John M. Cross, after 11 years in Washington as a reporter in the McGraw-Hill bureau, has been transferred to *Business Week's* San Francisco bureau as assistant bureau chief. He left the "sweltering banks of the Potomac" for his new post July 13.

Dr. Anthony Falbo has been accepted for internship at Mary Hitchcock Memorial Hospital and the affiliated Veterans Administration Hospital in White River Jct., Vt. He was graduated in June from Albany Medical College.

Ens. Donald Phillips Somers will be stationed in Japan for the next three years. "Not a bad assignment, one that will be made even better by the fact that my wife will be with me," he writes.

Roy Cioletti was graduated from the New Jersey College of Medicine in June. On July 1, he started serving his internship in pediatrics at the Children's Hospital of the District of Columbia. He's living at 7555 Spring Lake Dr., Apt. 81, Bethesda, Md.

Fred Hyer also was graduated from the New Jersey College of Medicine in June.

Alexander D. Newton, who received a J.D. degree from Duke Law School in 1969, is a Peace Corps volunteer in Guatemala, and Charles W. Paine is a Peace Corps volunteer and computer scientist in Tehran, Iran.

Richard A. Levy is battalion legal clerk with the U.S. Army in Pleiku, South Vietnam, and Harris R. Sloane is a marketing planning associate with the Chemical Bank in New York City.

James A. Mann writes that he is presently western regional sales administration manager for Alcan cable division of Alcan Aluminum Corporation working out of Sunset-Whitney Ranch, Calif. Jim's new address is 4964 Diablo Dr., Sacramento, Calif.

Robert L. Diaz is assistant judge advocate with the U.S. Air Force in Forbes, Kan., and Richard M. T. Fee is associated with Parke-Bernet Galleries, Inc., in New York City.

Robert J. Kudless has been named associate director of the Greater Paterson (N.J.) Chamber of Commerce. He was previously employed as an advertising space salesman in the Newark office of the *New York Times*.

David G. Wetterholt is an intern at Reading (Pa.) Hospital.

Alan B. Miller is training for a position as group insurance representative with the Prudential Insurance Co. in Jacksonville, Fla., and went to Newark, N.J., for further schooling during the summer.

A. Donald Moldover is working as an associate systems engineer with IBM in New York.

Capt. Bernard R. Adams, USA, is an instructor in the Judge Advocate General's School in Charlottesville, Va.

Ronald A. Dwight, who received an MBA from Columbia Law School in June, is associated with Winthrop, Stimson, Putnam & Roberts in New York.

C. Edwin Goldkamp is a tax law specialist with the Internal Revenue Service in Washington, D.C.

Merlin M. Renne is a special representative with Jefferson Standard Life Insurance Co., Virginia Beach, Va.

William F. Tomeny is an operations manager, consumer retail credit department, at First Trust & Deposit Co., Syracuse, N.Y.

Jerome L. Coben, who received his J.D. degree from New York University Law School, is affiliated with the law firm of Marshall, Brattar, Greene, Allison & Tucker, New York City.

Jon S. Huseby received an M.D. degree from the George Washington University School of Medicine in June and will serve his internship at the University of Washington Affiliated Hospitals, Seattle.

Lt. Paul F. Kelly, USMC, has completed a tour of duty at Marine Corps headquarters, Washington, D.C., where he attended the Defense Language Institute for a year of instruction in Chinese Mandarin and the U.S. Army Intelligence School at Ft. Holabird, Md.

Jeffrey W. Alcorn, who is working on his master's thesis in his spare time, is a lieutenant in the Army signal corps.

Ackley E. Blocher is a district sales supervisor in the Jello division of General Foods Corp., Clifton, N.J.

Paul F. Gleeson, Jr., is a research assistant in the department of anthropology at the University of Tennessee.

Robert A. Spencer, foreman on construction of pipelines for Olin Construction Co., Inc., Camillus, N.Y., also is an estimator for bidding purposes on new contracts and preliminary workups.

Martin Tropp is an instructor of English at Northeastern University and Dr. Louis Vito, Jr. is an intern at Georgetown University Medical Center, Washington, D.C.

'67 Bruce McIntosh of Kansas City, Mo., has received recognition in a number of internal graphic design competitions. He's currently on the staff of the Kansas City Art Institute and has formed a design studio partnership called The Whiz Kids. In the annual Kansas City Art Directors Club show recently, The Whiz Kids partnership received two of three gold medals, one of three silver medals, and 12 awards of distinctive merit, and two special awards, one for calendar and window display graphics and one for cinemetography.

Richard Bollow was graduated in June from the College of Law at the University of Illinois. Dick was named to the Order of the Coif for his high scholastic attainment. He's currently working in the office of Chief Justice Underwood of the Illinois Supreme Court.

Larry Martel, a third-year student at the Harvard Medical School, had an honorable mention paper in the Soma Weiss Award contest for excellence in undergraduate research.

Michael I. Keene has earned his M.S. degree in zoology from the University of Rhode Island and is employed by the division of fishes at the Smithsonian Institute.

Sanford Ullman, Harvard University Medical School student, has been awarded the 1970 Rose Seegal prize "for scholarly contribution in the area of social and community medicine." The prize, carrying an honorarium of $500, was awarded in recognition of Sanford's paper on the *Relation of the Medical Profession to the Community.*

D. Patrick Maley, III, received an A.M. degree from Johns Hopkins University School of Advanced International Studies and will be studying advanced Arabic at American University in Cairo, Egypt.

Laurence Schenck is working as an instructor pilot at Reese AFB, Texas. He tells us Dick Yost '69 is a student pilot undergoing training in his flight.

For Norm Miller, the mountain was the place to begin a decade

While the rest of the country was celebrating last New Year's Eve with champagne, Norman R. Miller '68, was eating gumdrops.

Miller was part of a 22-man expedition attempting one of the few winter climbs of Grand Teton Peak (elevation: 13,766 feet) in western Wyoming. The group discovered that gumdrops had a freezing point well below any of the other food. According to a journal Miller kept during the climb, "gumdrops were popular and became the subject of much discussion and amazement."

Miller, who is a computer programmer for Bell Telephone Laboratories in Murry Hill, N.J., spent seven days on the mountain and was one of the 11 climbers who made it to the top of the peak. The rest of the expedition was turned back by the 60 mile per hour winds and poor visibility.

Miller's group climbed to the lower saddle of the mountain at 11,500 feet and stayed there for two days waiting for a break in the weather before trying the dangerous climb to the summit. The men spent most of the time in their sleeping bags in an unheated aluminum quonset hut.

"It was so cold that our breath condensed on the roof of the hut and covered the ceiling with ice crystals," Miller said.

At 4 a.m. on New Year's Day the men started the last leg of the climb and made it to the summit by noon. Miller describes the final part of the climb in his journal:

"First came what is called the belly roll. It is a large outcropping of rock from the face that has good hand holds, a large fissure, but no foot holds. You just put your arm or elbow in the crack and swing around . . . Then came the two chimnies. These are three-sided vertical shafts about 15 feet high. You put your feet against one and your back against the other and inch up.

