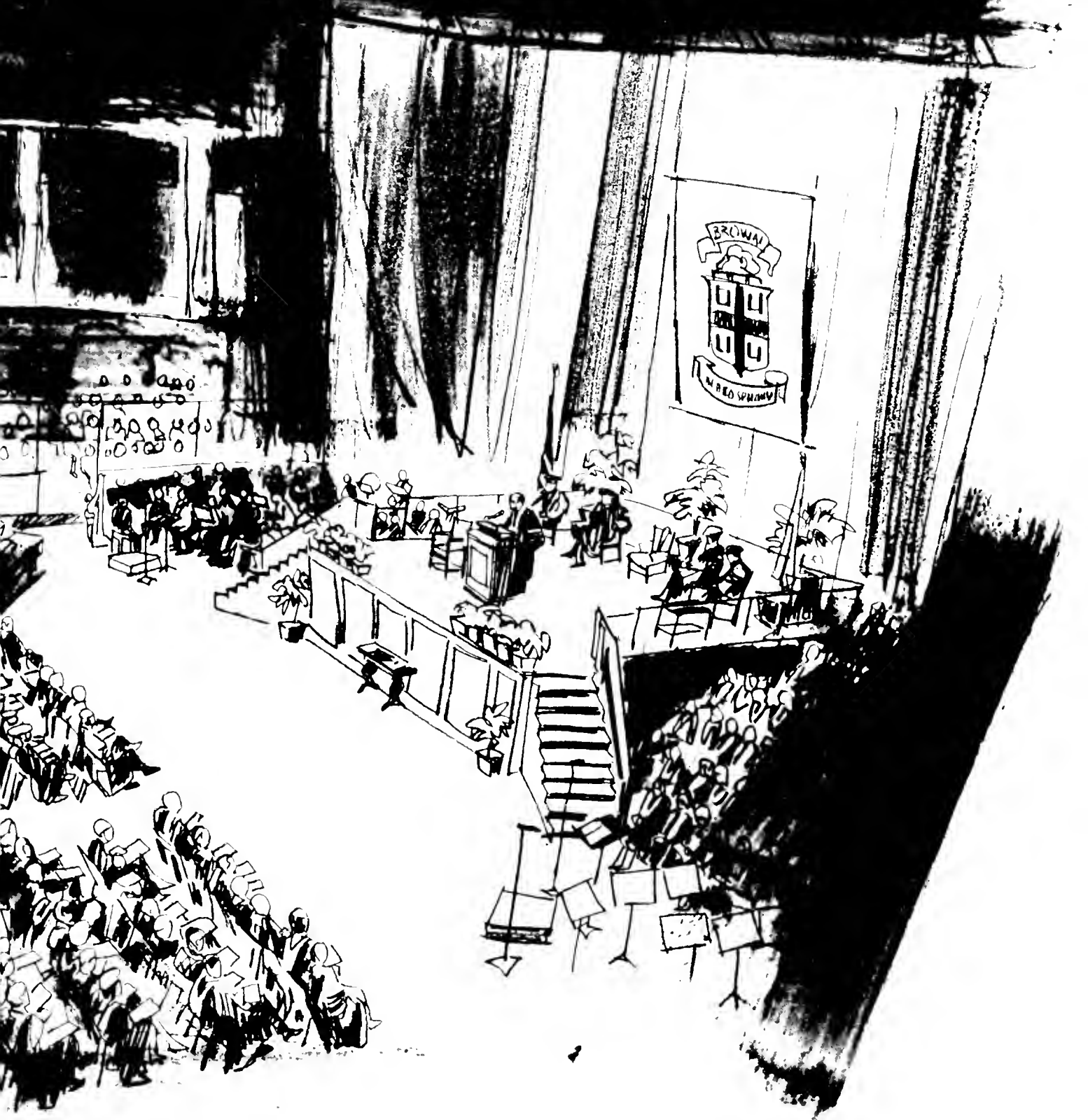


Brown

Alumni Monthly November 1970





Brown

Brown Alumni Monthly November 1970, Vol. 71, No. 2

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Under the Elms

By the Editors

The Square Revolution: Impressions of Brown

If the current era of campus unrest has produced nothing else, it has generated an endless supply of paper in the form of published studies investigating violence, the role of the university and society, curriculum reform, research on the campus and all of the other issues swirling around the nation's educational institutions.

One such study recently involved Brown and was commissioned by the American Council on Education's Special Committee on Campus Tensions. It proposed, among other things, to look at a number of institutions that appeared to be changing without the divisiveness and upheaval that have marked a turbulent era in higher education.

The special report on Brown is done by the ACE's John Caffrey and is among the materials being considered for publication by the council along with other data still under study by the Special Committee on Campus Tensions. Caffrey deduced that a "square" revolution had taken place at Brown, that it had been done with reason and in response to a growing need for change. Said he in the final section of his report entitled—would you believe?—"A Square Revolution: Brown University:"

"Though Brown is by no means an average or typical university, its recent history provides an encouraging, perhaps even inspiring, example of the ability of an institution to respond to the need for change and to prevent student frustration and discontent from building up to explosive levels.