"After a little scrambling, we came to the catwalk. This is a narrow walkway with nothing to hang onto. It was covered with snow and is slippery. At one point I felt myself sliding, and so having nothing to hang onto, I jumped to what seemed to be a firmer footing. It was."

When the climbers reached the summit, Miller says, the feeling of pride and kinship with others and with the mountain was tremendous. "It was a fitting place to begin the new decade."

The party spent two days climbing and skiing down the mountain to the base where reporters and photographers met them with belated bottles of champagne.

At the top, there was an unusual kinship with others

John White, II, is a Latin teacher of Dade County (Fla.) Schools, and Robert G. Sherer, Jr., (GS) is assistant professor of American Studies at Stetson University.

Charles W. Binder is a securities analyst in investment research for the Harris Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago.

Kenneth M. Brown, who received his MBA degree from the University of North Carolina in June, will be working for Chase Manhattan Bank in New York City.

Daniel Lewis received a J.D. degree from the University of Pennsylvania and will be associated with the New York County office of the district attorney as assistant district attorney.

Robert J. Rubenstein, a medical school student at the University of Cincinnati, took an elective in psychiatry at Guy's Hospital Medical School in London, England, from July to September. He will return to the University of Cincinnati in January.

Donald L. Kaiser is a merchandising manager with the Scientific Products Div., American Hospital Supply Corp., Washington, D.C.

Allen F. Browne has been accepted to the Army Medical Corps senior year program for 1970–71. He had been president of the George Washington University School of Medicine Student American Medical Association chapter.

Thomas G. Ramsey is a salesman with the Equitable Life Assurance Society residing in Honolulu. His home address is 1719 Poki St., Apt. 3, Honolulu.

Fred A. Rappoport is employed as a television executive with the American Broadcasting Co., New York City.

Robert G. Kotanchik is a graduate student in English at Wake Forest University. His new address is 2810-J Carriage Dr., Winston-Salem, N.C.

Robert F. Hargraves, Jr., (GS) is an assistant professor of mathematics and an associate director of Kiewit Computation Center at Dartmouth College.

John L. Bagwell is a first lieutenant in the U.S. Air Force and assigned to the Office of Plans and Programs as assistant director for science and technology, Fort Meade, Md. After duty hours he owns and operates Photographic Associates, a portrait photographic service based in College Park, Md.

David F. Hopkins is an ensign in the USNR and mess treasurer for B.O.Q., Gulfport, Miss.

'68 Walter Gross writes that he is a "woodsman-pioneer." Last summer he headed into the Sierras as a woodsman, travelling with only a minimal amount of equipment in order to return to contact with nature. He claims nature has been paved over with concrete in our industrial society.

John Q. Coburn is a lieutenant (j.g.) with the U.S. Navy aboard the USS Chipola (AO-63).

Lt. (j.g.) James A. Kovac is a supply officer in the USNR. After serving aboard the cruiser USS Galveston in the Mediterranean, he is now on shore duty at the satellite tracking station in the Bahama Islands.

John P. Fowler is a mortgage and real estate investment analyst with John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co., Boston.

Robert Rosenblum is a teacher with the Peace Corps in Ethiopia.

John A. Whiteside is a second-year graduate student in the department of psychology at the University of Rochester.

Jon A. Peterka (GS) is a research mechanical engineer at propulsion laboratory, Redstone Arsenal, Ala.

Edward Fraioli has been employed as an auditor with Arthur Young & Company in its Boston office. Arthur Young is a national public accounting firm.

Second Lt. Ronald G. Green, U.S.A., is a staff officer in the transportation corps. His new address is 819 South Royal St., Alexandria, Va.

Second Lt. Joel F. Moorhead, USAR, is in military intelligence at Ft. Holabird, Md.

Pfc. John M. Wolcott, has been sent by the Army to Fort Devens, Mass., where he is playing with the 18th Army Band. He was graduated from the Naval School of Music in Norfolk, Va. "Our function is to promote public relations in the New England area," John says. "It's about as good as anything the Army has to offer, and I'm enjoying it."

Timothy C. Marschner is employed as a representative for IBM Corp., Worcester, Mass.

Conrad S. Quinlan (GS) is an assistant professor of chemistry at Manchester Community College.

Louis F. Boxleitner, who received an MBA at Northwestern University in June, is living at 195 Mt. Lebanon Blvd., Pittsburgh.

Whittlesbey B. Bernie left in the spring for Canada "with cameras and back pack to work on sailboats and play with photography."

Jonathan R. Phillips is home from Vietnam, where he served 14 months as a sergeant in the First Air Cavalry Division. His address: 52 Irving St., Apt. 3, Boston.

'69 Richard A. Yost has been commissioned a second lieutenant in the U.S. Air Force upon graduation from Officer Training School at Lackland AFB, Tex. He is being assigned to Reese AFB, Tex., for pilot training.

Wan-Lee Yin (GS) is a post-doctoral fellow in the department of mechanics at Johns Hopkins University.

Robert J. Potrzeba is a student at the State University of New York at Albany, N.Y.

Paul J. Knueven is working as a systems programmer for Digital Equipment Corporation in Maynard, Mass. Since his recent marriage he is living at 63 Cottage Lane, Concord, Mass.

David C. Scott, Jr., is serving as a weather observer in Detachment 2, 5th Weather Wing of MAC at Langley Air Force Base, Va.

Stephen J. Newton graduated second in his motor management officer course class at Chanute AFB. He is presently a supply officer at Seymour Johnson AFB, Goldsboro, N.C.

Stephen S. Mueller is a social caseworker for Child Welfare Services in Providence, R.I.

Gregory C. Kontos is a systems engineer with RCA computer division of the National Life Insurance Co., Montpelier, Vt.

Vernon B. Mountcastle, III, is an equipment design engineer in the residential distribution transformer department of General Electric in Hickory, N.C.

Donald S. Berns is a radio announcer and disc jockey for WTRY, Troy, N.Y. His new address is 410 Devonshire, Crescent Village Apts. Rexford, N.Y.

Gregory T. Mormile (GS) is an operations research analyst at the Research Analysis Corp., McLean, Va.

Michael DiLorenzo is chief programs consultant for Public Affairs Associates.

Barry Parker is starting his second year of law school at the University of Maryland. During the summer, he worked in Baltimore with a law firm. A fraternity brother and classmate, Randy Cooper, also a University of Maryland law student, shared an apartment.

Steven Zwicker (GS), assistant professor of English at Washington University, has been awarded the first Charles Phelps Taft Postdoctoral Fellowship at the University of Cincinnati. While there during the 1970–71 academic year, he plans to undertake a book-length study of the relationship between public poetry and sacred history in 17th century England.

Brian Page Watson is a graduate student and teaching assistant in the department of physics at Rutgers University.

'70 Grant D. Dulgarian has declared his candidacy for the Republican nomination for state representative, Fifth District in Rhode Island. In declaring his candidacy, Dulgarian stated the main thrust of his campaign will be "environmental quality and political and social reform."

Cadet Walter C. Newcomb has received a six-week practical application in military leadership at the Army Reserve Officer Training Corps' basic summer camp at Fort Knox, Ky.

Marriages

1934—William J. Broadhurst and Mrs. Betty Newell Gerhard of New York City, May 14.

1934—John M. Gross and Mrs. Jeanne B. Bunkley of Jamestown, R.I., June 27.

1943—Dr. Frank B. Correia and Alice R. Fazio, daughter of Thomas J. Fazio of Somerset, Mass., and the late Mrs. Fazio, May 16. At home: 33 Harbour View Dr., Bristol, R.I.

1958—Jeffrey L. Stern and Gloria J. Kafer of Arlington, Va., May 7.

1961—Richard F. Santopietro and

Mary-Charles Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter E. Smith of Wilmington, Del., May 23. Ming-Hsien Wu GS '65 was an usher.

1962—Alan J. Grace and Debora D. Cutler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander B. Cutler of Old Town, Me., May 31. Dr. Norman Grace '57 was best man.

1962—Berge Gregian and Mrs. Sonya Sarookanian Shakarjian, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Aram Sarookanian of St. Catharines, Ont., Can., June 6. At home: 43 Drowne St., Cranston, R.I.

1962—Albert W. Overby, Jr., and Sandra V. Eggleston, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest I. Eggleston of Orange, N.J., May 16. Dr. John Garrison '62 was best man, and Gregory E. Heath '62, Richard A. Nurse '61, and William Wood '62 were ushers.

1963—Edward Berman and Cheryl Isaacson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Irving Isaacson of Quincy, Mass., June 7. Dr. Elliot Berman '51 was best man.

1963—John D. Cummings and Claudia Gilmore, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter D. Gilmore of Cincinnati, May 2. Archie A Frost '62 was best man, and Albert Suttle, Jr., '64, Jackson W. Robinson '64, Albert E. Labouchere '64, and Robert E. Dineen, Jr., '63 were ushers.

1963—Lawrence R. Gross and Ellen R. Kohn of New York City, June 14.

1963—Robert J. Hurley, Jr., and Linda C. Kirchner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin J. Kirchner of Keokuk, Ia., June 6. At home: 55 West Chestnut St., Chicago.

1964—David H. Gallogly and Nancy F. Reed, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph G. Reed of East Greenwich, R.I., June 20. Gregory McLaughlin '63 was best man.

1966—Lt. Paul F. Kelly, USMC, and Julia E. Bateman, daugher of Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Bateman of Chesapeake, Va., Oct. 18, 1969. Robert J. DeLuca '66 and Jon C. Keates '66 were ushers.

1966—Donald P. Somers and Jean R. Holzinger in Bethlehem, Pa., May 30.

1966—Dr. Walter M. St. John and Laura V. Poole, daughter of Mrs. Loy Poole of Charlotte, N.C., and the late Mr. Poole, June 7.

1967—Lt.(j.g.) Robert A. Far, USN, and Sheila E. Bruce, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert F. Bruce of Exeter, N.H., April 25. Linton A. Fluck '65 and Terrence Boyle '67 were ushers.

1967—Richard G. Honig and Betsy J. Callaham, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Claude W. Callaham of Winchester, Mass., June 21. Samuel D. Halpert '67 was best man.

1967—Jeremiah S. Hubeny and Linda R. Van Pelt in Tenafly, N.J., June 27. Donald S. Berns '69 was an usher.

1967—PO 1/c Jeffrey R. Jones, USN, and Carmel D. Barone, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Vincent J. Barone of Elmhurst, N.Y., June 6.

1967—D. Patrick Maley, III, and Nancy Turck P'68, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Elbert M. Turck of Cresskill, N.J., May 23. At home: American University-Cairo, 113 Sharia Kasr El-Aini, Cairo, United Arab Republic.

1967—Richard J. Meiners and Nancy E. Luce, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alvin A. Luce of Brighton, Mass., May 2. Neil D. Sklarew '67 was an attendant.

1968—Norman M. Appleyard, III, and Barbara J. Abbott, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry A. A. Low of Weston, Mass., June 27. Rodney Ficker '68 and Alan J. Bogdanow '68 were ushers.

1968—David A. Barry and Nancy K. Burrough, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arnold H. Burrough of Falmouth, Mass., June 6. John P. Fowler '68, William D. Gibson '68, and Howard B. Ginsberg '68 were ushers.

1968—Robert H. Cooper and Lynda S. Brackman, daughter of Mrs. Arthur Brackman of Lawrence, N.Y., and the late Mr. Brackman, June 14. Martin S. Cooper '65 was best man, and Marc E. Hecker '68, Robert M. Cohan '68, and John L. Cohn '68 were ushers. At home: 69-35 A 186th Lane, Apt. 2B, Flushing, N.Y.

1968—Gregory W. DiMartino and Alexis A. St. Germain, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. Henry St. Germain of Narragansett, R.I., June 20. The groom's father is Alexander A. DiMartino '29.

1968—David W. Gustafson and Alison J. Ray P'70, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Leonard N. Ray, Jr., of Lancaster, Pa., June 13. Robert G. Martin '68 was best man, and John B. Keane '68 was an usher.

1968—Todd D. Johnston and Lesley A. Loser, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas N. Loser of Yardley, Pa., June 14. John Speaker '69, Grant R. Miller '68, and Richard E. Payne '68 were ushers.

1968—Timothy Marschner and Sarah H. Lamm, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Lamm of Darien, Conn., June 6. The groom's father is Dr. Donald C. Marschner '29.

1968—Richard B. Trull and Ann Capodilupo, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Capodilupo of Winchester, Mass., June 28. Kenneth R. Fitzsimmons, Jr., '68 was best man, and Robert Davis '68 was an usher.

1969—Peter F. Allgeier and Marsha N. Uehara P'70, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Masaru Uehara of Honolulu, Hawaii, June 3.

1969—A. Santa Barbara and Barbara R. Davies P'69, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William St. C. Davies of Malverne, N.Y., May 31. Bruce M. Lloyd '69 was best man and A. William Davies '72 was an usher. The bride's father is '36. At home: 400 W. 119th St., New York City.

1969—G. Edward Brayman and Barbara A. Wilbur, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur L. Wilbur of Pawtucket, R.I., June 13. At home: 16 Johnson St., Pawtucket.

1969—H. Theodore Cohen and Cynthia Breitberg, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Breitberg of East Rockaway, N.Y., June 28.