"There is a feeling of closeness in this community which even a one-day visitor quickly senses; at all levels, people listen to each other. As one student leader said, 'We're proud of our reasonableness. This is the way a community of presumably rational people ought to act. If we see the faculty cares, then we care. I don't want you to go away completely optimistic, but I do think we've got a good thing going here!'"

Caffrey called Brown "extraordinary" and said it really was like a miniature university. He spoke of a number of University traditions and said a great deal of pride in the University's history was evident. A large portion of his report was devoted to curriculum reform and how it was accomplished. Said he:

"During 1968 and 1969, and continuing even into 1970, Brown experienced a profound, pervasive, and yet 'square' revolution in curriculum. It was achieved without riot or disruption—though not without considerable tension and agony. A coalition of students, faculty, and administrators (the last sometimes working underground), led by a brilliant and charismatic student, Ira

Lee Romero





Magaziner, brought about an extensive reform in the curriculum."

The Caffrey report said one might expect the usual pattern of radical agitation and extremism at Brown, but that was not the case. And Caffrey said those he talked to on the campus shared, with some amusement, his puzzlement about the "record of peaceful, non-violent revolution at Brown—the almost complete absence of incidents requiring discipline." Some, he said, ascribed the record in one period to Magaziner's leadership, but others said it was a matter of "Brown's long record of close and open relationships between faculty and students."

While Caffrey generally speaks of curriculum reform as an accomplished fact—which it is not—his report takes into consideration the problem of those who grudgingly accepted reform and who may well be apathetic to the needs of the new curriculum in the future.

"For the near future, it seems safe to predict that the drive which produced the 1969 reforms will persist and that faculty and departments will not be allowed to drift slowly back to old ways and to undermine subtly the spirit of the new system. It is also possible that another generation of students, perhaps with new needs, will want a more structured system. However, there are encouraging signs.

"First, those middle-level administrators and faculty leaders who either openly or quietly supported and helped student reformers are well aware of the fact that after the novelty wears off and the Hawthorn effect declines, the reform may decline in importance. They are determined to keep watch and to prevent backsliding. Furthermore, they are committed to finding the necessary financial resources.

"Secondly, student leaders," says Caffrey, "are similarly watchful and mindful of the future."

As glowing as the Caffrey report on Brown may be, it does offer some problems. Like most profiles of large institutions, it suffers from a sense of the impossible in attempting to state what a university is or is not. Especially these days. And Caffrey himself puts a disclaimer on his work:

"The judgments set forth here are based on a one-day visit to the campus and on a few written materials. The accent is, therefore, on impressions, which have a value of their own but are always superficial. My great advantage as an observer and interviewer was that I approached the situation knowing absolutely nothing about the University or its history, recent or ancient."

Caffrey's report is superficial for the reasons he says it is, but his impressions are closer to the truth than many who have experienced the last two years of Brown history may be willing to admit.

DFH: Community is the sense of "we" not "I"

The speeches college presidents give to open each new academic year have been received with varying degrees of attention over the years. In tranquil times, many of the addresses have been lofty challenges to the students for better scholarship—upward and onward, and things like that.

But in times of stress, what a president says at the start of a new year attracts increased interest. And aware that what they say is being listened to carefully by a number of diverse elements, some presidents have so completely couched their message in diplomatic terms that it is like analyzing the latest note from the North Vietnamese delegation at the Paris peace talks. Other presidents, especially lately, have used their opening convocation address to boldly, and sometimes foolishly, spell out exactly what it is the students will or will not do.

There was an unusual degree of interest this fall when Donald F. Hornig faced the University community for the first time since he was named President last March. Unlike the University of Rhode Island, where only a third of the student body showed up to hear President Werner Baum, some 3,000 were in Meehan Auditorium to hear Dr. Hornig. When it was over, some were disenchanted that Dr. Hornig had not solved all of the problems of the University in the few months since his arrival on campus in June. Others were disappointed that there were not sweeping statements of policy. But a majority recognized that in his first major address, Dr. Hornig had said a great deal—if only because of the topics he chose to talk about.

The speech had its lofty challenges to the process of education ("Among some of our students it is fashionable to pretend to ignore this long human experience and the lessons it has taught us. They like to believe they can synthesize it anew, but they forget that except as their minds are forged by years of contact with that experience they would be as crude and as unfeeling as wild beasts, and quite as incapable of developing new levels of understanding and conduct"). Yet Dr. Hornig was specific about a number of vital issues that will occupy his time in the next few months: possible retrenchment brought about by Brown's deficit of over \$3 million this year; curriculum reform; the future of Pembroke; and the sense of "community" he says is needed to continue Brown's record of not having violent upheaval on the campus. In capsule, this is what he said on each of these items:

Retrenchment. Dr. Hornig acknowl-

edged the schism that has developed between universities and the public, including many friends of Brown. It was real, he said, and it had, in part, been responsible for the withholding of support by both public and private sources.

"There are those," he said, "including some of our best friends and alumni and some on campus, who feel that this evolution [of Brown] reached its peak of perfection a number of years ago. They love Brown but they reject further evolution in its methods and its structures and want to preserve it like a museum piece.