Peter E. Davies and Ann Hathaway, daughter of Mrs. Neal Hathaway of Weston, Conn., June 27. Bernard Plovnick '69, C. Terry Hauck '68, Allen Dyer '67, and Eric Hertfelder '69 were ushers.

1969—David K. Duffell and Margaret M. Mercer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Mercer of Pawtucket, R.I., June 13. Alan Grenier '68, David Whitaker '70, and Donald D'Antuono '72 were ushers.

1969—John B. Ferguson and Jane Hough, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert R. Hough of Janesville, Wis., June 28.

1969—Donald B. Fletcher, Jr., and Joan E. Mitchell P'70, daughter of John H. Mitchell of New York City, and the late Mrs. Mitchell, June 13. Robert C. Sloan, Jr., '69 was best man, and Michael J. Mallory '69 was an usher.

1969—Robert M. Ginns and Marlene G. Bellamy, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Joseph Bellamy of Hudson, N.Y., June 28. James Burris '69 and Robert Pucci GS '69 were ushers. The groom's mother is the former Flora Lazarus P'43.

1969—Robert E. Hopkins and Linda Bacon P'69, daughter of Mrs. Janet Bacon of Winnetka, Ill., and Dr. Glenn A. Bacon, May 29. At home: 4414 Sansome St., Philadelphia.

1969—Roy E. Johnson and Georgiana White P'70, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George White of Woonsocket, R.I., Sept. 6, 1969.

1969—David I. Kertzer and Susan Dana P'70, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Jacob Dana of Gardiner, Me., May 24. Jonathan Kertzer '72 was best man.

1969—Paul J. Knueven and Nancy J. Anderson P'69, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph B. Anderson of New Sweden, Me., May 16. Roy E. Johnson '69 was best man. At home: 63 Cottage Lane, Concord, Mass.

1969—Ronald A. Leax and Susan S. Waller P'70, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David J. Waller of Georgetown, Me., June 13. Paul F. Levine '69 was an usher.

1969—David A. Malone and Ellen G. Driscoll, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James F. Driscoll of Snyder, N.Y., June 5. At home: 1700 Stone Rd., Rochester, N.Y.

1969—Barry P. Neagle and Mary L. Halloran, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred J. Halloran of Holden, Mass., June 13.

1969—Lt. Stephen J. Newton, USAF, and Barbara E. McCabe, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank A. McCabe of Rumford, R.I., June 13.

1969—John D. Read and Nancy E. Haseltine, daughter of Mrs. Shirley P. Haseltine of Haverhill, Mass., June 21.

1969—Richard N. Schmidt and Susan E. Klein, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Klein of Norwalk, Conn., June 13. MacRae A. L. Ross '65 and Robert Batts '69 were ushers.

1970—James G. Bruen, Jr., and Carol M. Booma, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert S. Booma of Newington, Conn., June 6.

1970—Stephen C. Burnham and Martha L. Stebbins, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Stebbins of Winchester, Mass., June 20. The groom's father is David W. Burnham '43.

1970—William R. Duncan, III, and Leslie A. Martin P'70, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Martin of Darien, Conn., June 19. The bride's father is '40.

1970—James A. Fellows and Raye M. Roberts P'70, daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. William Roberts of Lexington, Ky., Jan. 24.

1970—Richard F. Fullerton and Jane

M. Lincourt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William R. Lincourt of Newport, R.I., June 13.

1970—Roy K. Gottfried and Marianne Hirsch, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Hirsch of Providence, R.I., June 7.

1970—Gordon Hollingsworth and Susan Marcotte P'72, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Marcotte of Penfield, N.Y., June 6. Allen Adair '69 was an attendant.

1970—Robert J. Keenoy and Greta Glavis P'70, daughter of Mr. Louis R. Glavis of Houston, Tex., and Mrs. Felix Herrick of La Jolla, Calif., May 29. The bride's father is '44, and the bride's mother is P'45.

1970—Ens. Russell W. Krey, USN, and Michaelene B. Robinson, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Vincent J. Robinson, USA, May 31.

1970—James R. Leith and Karen R. Pezza, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Pezza of Cranston, R.I., June 6. Donald R. Williams '70 and David Myerson '70 were ushers.

1970—Thomas R. McMillan and Susan G. DiNorscia P'70, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gaetano A. DiNorscia of Woodbridge, Conn., June 6. Eric Lund '70 was best man, and Charles Partington '70 and Jon Purnell '70 were ushers.

1970—Thomas S. Natale, Jr., and Anne M. Salvadore, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Amleto V. Salvadore of Cranston, R.I., June 10. Michael Leach '70 and Dennis Butcher '72 were ushers. At home: 77 Pitman St., Providence.

1970—Robert M. Zirin and Ellen S. Epstein, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Philip D. Epstein of Marblehead, Mass., June 21. Henry D. Epstein '46 was an usher.

B. Robert Meyer, Jr., and Kathryn C. Baum P'70, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Warren C. Baum of Bethesda, Md., Aug. 16, 1969.

1971—Alfred K. Potter, II, and Linda W. Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Kent W. Smith of Nashua, N.H., June 6. Malcolm B. Niedner '71 was best man, and Bruce Lloyd '69, Daniel Sundt '70, and Edward Szymanoski '71 were ushers.

Births

1948—To Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Lohse, Jr., of Attleboro, Mass., their second child and first daughter, Gwendolyn, April 30.

1952—To Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Gaffney of Riverside, Calif., a son, Ryan K., April 21.

1956—To Mr. and Mrs. Peter A. Corning of New York City, a daughter, Stephanie Déak, Nov. 23.

1959—To Mr. and Mrs. Neil B. Hirschfeld of Rockville Centre, N.Y., their third child and first son, James Matthew, Nov. 5.

1959—To Mr. and Mrs. Paul A. Hollos of Wayne, Pa., a daughter, Kate Stilwell, May 12.

1960—To Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Connelly, Jr., of Central Falls, R.I., a son, John Francis, III, May 17.

1960—To Mr. and Mrs. Paul D. Peterson of Richmond, Ind., a daughter, Brenda Ann, Nov. 28.

1961—To Mr. and Mrs. Donald T. Bliss of Attleboro, Mass., a daughter, Rebecca Thayer, April 27.

1961—To Mr. and Mrs. Peter D. Connet of Toledo, O., a daughter, Rachel Kristina, Oct. 16, 1969.

1961—To Mr. and Mrs. Peter D. Esser of Smithtown, L.I., N.Y., their second child and second son, Jeffrey Peter, May 12.

1961—To Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Kapstein of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, their first child, a daughter, Helen Sarah, May 6. Mrs. Kapstein is the former Nancy Sherer P'61. Paternal grandfather is Prof. I. J. Kapstein '26.

1961—To Mr. and Mrs. James W. Shircliff of Lynchburg, Va., their fourth child and third daughter, Catherine, April 27.

1961—To Mr. and Mrs. Elkan Abramowitz of New York City, their first child, a son, Andrew Herbert, July 2.