"On the other side are many students, faculty members, and citizens off the campus impatient at the slow pace at which wisdom is created and transmitted and disturbed by the imperfections of society as it exists. They want to do something drastic—and soon . . . They want the University to strike out in all directions to remake our society according to their vision of what it might be."

Dr. Hornig said he understood both points of view and agreed with neither. An institution that did not evolve and respond to the times would become a relic. But the heredity of the university also is imperilled by too swift and violent change. The dilemma is a serious one, he said, because it relates to support, and Brown—as with many other universities—cannot continue to operate at a deficit of eight percent of its total budget.

The alternatives—increasing income or drastic retrenchment—are not satisfactory either. Dr. Hornig said savings can be made and Brown would do what it could to get the most for its dollar. But it is plain that \$3 million cannot be saved in this way. Generating more income isn't easy either, with the combination of an economic slowdown, decreased government support for research, and public alienation mitigating against generating more money. As for retrenchment, Dr. Hornig said a realignment of activities would "postpone our dreams precisely when there is so much to be done."

Curriculum reform. Dr. Hornig made it plain that he was reopening the question of the curriculum, what precisely was instituted by the faculty 15 months ago, and whether it is working.

"We must review department by department, element by element, group by group all of our educational activities while keeping before us a dream of what we want Brown to be in the future. We must not be afraid of change. We must be cautious and bold at the same time; cautious because we are dealing with the future of our students, bold because we want to explore and transform ideas into reality . . ."

Dr. Hornig said Brown has more Modes of Thought courses but not yet enough

based on the number of freshmen trying to get into them. A broader and yet worthwhile approach has to be made in relation to the pass/fail system and performance description. He acknowledged that the demands made on the faculty will be considerable if Brown continues all the elements of the old curriculum without critical review while instituting the new. But, he added:

"The burden for making this a truly new, intellectually exciting and demanding curriculum of highest quality will rest primarily with the faculty."

Pembroke. In probably the most revealing part of his speech, Dr. Hornig said he has asked responsible officers of Brown and Pembroke to begin building models of a number of functions now performed separately at the two colleges. In particular: admissions, financial aid, counseling, housing, and health services.

Dr. Hornig referred to the majority and minority reports submitted last spring (*BAM*, April) by the Pembroke Study Committee. He noted the two reports differed mainly on the pace at which "the evolution toward commonality in our coordinate college system should proceed." While basic decisions on those reports have not yet been made, the President said he was taking the next step by asking for several "models" ranging from coordination of work under common rules to complete merger under a single head in one office, as was done with the registrar's office. Dr. Hornig asked that the studies be done by Dec. 1.

Community. Acknowledging that the word "community" had become a cliché, Dr. Hornig said in this and other talks that the sense of community was a great source of strength at Brown and had helped the University turn the stresses of the last few years into constructive action. He added it was the sense of "we" rather than "I" that had carried Brown through a number of difficult situations.

Dr. Hornig added a key phrase on the matter of dissent at one point when he referred to a communications gap and an incident involving Navy recruiters last spring.

"I am sure that in part the violence of other campuses has rubbed off . . . on us; events here have been seen in the context of Santa Barbara and Wisconsin. In fact, there has been no violence at Brown, although it is impossible to condone the tactics used in barring Navy recruiters here last spring."

With it all, Dr. Hornig reiterated his earlier words about why he came and his hopes for the future.

"... The alumni of Brown are also a

part of this community. I am not a Brown man, except at heart, but I never fail to be impressed by the loyalty and affection I find among former students, the feeling that their years here were in some ways the finest experience of their lives. Perhaps this is why they are so sensitive to changes until they are satisfied that what they valued will not be lost."

A rare apology in a rare appearance

The sense of community, President Donald F. Hornig and others here have said, is what has kept Brown stable during restless times. And to show that he, too, was concerned about it, Dr. Hornig—apparently for the first time—asked a student to join him on the speaker's platform at the opening convocation of the fall semester.

The student was Douglas G. Hurley '71, third generation Brown man and then president of the Cammarian Club. When he was finished Hurley had angered some, pleased a few, and had the rest in at least partial agreement that the Cammarian Club president lacked some perception about how things get done in society.

Hurley said he probably would disappoint a few of his friends by warning them about their "aggressiveness." There is widespread use of the words "pig" and "fascist" and both terms, he said, "were appropriate much too often to represent the other side."

"We do the student movement no favor if we bypass analysis, if we bypass the

Doug Hurley: A need to read and relax a while.



tedious study" to determine the nature of the problem, Hurley said. He offered the view that freshmen are more radical than they were some years ago, but he added it was a "false radicalism" unless based on solid fact.

"It is not enough to be against the war," he cited as one example, unless, like other problems, the opposition is based on analysis of the flaws. But Hurley also said that students must pass the questioning stage at some point and urge the necessary action to correct the problem.

Hurley startled a few when he offered an apology for some statements he made to the faculty at a meeting during the strike last spring. And then, on the subject of implementing the new curriculum, Hurley looked at the faculty sitting in the front rows of Meehan Auditorium and said: "I'd like to suggest before we do anything that we implement the curriculum. To the faculty, I'd like to suggest there is room for creativity. Much of what has been done has been by students. I plead with each of you to look at what you are doing. I plead for deep thought."