1962—Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus M. Hoffman of Princeton, N.J., announce the adoption of a daughter, Julie Elise, born Jan. 3.

1962—To Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Lasko of Evanston, Ill., their first child, a daughter, Ellen Claire, April 30.

1962—To Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Spacagna of North Providence, R.I., a son, David Charles, June 11.

1963—To Mr. and Mrs. James S. Ferguson of Pittsford, N.Y., a daughter, Kristen Nancy, Jan. 7, 1969.

1963—To Dr. and Mrs. R. Mark Kirk of Columbia, Mo., a daughter, Laura Ann, April 21.

1964—To Mr. and Mrs. Michael Diamond of Haverstraw, N.Y., their second son, Cory, Nov. 11.

1964—To Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E. MacDermott of Warwick, R.I., their second child and second son, Brian Joseph, March 27.

1964—To Dr. and Mrs. Robert L. Martin of Brookside, N.J., their first child, a daughter, Juliet Ann, May 18. Mrs. Martin is the former Ann M. Redman P'64.

1964—To Mr. and Mrs. Richard W. Pearce, Jr., of Cranston, R.I., a daughter, Wendy Lynne, June 19.

1964—To Mr. and Mrs. Arthur S. Priver of Cambridge, Mass., a daughter, Rebecca Francine, May 20.

1965—To Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Rothenberg of Greenbelt, Md., their first child, a son, Jason Michael, May 15.

1965—To Mr. and Mrs. Leonard J. Santopadre of Cranston, R.I., a daughter, Carren Lynn, May 16.

1966—To Dr. and Mrs. Nicholas J. Esposito of Cortland, N.Y., their first child, a daughter, Victoria Magee, May 16.

1966—To Mr. and Mrs. James A. Mann of Sacramento, Calif., their first child, a son, Jami Scott, Feb. 19.

1966—To Mr. and Mrs. Alan B. Miller of Jacksonville, Fla., their first child, a son, David Todd, July 21, 1969.

1967—To Mr. and Mrs. Neil B. Bramberg of Newark, N.J., a daughter, Ingrid, Aug. 12, 1969. Mrs. Bramberg is the former Susan Kahn P'68.

Deaths

Dr. ERNEST KINSEY THOMAS '13
in Providence, R.I., June 12. Since 1938, he had been executive secretary of the Rhode Island Horticultural Society. A horticulturist himself, Dr. Thomas served as superintendent of Providence parks and later as chief of the former state division of forests and parks and parkways. He served as chief of the Providence parks system when Triggs Memorial golf course was built, and other improvements, including the Japanese Gardens in Roger Williams Park, were made. Dr. Thomas graduated from the Royal Botanical Gardens at Kew, England, in 1907, and at one time was in charge of botanical gardens at the University of Pennsylvania. He became professor of horticulture at the University of Rhode Island, where he also served in the college's extension service. He received an honorary Sc.D. degree from Bryant College in 1952. Dr. Thomas was a world traveler and conducted tours throughout the East and Europe, visiting the world's famous gardens. His son is Stanley B. Thomas '50, 10 Rhode Island Ave., Providence.

FRANK EDWARD McDUFF '14
in Providence, R.I., July 6. He was president for 40 years and treasurer of McDuff Coal and Lumber Co., a Pawtucket, R.I. firm that eight years ago affiliated with the Warren Petroleum Co. of Providence. He was a member of the Pawtucket Rotary and the To Kalon clubs and the Rhode Island Fuel Dealers Association. Phi Kappa. His son is Robert J. McDuff, 39 Lafayette St., Pawtucket.

HAROLD CLARENCE KINNE '15
in St. Petersburg, Fla., June 29. He retired in 1967 as a self-employed manufacturers representative in sporting goods and toys. He also was a sales manager with Hanover Sports, Inc., and eastern sales manager for Munro Sales, Inc., both in New York City. During World War I, Mr. Kinne served as a second lieutenant in the U.S. Air Service. He had been a member of the National Sporting Goods, Manufacturers Representative, and Eastern Tackle Representative associations. Theta Delta Chi. His sons are Col. Harold C. Kinne, Jr., USA, '49 and Russell C. Kinne '50, and his widow is the former Mildred E. Cutler P'14, 1636 18th Ave., North, St. Petersburg.

LELAND SCOTT McLEOD A.M. '15
in Cleveland, O., May 19. He was a retired sales executive of Westinghouse Electric Corporation in Metuchen, N.J. Prior to World War I, when he served as a first lieutenant in the U.S. Air Service, he taught Latin and Greek at Lake Forest (Ill.) Academy. Mr. McLeod learned to fly before he learned to drive a car, and he served as a flying instructor in California during his years of service. He spent most of his business career as a sales executive with Brunswick Corporation, Stewart-Warner, and Westinghouse Electric Corporation. Mr. McLeod retired from Westinghouse in 1960 as field sales manager of the television-

radio division. He was a past president of the Cleveland Aviation Club, a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, and a charter member of the Air Force Association. His widow is Carmeta S. McLeod, 3698 Glencairn Rd., Shaker Heights, O.

ARTHUR LESLIE REYNOLDS A.M. '15
in Bethlehem, Conn., June 1. He retired in 1955 after many years on the faculty of Wilby High School in Waterbury, Conn. Mr. Reynolds received an Sc.B. degree from Rhode Island State College, now Rhode Island College, and he was a physics teacher. His son, Louis Reynolds, survives.

LESTER WARE PRESTON '17
in Brevard, N.C., Aug. 25, 1967. He was the retired president and treasurer of Wilmington (N.C.) Cold Storage Co. During World War I, Mr. Preston served as an officer with the U.S. Navy submarine service. He formerly was employed by the Anheuser-Busch Ice & Cold Storage Co., Norfolk, Va. Sigma Nu. His son is Macon A. Preston '51, and his widow is Cora A. Preston, 1410 Westover Ave., Norfolk.

CHARLES EMERSON DAVIS '21
in Stuart, Fla., April 6. He was president of W. E. Davis Company, Providence automotive parts and supplies, for 35 years until he moved to Florida in 1956. During World War I, he was a member of the R.O.T.C. unit at Brown. Mr. Davis also was affiliated with Sun Realty Company in Fort Lauderdale, Fla., and Pratt & Whitney Aircraft in West Palm Beach, until he retired in 1969. Delta Phi. His widow is Frances G. Davis, Lakeside Village, Rt. 1, Box 283, Hobe Sound, Fla.

ARTHUR DICKINSON COLBURN '23
in Norwood, Mass., April 12. An employee of Bird & Son in East Walpole, Mass., for 42 years, he was superintendent of the box shop before retiring in 1968. Mr. Colburn was a member of the Walpole Rotary Club and a director of the Neponset Credit Union. Delta Phi. His widow is Margaret McF. Colburn, 87 Lewis Ave., Walpole.