What angered some faculty members was what they construed to be Hurley's condescending manner and a repeat of his general tone last spring when the Cam Club president took a position of saying to the faculty: "Follow us—we will lead you." Others settled back unconcerned, aware that student leaders are obligated to say things or else they are not student leaders. And a few felt it was all very mild; Hurley had urged his colleagues to enlighten themselves before they charged out after every cause. Furthermore, some of his statements about the curriculum probably were correct. Not long after Hurley's comments, a committee of students announced it would reopen the whole question of the "educational environment" at Brown.

Even though there was some reaction within the student body that Dr. Hornig's gesture to share the opening convocation with a representative of the student body was no more than that—a gesture—there seemed little doubt that the President meant the act to be the sense of community he said it was. It was a good idea, Dr. Hornig meant it, and if student leaders don't say what others think they ought to say, that's the way it goes these days.

A few weeks after he spoke in Meehan, Doug Hurley resigned as president of the Cam Club and told the *Brown Daily Herald*: "I am not doing the job as well as I would like. Additionally, I need to be able to read and relax without so many details to keep in mind, so many questions to answer. I'd like to be undefined for awhile."

Hurley was succeeded by Cam Club Vice-President Josh Posner '71.

Michael Boyer

Just being British is enough

There are times when William Ansell doesn't see another person from one week to the next at his greenhouse domain on Waterman Street, but there are geraniums, lemon trees and century plants for company and also a half-breed goldfish named Mae West.

"I'm what you might call a lone wolf," says Ansell in the soft Scottish burr that is responsible for his nickname, Scotty.

Ansell grew up on the grounds of an expensive boarding school in Edinburgh, where his father was a boiler engineer. "It's hard to explain to an American," says Ansell, "but the class distinctions were so strong that, although there were a lot of people around, they would not have anything to do with me. So I got used to being by myself."

Ansell is responsible for the care of everything growing in the Plant Environment Lab and Greenhouse, but he admits to no formal training in horticulture. "Just the fact that I was a Britisher was enough," he says cheerfully.

His father was a "nut on roses" and started Ansell gardening at the age of six. And during the war there were victory gardens, which the British called allotments. Ansell joined the British Navy during WWII and was sent to Maine as an instructor for advanced pilot's training. For two years after the war, he worked as a bomb demolition expert ("It seems like every night I was taking a bomb apart") for the British Colonial Police in Palestine.

At the urging of an American family he met while in Maine, Ansell returned to this country for good in 1950. Ten years later he was stricken with polyneuritis which paralyzed both his arms and legs. "Sometimes you recover and sometimes you don't," says Ansell, whose agile movements bear no trace of his history. "I was lucky."

The State Rehabilitation Division first sent Ansell to Brown, where he was supposed to be doing light custodial work. The job proved too strenuous at first, so Ansell left to work as a butler for a year until Professor George L. Church asked him to head the greenhouse and assist in Church's research on various types of grass.

It was a happy choice, for Ansell shows visitors around the plants he grows for botany demonstrations and experiments with the air of someone introducing a large family of strong individualists: This one doesn't like strong sunlight. That one is happiest in sandy soil.

Word of Ansell's green thumb has spread around the Hill and it's not unusual for him to answer the door to a student or professor carrying an ailing plant and wanting to know what is wrong. Ansell is happy to diagnose and advise ("Your rubber plant died? The trouble, probably, was that

you fussed with it too much; a rubber plant wants ignoring"). But much as it may wrench his heart, he can't take in the plants and revive them himself. They might be carrying virus spores which could spread to the other plants. "You feel like a heel turning away someone with a sick plant," he says, "but there it is."

Sick people though, are something else. Several of the plants in the greenhouse can be used for healing purposes and once a Latvian lady who spoke no English presented herself at the door carrying a letter requesting a cutting from a century plant. The letter explained that, when brewed into a tea, the leaves of the plant are thought to relieve arthritis. There being no good reason not to honor the lady's request, Ansell was happy to oblige.

It has been 20 years since Scotty Ansell moved to this country, but there are still some American ways he doesn't accept. Everything here is too governed by the almighty dollar, Ansell says, and people are reluctant to accept help from each other. Recently, for example, a woman graduate student who had worked in the greenhouse moved into an unfurnished apartment. Ansell checked his attic, asked friends to do the same, and soon rounded up enough unused furniture to fill the apartment. The girl was delighted with her new furnishings, but dismayed when Ansell wouldn't accept any money for them.

"In Scotland," says Ansell, "people help each other out all the time. We don't think of it as charity, it's just done on a friendly basis."

Alumni angry? Not all of them says ASP

There may be widespread concern in the nation's colleges that alumni are angry, but one program at Brown offers a chance for some optimism over alumni attitudes.

The event was last month's annual conference of the Alumni Schools Program. There, virtually every progress report was better than last year and significantly more encouraging—in terms of the numbers of involved alumni—than was the case three years ago. That the program has grown during three restless years on the campus makes the Alumni Schools Program all the more impressive.