EDWARD MANTON SMITH '24
in Providence, R.I., May 22. Mr. Smith retired in 1949 as vice-president of Asa Peck & Co. His daughter is Mrs. Kenneth S. Seibert, II 87 Whitman Ave., West Hartford, Conn.

THE REV. CLIFFORD CHADWICK '27
in Boston, June 12. He had been associate clergyman of Emanuel Church in the Back Bay section of Boston since 1962. The Rev. Mr. Chadwick received a B.D. degree from Virginia Theological Seminary in 1930, and until 1935 served as rector of St. Columba's Church in Middletown, R.I. He became rector of Trinity Church in Hamilton, O. until he was inducted in the Army in 1940 as chaplain of the 145th Infantry Regiment. He served for seven years as an Army combat chaplain and received the Legion of Merit for exceptional meritorious service on Guadalcanal. The Rev. Mr. Chadwick left the Army in 1947 and took advanced courses in the Episcopal Theological School in Cambridge,

At retirement, John Winterich recalled 'it is time to be old'

John Tracy Winterich '12, former managing editor of the *Saturday Review of Literature*, frequent contributor to the *New Yorker* magazine and an author who once dedicated a book to the Providence Gas Company, died Aug. 16 in Springfield, Mass. He was 79.

Winterich's book entitled *Another Day, Another Dollar*, published in 1947, is the author's amusing recollections of various jobs he held as a boy in and around Providence in that legendary pre-World War I period when a dollar brought a fair amount of the world's goods and a strike referred only to the swing of a baseball bat.

The idea of writing this book came to Winterich when, at the beginning of his service in World War II, he was confronted by an Army form which called for a complete list of his civilian occupations. One memory led to another and resulted in a mirthful and ironic chronicle of money-making adventures that included experiences as a house-to-house salesman, meter reader for the Providence Gas Company, trolley conductor for the Rhode Island Company, census taker of horses and people, and valued employee of the cleaning room of the Providence Public Market. They were times of financial hardship, for which the characteristic Winterich humor and high spirits were more than a match.

In his days at Brown, meter reading was a part-time job and in his book *Another Day, Another Dollar* he wrote, "Had it not been for the Providence Gas Company, I could not have had a college education." When the book was published, Frederick Freeman, then president of the gas company, joked with Winterich about the dedication of the book to the utility and said he had bought a copy for each of the company's directors. "You ought to have more directors," the author quipped.

After graduating Phi Beta Kappa from Brown in 1912 and spending a year as an assistant in the English department, Winterich left Providence. He entered newspaper work with the *Springfield* (Mass.) *Republican* as a reporter, editor, and feature writer, which was interrupted by his enlistment as a private in the Army in the first World War.

Sent to France almost immediately, John Winterich became a member of the famous staff of *Stars and Stripes*, official newspaper of the first AEF. He was associated with Harold Ross, editor of the *New Yorker*, and later cooperated with Ross in various publishing projects.

Winterich was the author of numerous books including *Collector's Choice, Books, and the Man, An American Friend of Dickens*, and *Twenty-Three Books*.

Reentering the Army as a colonel in World War II, Winterich served in the Pentagon. In 1945, he was named managing editor of the *Saturday Review*, and in 1946 he became a contributing editor of the magazine, a position he held until a few months ago.

One of the foremost American bibliophiles and authorities on book collecting, John Winterich's numerous works on the subject include *Early American Books and Printing* and *A Primer of Book Collecting*. He was a fellow of the Bibliographical Society of American Historians, and also, by his own account, founder and president of the Society for the Retardation of Revolving Doors. In 1957, Brown awarded him an honorary LL.D. degree, and he was a member of the Board of Editors of the *Brown Alumni Monthly* for many years.

When John Winterich retired, he quoted Emerson: "It is time to be old."

Winterich lived in Ossining Park, N.Y., until he returned to Springfield, Mass., three years ago. In addition to his widow, Emily H. Winterich, who lives at 215 Fort Pleasant Ave., Apt. D8, Springfield, he is survived by a sister, Mrs. Edith W. Feole of Providence.

Mass. He served as dean's associate at the Cathedral of St. John in Providence in 1948, and as canon at the cathedral in 1949. Between 1949 and 1962 he served several Massachusetts parishes. His widow is Lucia W. Chadwick, 65 Commercial Wharf, Apt. 2, Boston.

LEWIS VAN NORDEN WILSON '27
in Mt. Kisco, N.Y., April 25. He was a sales representative for Bedford Hills (N.Y.) Concrete Products Corp. Mr. Wilson received an Sc.B. degree from Colby College in 1928 and began his business career as an accountant for First Mortgage Guaranty & Title Co., New York City. He also was an investigator for Hooper Holmes Bureau, Mt. Vernon, N.Y., and he was a salesman with Green Brothers Supply Co., Inc., Goldens Bridge, N.Y. Zeta Psi. His daughter is Mrs. Brenda W. Wakefield, 23 Maple Ave., Armonk, N.Y.

LEONARD MELVIN BROWN '30
in Springfield, Mass., June 4. He was owner of Leonard Brown Insurance Co., Springfield. Mr. Brown was treasurer of George Ezekiel, Inc., a Springfield insurance agency. He had been a member of the city council and chairman of the board of aldermen from 1938–42. He was acting mayor when Presidential candidate Wendell Wilkie paid Springfield a visit. Pi Lambda Phi. His brother is Harold I. Brown '30, and his widow is Jeanette L. Brown, 7 Crescent Hill, Springfield.

DR. ANGUS MacIVOR GRIFFIN '31, A.M. '33, Ph.D. '38
in Falls Church, Va., June 24. He was associate dean of the George Washington School of Medicine. Dr. Griffin served as bacteriologist and serologist at Mary Imogene Bassett Hospital in Cooperstown, N.Y., in the 1930's, and later as an analyst for the Providence Medical Milk Commission. He also served on the biology faculty at Brown. Dr. Griffin joined George Washington University in 1940 and was a key member of the faculty team responsible for developing the educational buildings for George Washington's medical curriculum. He was the author of approximately 40 publications and reports in professional journals in the fields of microbiology, parasitology, and immunology. Dr. Griffin was a former president of the George Washington chapter of the Society of Sigma Xi, and his professional memberships included: The Association of

Ray Hall: Work with the sleeves rolled up

Raymond Hall (right) was decorated by Prince Bernhardt in Holland in 1969.

The man who became known as the "Parachute Parson" of the 101st Airborne Division, and was the first Army chaplain to earn his paratrooper wings, is dead.

The Rev. Raymond S. Hall '31 died June 21 in Bridgton, Me., after a long illness. In 1944, Lt. Raymond S. Hall was among the American paratroopers who jumped on D-Day to begin the allied invasion of Europe.

During the summer of 1941, the Rev. Mr. Hall, rector of St. John's Episcopal church at Lowell, Mass., made a decision. He applied for a chaplain's commission in the reserve corps with no idea where he might be sent. He was assigned in January, 1942, to the Provisional Parachute Group at Fort Benning, Ga.

After a week at Fort Benning, Chaplain Hall figured what was good enough for his parachute jumping charges was good enough for him. Army officials went into a huddle and finally agreed to Hall's application to enter the regular five-week paratroop training course.

When the time came to jump, Hall rode the first airplane he'd ever been aboard. His jump started him on the career as a "parachute parson," one which made him nationally famous. Asked why he chose parachute jumping, Hall simply said: "It increases attendance at church. And the men can talk to me now."

Following the precedent set by Chaplain Hall, other chaplains took up the task. One of these men, making his first jump, paused at the plane door and said, "I hope the boss isn't mad with me this morning," then leaped. The "boss" wasn't mad. He made it.

In Normandy, after the D-Day jump, Chaplain Hall stayed in the front line giving comfort and aid to the wounded under sniper fire from the Germans. Later he said, "Their aim was bad."

Nevertheless, in July he was wounded and sent to England to recuperate, rejoining his unit about six weeks later when it invaded Holland. Because of his eye injury, Capt. Hall had to go in by glider. Within days, the battalion aid station where Hall was working was captured during a German counterattack. They evacuated the wounded but the medics stayed on. Since they were all unarmed, there was nothing to do but surrender. Capt. Hall was taken prisoner and sent to a German prison camp deep in Poland.

Hall escaped the Nazi camp in January as the Russian Army approached in its great drive from Warsaw. After making contact with the Russians, he found his way to American authorities in Odessa and returned to the United States. He was discharged as a major in 1946.

Later that year he was appointed director of the Seamen's Club of Boston and the following year he became assistant director of the Seamen's Church Institute of New York, assuming directorship shortly thereafter.

Father Hall described the Seamen's Church as "the church at work with its sleeves rolled up." The 13-story institute, at the tip of Manhattan, was the largest shore home, hotel and club for merchant seamen in the world. It was established by the Protestant Episcopal Church, and one of the famous features of the Institute was its marine museum, displaying, among other things, dozens of beautiful models of virtually every type of ship.

In 1960, the Rev. Mr. Hall moved to Portland, Me., to serve as rector of the Trinity Episcopal Church, retiring in 1963.

Hall was a noted athlete during his undergraduate days at Brown. He was a consistent winner and an All-American choice on the swimming team, of which he was captain. Father Hall was vice-president of his class and a member of Delta Tau Delta fraternity. He was honored by Brown with an honorary D. D. degree in 1947.

For one who tried all his life to sell democracy and the American way of life, Raymond S. Hall followed the life he preached. When he spoke at Brown's winter commencement exercises in 1946, he said: "The world changes, but the commandments of God are sure. They stand fast forever."

His son is A. Benjamin Hall '61, and his widow, Mary F. Hall, lives at Hancock Lane, Douglas Hill, Me. H. G.

American Colleges, American Society for Microbiology, American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the Cosmos Club. Beta Theta Pi. Sigma Xi. His widow is Ruth C. Griffin, 2916 Cleave Dr., Falls Church.

JOHN EVERARD DOWSING, JR. '32
in Redondo Beach, Calif., April 11. He was a wardrobe coordinator for the motion picture industry for many years. Later he owned his own bookshop and worked as a professional artist in painting. Delta Kappa Epsilon. His widow is Frances Dowsing, 626 Calle De Arboles, Redondo Beach.

DR. JAMES ANDREW CLARKSON
A.M. '33, Ph.D. '34
in Rockland, Me., June 6. He was the retired chairman of the Tufts University mathematics department. A Robinson professor of mathematics, he received his A.B. degree from Dartmouth College in 1929. Before joining the Tufts faculty in 1948, the same year in which he was appointed department chairman, he was a member of the faculty of the University of Pennsylvania from 1936 to 1948. During World War II, he was a civilian member of a government commission in England credited with improving the accuracy of bombers. Dr. Clarkson was a former member of the board of trustees for the Medford (Mass.) Public Library and he served as chairman of the board during the construction of the new library. His widow is Jessie M. Clarkson, 25 Sagamore Park, West Medford, Mass.

GORDON EDWARD WALLS '37
in Lebanon, N.H., June 14. He was Boston distirct engineer for Johns-Manville Sales Corp. Mr. Walls also had been superintendent of yarn at the American Woolen Co., Dover, N.H., assistant plant manager of Kenwood Mills, Inc., Cavendish, Vt., and he was a sales representative in textiles with F. C. Huyck & Sons, Rensselaer, N.Y. His brother is Alden R. Walls, '31, and his widow is Mary H. Walls, 53 Juniper Rd., Andover, Mass.

ROBERT FLAGG WESSMAN '39
in Springfield, Mass., May 18. He was a mathematics teacher at Classical High School in Springfield, and head of the department for 12 years. Mr. Wessman received an Ed.M. degree from Springfield College in 1948, and he was the recipient of two National Foundation grants for advanced studies in mathematics at Holy Cross College. During World War II, he served as a first lieutenant with the U.S. Army Quartermaster Corps. He had also been employed by the Millers Falls Tool Co., Springfield. Mr. Wessman was a member of the American Veteran's committee and did volunteer work at Leeds Veteran's Hospital in Northampton, Mass. He was a supervisor in the Neighborhood Youth Corps and a lay leader at Old First Church. Phi Sigma Kappa. His widow is Jeanne McC. Wessman, 45 Magnolia Terr., Springfield.

ROBERT BRADFORD LYNCH '43
in Montclair, N.J., May 16. He was a project engineer with Curtiss-Wright in Fairfield, N.J., propeller manufacturers, for 24 years. Mr. Lynch received an Sc.M. degree in electrical engineering from Newark College of Engineering in 1967. During World War II, he served with the U.S. Army Signal Corps. Mr. Lynch was a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and was a senior member of the Institute of Environmental Sciences. His widow is Mary Jo C. Lynch, 619 Upper Mountain Ave., Upper Montclair.

EDWARD REGINALD DOYLE '44
in Pawtucket, R.I., July 5. Before his retirement four months ago, he was employed as a chemical mixer for the Sayles Finishing Plants, Inc., Lincoln, R.I. During World War II, he served with the U.S. Marine Corps. His widow is Claire M. Doyle, 412 Smithfield Ave., Pawtucket.

WILLIAM EVERETT MUNROE '47
in Providence, R.I., June 10. He was a general agent for the Washington National Insurance Co., Cumberland, R.I. and formerly had been with the Prudential Insurance and Mutual Trust Life Insurance companies. During World War II, he served with the Army's 5th Ranger Infantry Battalion. Mr. Munroe received an A.B. degree from Emerson College in 1950, and in 1951 became Emerson's public relations director after having served as its assistant director. He also was a part-time radio station announcer on WWON, Woonsocket, R.I. Mr. Munroe was a former member of the Cumberland Kiwanis Club and a member of the Providence Life Underwriters Life Association. His widow is Theresa M. Munroe, 91 Boardman Ave., Cumberland.