Alumni Schools work concerns admissions: interested Brown men seek out and help interview prospective students for the University. It is easily one of the most important contributions an alumnus can make to his institution. It also is one of the easiest places for alumni to become disenchanted. With the high number of applications Brown receives each year, students alumni recommend are not infrequently rejected. Sometimes, after an alumnus spends several years working with the Schools program, he finds that his own son is not accepted. And there is always the temptation to raise an eyebrow over some of the high school seniors who are accepted.

But when the annual conference was held last month, the 42 alumni who attended the sessions represented the largest turnout ever. And each report showed that

Scotty Ansell: Lone wolf among the lemon trees



Ann Banks

more and more alumni are becoming involved with schools' work and that their efforts are paying off. Here are some statistics:

Three years ago, there were 941 alumni involved with the program. Last year it was 1,073 and this year the number climbed to 1,201.

In 1968, alumni interviewed 1,159 prospective students. That figure jumped to 1,564 last year and to 1,625 this year.

Most significantly, and for a number of reasons, applications have continued to increase. In 1968, 5,219 applied to Brown. Last year it was 6,388 and this year another record number of 7,163 made application.

The points were not lost on President Donald F. Hornig, who told the group: "At a time when we worry most about alumni, I am encouraged when I see a 27 percent increase in the number of alumni working over three years ago, a 37 percent increase in applications, and a 40 per cent increase in alumni interviews."

Yet with the encouraging progress of the program, one alumnus was prompted to ask an obvious question: If Brown already has that many applications, why ask for more alumni to become involved in admissions work?

"To get the best candidates for admission," answered James H. Rogers, director of admission. Trustee Eugene Swift '42, a Philadelphia businessman and chairman of the national steering committee, offers the hope that alumni interviews will reach 2,500 of the applicant pool this year. Adds David Zucconi, associate alumni executive officer and director of the ASP:

"We ought to interview at least one out of every three candidates just simply to get the students we want. And if Brown does not have alumni follow-up and some other school does, we won't get the students we want."

Though the progress reports are up, no one involved in the program is ready to say it is an unmitigated success. For while the number of workers increases and young alumni in particular show an interest in schools' work, three area chairmen quit within the year because they did not agree with events on campus. And certain areas of the country remain uncovered by an effective and working Alumni Schools committee.

"Alumni have a lot to sell and they are good at it," says Zucconi. "While many are concerned over the alumni who have dropped out, I am gratified by the numbers who haven't quit and the many more who have become involved."

Five new guidelines ahead of the crunch

Not long after there was a mini-flap between the University and the Young Socialists Alliance over the use of Sayles Hall last summer (BAM, Oct.), there were strong indications that Brown would try to define the indefinable: What is "political" activity and when should University facilities not be used for outside political purposes?

Last month Brown put itself on record with a set of five guidelines which it said will clarify the use of University resources for political activities. The guidelines rely strongly on a similar document by the American Council on Education and were set up with the help of Brown's legal counsel. They are:

"Administrative officers, faculty, students and staff of Brown University are free to express their individual and collective political views, whether on or off the campus; *provided* that it is made clear they are not speaking for or in the name of Brown University.

"Members of the University and campus organizations are free to invite outside speakers on political subjects to Brown University; *provided* that the primary purpose is to address the University community.

"University facilities and services may not be used by *outside organizations or outside individuals* whose purpose is to further the cause of a candidate or political party.

"Faculty, staff and campus organizations may use their regularly assigned facilities and office space for political activities within the University community. Such facilities and space may not be used by off-campus political organizations or groups. Faculty, staff and campus organizations who engage in political activities outside the University community will be liable to an appropriate charge for facilities and space so used.

"University services and materials used for political activities will be charged for and such charges must be paid with non-University funds."

In releasing the guidelines, the University referred to the Internal Revenue Code which, during last spring's so-called "strike" on many of the nation's campuses, became a thinly-veiled threat to the tax exempt status of educational institutions. The code says college and university exemptions from federal income taxes depend upon their qualification exclusively for religious, charitable, or educational purposes.

In the memorandum, Brown said a university is entitled to a tax exemption so long as "no substantial part of the activities" of an exempt institution may be "carrying on propaganda or otherwise attempting to influence legislation." The

statement added another quote from the Internal Revenue Code to say that an exempt institution "may not participate in or intervene in (including the publishing or distributing of statements) any political campaign on behalf of any candidate for public office." Added the University statement:

"This is the sense in which 'political' is used in the guidelines."

The ACE guidelines have been approved by the Internal Revenue Service and it will not be surprising if they form the basis for similar statements at many colleges and universities. Yet there remains a nagging concern over the vagueness of the language, a semantic hangup, perhaps, about what the words "political" and "outside" will mean when the crunch comes. And is a university prepared to accept a wide variety of outside political activities even if a charge for university services or facilities is made?

Setting up guidelines in these times is more heroic than it appears. If the language is vague, perhaps the redeeming factor of the guidelines is that the intent of the University is not.

Afro Society to ask Brown Clubs for help

When the Afro-American Society first began in 1966, it was, as one black student describes it, a place to hide. There were few blacks on the campus then and the "Afro" provided its own kind of shelter.

Today, with more black students at Brown, the AAS' role is changing. Its president, Monte Bailey '71, says he is not sure what the "Afro" is at the moment, but he is certain of what it is not—a place to hide.