GEORGE STONE BOOTHBY '48
in Brockton, Mass., May 28. A former teacher-coach at Rockland High School, Abington, Mass., for 11 years, he taught civics and general science and was head football coach. He retired in 1960. Mr. Boothby also taught at Braintree (Mass.) High School prior to going to Rockland High. He had attended Boston College and served with the U.S. Navy during World War II. He was a member of the Lewis V. Dorsey Post No. 113, American Legion. Phi Kappa Psi. His cousin is David B. Boothby '50, and his mother is Mrs. George Boothby, 199 Spruce St., North Abington, Mass.

JOHN CARRINGTON FERNANDEZ '59
in New York City, Sept., 1968. He formerly was associated with the insurance firm of Brown & Herzog Agency, Inc., Buffalo, N.Y. While in the U.S. Army, Mr. Fernandez served as a private and was stationed in Buffalo, N.Y. Zeta Psi. His widow is Cynthia S. Fernandez, c/o Mrs. Mario Fernandez, 320 East 72nd St., New York City.

JOHN ANTHONY RUOZZO '61
in Providence, R.I., May 30. He also attended graduate school at Rhode Island College. His parents are Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Ruozzo, 45 Victoria St., Providence, and a cousin, Dr. M. Philip Neri '50, also survives.

GRANT ROBERT MILLER '68
accidentally in Providence, R.I., July. 21. He had been an admission officer at Brown for about a year. Grant Miller was a five-year student at Brown and earned an A.B. degree in art and an Sc.B. degree in engineering in 1968–69. He was awarded the first Gilbert Stuart prize in art in 1968 and was a talented and promising artist. Mr. Miller had shown his works at various exhibits including the Ivy League exhibit at Princeton. While at Brown, he was on the *Liber Brunensis* staff for four years and served as its editor-in-chief in 1968. He also was house manager and president of his fraternity, Phi Delta Beta. A memorial service was held in Manning Chapel at Brown at which time James H. Rogers, director of admission, gave the eulogy which read in part: "It is entirely appropriate that this service be held here in Manning Chapel, for Grant Miller loved Brown. With his breadth of interest, there seemed to me a certain inevitability that he should stay at Brown as an admission officer. He represented everything that Brown wants in a student, as an alumnus, as an administrative officer. He loved people and sought to be of service to them. He hated all that negated his pervasive love: violence, ugliness, war, and any inhumanity." A reading also was given by Chaplain Charles A. Baldwin. Memorial contributions may be made to the Development Fund, Brown University. His parents are Mr. and Mrs. Grafton C. Miller, 2405 Hawthorne Dr., Yorktown Heights, N.Y.

Grant Miller '68

On Stage:

'You still look like a bum in that hat'

There was a time when Ivy League could as well mean a style of dress as a group of colleges. No more. Today shopping trips for a college wardrobe may be to the Salvation Army or an Army-Navy surplus store, and the College Hill merchants who used to clothe the young gentlemen from Brown now dream about the days 10 years ago when it was nothing unusual for a freshman to come in and buy two suits, two sport coats and a dozen shirts.

Philip Lapides '46, of Harvey Ltd., says students are just not clothes conscious anymore. "We started as a university store 20 years ago when the natural shoulder clothing was just becoming popular. Today we'd be better off downtown. If we had to rely on the University community, we'd starve."

Arthur Palmer '48, whose Thayer Street store for men's and women's clothes is more trendy than conservative, still has a number of undergraduate customers, but he also has noticed a change in their buying habits. Three years ago, almost all the men's pants he sold were regular cut; now, bell bottoms account for about 50 percent of his sales.

"Men are much more self-assured now," says Palmer, "and much less hung up about their male virility, which used to be equated with white button-down shirts, narrow ties and Bass loafers. The Brown undergraduate will never completely change his buying habits, though. According to Palmer, "they are too ingrained from years of shopping with their mothers in small New England towns."

In the ladies' division of the store, Palmer has weighed the midi-mini dilemma and stuck with short skirts for 90 percent of his stock. "Midi dresses might become popular with the thousand richest women in New York," says Palmer, "but I doubt if they'll catch on here. Young girls have a different style of life now, and I don't think they'll wear anything that would constrain their freedom of movement."

Palmer says that most males ages 15 to 50 are quite fond of ladies in short skirts and he personally would be delighted if the whole midi thing fell on its face. But he is not issuing any guarantees that it will. For one thing, Providence styles are usually one to three years behind New York. And Pembrokers, he says, despite claims to originality, do have a certain herd instinct.

Palmer's aversion to midis is echoed by most men around the campus. "They are godawful," says Glen Young '73. "I saw my first midi being worn in Bloomingdale's last week and it hit me with a sickening thud. Fortunately, I don't think most Pembrokers would be buried in one."

Michael Boyer '68, University photographer, believes that midis are being "perpetrated by certain dress designers for the sake of achieving total fashion change in spite of and over the objections of most women and their male admirers."

One Blue Room habitue, who characterized himself as a leg man, says that the midi conspiracy is manipulative and a real setback for women's liberation, not to mention legs.

Surprisingly, even some men who are most vehemently opposed to midi-skirts have nothing against the unisex look, with both men and women in pants. So much have the times changed that an off-hand sampling of undergraduates reveals that, the cheaper and older one's clothes, the greater the cachet. ("My jacket? Oh yes, I found it at Goodwill for $3. It's a World War II flak jacket.") The theory that an article of clothing has no character until it has aged at least 10 years is a happy note for parents who are no longer asked to shell out outrageous sums for status label wardrobes. Still, one hears complaints like. "You look like a bum in that hat."

Salvation Army scruffy is what one East Side merchant calls the style, and he explains it by saying that other social expenses have risen so high that there is no money left for clothes. And since patched jeans and a Tee shirt are acceptable outfits for both men and women, why go to any more trouble?

One of the beneficiaries of the second hand clothes boom, Mrs. Gerhardt of the Council Thrift Shop, is hard put to explain the trend, and chalks it up to general student oddity. "Students are coming in more and more now," says Mrs. Gerhardt. "What do they buy? Well, imagine what a normal person would wear; and they buy just the opposite. Women buy men's tails to wear as coats for instance."

Second hand capes are big sellers with Army-Navy and thrift stores. So are ratty furs. And pacifist inclinations notwithstanding, any authentic surplus military gear is the hottest student item since the *Whole Earth Catalogue*.

Which is not to say that every undergraduate looks like a refugee from *The Beggar's Opera*. There are still Peter Pan collars and cardigan sweaters around. One still sees color coordinated outfits at football games. It is even possible to spot an occasional coat and tie on an undergraduate headed for a draft board appearance or a job interview.

But the days when any freshman could recite the litany of acceptable clothes labels from the Gant shirt to the Bass loafers are gone. And a good thing. A. B.

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