The AAS has embarked on a number of projects—minority employment, admission of more black students—that are an outgrowth of the emphasis on black awareness in the country. It is about to begin another: Bailey says the AAS will soon ask representatives of Brown Clubs in a number of areas to help in the identification of qualified blacks for admission to the University.

"We hope soon to talk to representatives of Brown Clubs on the East Coast and to write to Brown Clubs in other metropolitan areas. We want to involve Brown alumni in our search for qualified applicants," says Bailey. "The efforts of the Brown Club in Washington, D.C. are an example of how alumni can help, but we would like to see more involved."

Bailey admits there is confusion in the minds of some alumni over the University's commitment of December, 1968 to admit more qualified black students to Brown.

But he is confident that the admissions committee of the "Afro" talking together with Brown Club officials can clear up much of it.

"I am convinced we can make an even better effort," says Bailey. "Those who want to know, as well as those who know and are skeptical, can be involved. They will have a part in what we are trying to do."

Brown musicians—Someone should give them a medal

Maybe it takes a presidential inauguration to make the point, but when the medals are given out for hard work and little credit, someone should make an official presentation to Brown musicians and the music department.

It was not that those who attended the official inaugural functions were unappreciative of the music. It was just a growing awareness that a lot of people put a tremendous amount of work into an event in which they were not the star attraction.

The inauguration eve concert by the music department was as novel as it was good. The very freshness of the music made it an event worth attending, even if the motivation for it happened to be that Brown was inaugurating its 14th President. And only a few people were aware that the concert became more complicated when Professor David Laurent, baritone, took ill only a week before and changes had to be made.

Ron Nelson's "Fanfare for a Festival" and "The Birthday of the Infanta" were exquisite. Their light, melodic substance transformed somber Sayles Hall into a festive place. You were glad you came. Robert Molinson's capable work with the Brown-Pembroke Chorus was surpassed only by what the chorus did the next day at the inauguration ceremony under the painful handicap of hockey rink acoustics. The Brown Orchestra played for the inauguration and also provided a wind ensemble conducted by John Christie that performed equally well at the Saturday concert.

Professor Paul Nelson's excerpt from his "Cantata Da Camera" was the most serious part of the program. It, too, was excellent though it suffered from its placement on the program and from the fact that the audience did not have an opportunity to hear the entire composition.

What set such an interesting tone for

the concert was the opening and closing selection "In C" directed by Assistant Professor Gerald Shapiro. Composed in 1964 by Terry Riley, "In C" does nothing more than provide sort of a launching pad for any ensemble, amateur or otherwise.

The program said the best performances of "In C" are by musicians with a special ability to listen to one another. At the end of the program, Professor Ron Nelson said "In C" would continue as long as the musicians wanted to play it—the audience could leave when it wished. The audience got up all right, but surrounded the musicians instead of leaving. Many pitched in at trying their hand at improvisation. The music may have deteriorated at that point, but the high spirits of the audience did not.

Concerts sometimes take on a stuffy and pretentious air when they are associated with affairs of state. This one was a happy exception.

At the inauguration, the Brown orchestra put special effort into the music. And one cymbal player proved a true artist—every time he struck the cymbals, he did so as though it would be the last effort he would be allowed to make on earth and he had better make it good.

Two years at Oxford does it—doesn't it?

Item:

"There were, besides Johnny and his room-mate Price, three others who came there every day. One was a chunky, red-faced fellow with coarse undistinguished features who parted his short crinkly hair in the middle and had come from Brown University, where he had been a member of the football team. He was in his second year abroad, and no longer wore his little golden football, but a good deal of his self-satisfied complacency was intact: he was thicker of hide and sense than any of the others, and evidently felt that his three years at Oxford were going to give him a kind of pick-and-choose freedom with any kind of employment when he got back home.

"He asked Eugene how much he had been paid by the university in New York



city where he had been employed as an instructor, and when Eugene told him, smiled tolerantly saying that he wouldn't mind 'trying it for a year after I get back until I have a chance to look around.' He then informed Eugene graciously that he was open to an offer, and would be willing to work for no more than they paid *him*, while he 'looked around.' He added with a smile:

"I don't imagine that I'll have much trouble: a man with an Oxford degree gets snapped up pretty quick there, doesn't he? Still," he went on magnanimously, "I wouldn't mind living in New York a year or two until I settle down—so you can give them my name if you don't mind."

From Thomas Wolfe, *Of Time and the River*, 1935.

Drugs—Throwing the baby out with the bath water

At a quick reckoning, there are about two statements on which every segment of the Brown community might agree: Providence has lousy weather and Brown is lucky to have Dr. Johnson.

Director of the health services, Dr. Roswell D. Johnson has earned the respect of everyone from freshmen on bad drug trips to the University Hall cadre. For one thing, Dr. Johnson talks sense. For another, he does a lot of listening.

One of the subjects that Dr. Johnson has been talking sense about for a long time is drugs and last spring the Freshman Week Committee asked him if he would speak to the class of '74 during orientation week. Dr. Johnson agreed and started his talk to the freshmen by limiting it to the drugs most common on college campuses: tobacco, alcohol, cannabis and the hallucinogens.

"Most of you," Dr. Johnson told the freshmen, "have been exposed in various modes to drug education programs. Untruths, exaggeration, sensationalism and moralizing have killed the effectiveness of many programs. Unfortunately, most of the leadership in the programs has been carried by enforcement officials whose frustrations are readily understood but whose presentations are frequently of no value."

Dr. Johnson said that many programs were only thinly disguised indoctrinational efforts to stop the use of drugs. "From the standpoint of pedagogy," he said, "it is not education. That function is better served when information is presented on all the issues as well as they are known, assess the possible benefits and hazards in order to make a choice of actions. Undoubtedly some individuals under these circumstances will make the wrong decisions, but this is the way of growth.

"Indoctrination has two hazards— it may prove too fragile when it must

be defended or acted upon or it may so turn off the listener that basic truths of the presentation are totally disregarded, much as throwing out the baby with the bath water."

There have been two errors in the approach to behavior altering drugs, Dr. Johnson contends. One is the polarity between those who feel that drugs are all good and no harm, and those who feel just as strongly the opposite. Those who try to take the middle ground are verbally abused.

Dr. Johnson is also against lumping all drugs together as equally harmful. "Classifying marijuana as a narcotic is typical of this orientation," Dr. Johnson said. "When anyone tells you that using grass on a regular basis is the same as using scag on a regular basis, they forfeit their credibility status."

Dr. Johnson detailed the dangers of tobacco, alcohol and hallucinogens, but he said that when marijuana is discussed is when the moment of truth has arrived. "It is at this point that drug educators have to make a decision—either to continue to stress that marijuana leads to crimes of violence and sex crimes, that it destroys the brain, that it leads to the use of heroin and so on, or to admit that it does not lead to physical addiction, has no demonstrable physical harm akin to lung cancer or cirrhosis of the liver and under certain tests has relatively little deleterious action under those conditions. If one uses the old line, he loses his audience; if one uses the new line, he may lose his job.

"Fortunately the latter has not happened to me at Brown—at least not yet. Many members of the community quote me to my friends as 'favoring' marijuana, whatever that may mean. Curiously it is always someone who has never heard me personally, but has seen newspaper quotes out of context, and television news clips likewise lifted for sensationalism, not accuracy.

"I may indeed enjoy one of the most unique experiences in the country in talking with users of marijuana, for I see the entire spectrum—ranging all the way from those who come for help, which is a small fraction, on through every degree of use where we talk about it with the same or less tension than we discuss last week's game."

Dr. Johnson stresses the possible hazards of marijuana use, including anxiety reactions, a lessening of mental acuity and the legal problems involved. But probably his most compelling argument is that drugs are a cop-out.

"Only you can determine your participation in the drug scene," he said. "I trust that whatever decision you make, you will maintain a commitment to the issues of the day that so desperately need your help. A

cop-out with alcohol, grass or acid will not be appropriate in this year above all. As Dr. Stanley King put it once, 'Drugs represent one way of responding to crisis. The danger lies in abrogating the task of maturing in a rapidly changing society for which there is no blueprint providing safe guidelines into the future...'"

Henry Ittleson named a trustee

A 33-year-old New Yorker has been named a trustee of Brown. Henry A. Ittleson, a vice-president of Universal C.I.T. Corp. and C.I.T. Leasing Corp., was elected at the semi-annual meeting of the Brown Corporation to fill a vacancy. Forty-two trustees and a 12-member Board of Fellows comprise the Brown Corporation, the University's governing body.

Ittleson graduated from Brown in 1960 and a short time later joined the C.I.T. Corp., an industrial financing firm founded in 1908 by his late grandfather, Henry Ittleson. He worked for the corporation in Philadelphia, Denver and Los Angeles before he returned to the firm's New York offices as vice-president.

Ittleson was born in New York City on June 23, 1937. He was married in 1961 to the former Johannes Sundby and they are parents of two daughters and a son. He is a member of the Brown Club of New York, Westchester Country Club, Sands Point Club, Garden of the Gods Club of Colorado and a director of Citizens Scholarship Foundation of America.

Brunonia

□ "In my brief lifetime, we have lived from one crisis to another. The climate of the people has been one of worry, confusion, fear, wishful and unrealistic thinking, apathy, and a strange sense of aloneness. We have needed a sense of direction, a faith, a guiding star, a shift from crisis thinking to challenge thinking."—MIT Dean of Students E. Francis Bowditch, at a 1953 Providence dinner honoring then Chemistry Professor Donald F. Hornig.

□ "I feel that the things this Administration has said and done to the young people of this country are repulsive. I would not have accepted reappointment in any event."—Former Brown President Barnaby C. Keeney, quoted in the *Washington International Arts Newsletter* on leaving the chairmanship of the National Endowment for the Humanities.

□ "It's a shame there couldn't have been some way in which both teams could have lost."—A University of Pennsylvania fan leaving the Brown-Penn game.

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.

'...70 percent of what is considered to be the educated elite is too lazy, petty or shortsighted to realize its responsibilities.'

Gad, they even found me here

Sir: Recently, I received a letter from the Brown University Fund giving the final statistics on the past year's fund drive. The newsletter stated that 30.6 percent participation was achieved. This figure was said to be commendable and in line with percentages of recent years. I looked at this figure and translated it as meaning 69.4 percent of Brown alumni did not contribute to the University's fund drive. I found it hard to share the bouyant attitude evidenced in the newsletter.

There were a number of reasons listed for why an alumnus would not contribute during the past year—campus unrest, the economy, and so forth. These may have had an effect, yet the newsletter said that this year's participation compared favorably with that of past years. Why is it that men consistently fail to support the University?

It is hard to believe that a Brown alumnus is too poor to be able to contribute at least one dollar. It is a shame if Brown alumni decide not to contribute to the University because they disagree with University policy or the activities of the students. Alumni of Brown and other private universities should examine their reasons for non-contribution and their commitment to private education as an institution.

Why a graduate of Brown should contribute to the University is an interesting question, and one that few of us probably ever take time to think about. I was fortunate (or unfortunate) to have had time to think about this question and others during the past year. I was in Vietnam safely ensconced behind my electric typewriter when I received a letter requesting me to be a class agent. My first reaction was laughter and then a slight degree of anger: "Those bastards will go anywhere to get money out of you!" was my thought. I decided to accept, but in replying asked them if they knew where I was at the moment.

They knew, and eventually I received a list of classmates serving in Vietnam along with the paraphernalia of fund raising. In the time between my acceptance and the receipt of the names and material, I was able to do some thinking about education and, more significantly, about my role as an alumnus of a private institution.

As I go back and retrace the reasoning and events that eventually led to my position, I see them as a collage that, when examined carefully, presents a clearly defined picture.

My unit in Vietnam was made up largely of college graduates and college drop-outs. Many BS sessions led to talk about college experiences. Being an Ivy League graduate put me in what I considered a sensitive position. I did more listening than talking, in fear that too much talking on my part would be interpreted as Eastern snobism.

Listening can be interesting, especially when you are listening to guys talk about their experiences and education at the big state universities in the Midwest and on the West Coast. Most vivid is the memory of watching Armed Forces television with a

friend who was a graduate of a large state university. The program showed one scene in which more than a thousand students sat in a large hall being lectured to by the image on the TV sets that hung from the wall every five rows. I asked my friend about this and he said he had had a number of classes taught in such a manner.

I thought about my classes at Brown where my classes ran from as few as six to not much more than a hundred students. I asked him about his education. He had received a good education, but an education that I could not relate to my concept of education as a personal experience. I thought at that time how valuable it is that we preserve the small private college as an alternative to mass scale education. I tried to imagine a Brown alumnus reminiscing about having a class under James Blaine Hedges if that class had in fact been merely Prof. Hedges' pre-recorded image piped over closed circuit TV. You think about that and the image sticks in your mind.

The topic of state legislative interference came up a number of times. Many of my friends accepted such interference as a necessary cost of education, even though they deplored it. It was not necessary for me to live vicariously during these sessions because I have had personal experience with such situations while attending graduate school at a medium-size state university.

In one instance a leading biologist from the Soviet Union was denied permission to speak on campus because he was a member of the Communist party. In another instance an English instructor was suspended from the university because of public and legislative pressure. The instructor's sin was to assign his students to write a parody of a poem they had studied. Unbeknown to the instructor, one of the students called upon to read his parody had laced his version with a few four letter words. One student reported this incident to her parents. The parents informed a local TV station. The TV station made a crusade of the matter and brought political pressure to bear on the university. The university in turn suspended the instructor.

In relating these incidents to my friends, I thought about the diversity and independence of the faculty at Brown and how a man was judged on his credentials in his field and not on issues extraneous to his academic qualifications.

What am I trying to say? I came to the conclusion that private education is something special and something worth being preserved. I also came to the realization that if such an education is going to be preserved, it is the alumni who are going to have to contribute heavily to that preservation. It is difficult to believe that an alumnus of Brown or any other private university would allow that university to find itself in a position where it had to come under state control. It is difficult to believe

that a graduate of a private institution does not value private education. It is difficult to believe that seven of ten Brown men are too apathetic about private education to contribute to the University Fund.

There are alumni who believe that Brown and other universities are going to hell in a basket. Unfortunately, these men, by withholding contributions to the university, are speeding the basket along the way. If you believe that long-haired kids on campus are ruining the old alma mater, then pitch in, become active, do something which you regard as positive. But don't think that by starving the University you are helping. That sounds much like the American officer in Vietnam who said we destroyed a village in order to save it.

And for the alumni who are apathetic, you forget to write a check, the envelope gets lost, you're too busy, etc. You spent four years at Brown. You are a beneficiary of a private education. You are an informed member of the community; you condemn apathy—political apathy, social apathy—but you will let the institution of private education die while you stand on the sidelines.

One wonders about the future of this country, and, even mankind, when 70 percent of what is considered the educated elite is too lazy, petty or shortsighted to realize their responsibilities to the institutions which have so greatly influenced their lives and the world around them.

Maybe, I was separated from the real world for too long a period and lost my sense of perspective . . . but maybe it might be the other way.

DON ECCLESTON '65
Philadelphia, Pa.

The generalities are what is insulting

Sir: Since I started reading the *BAM* as an undergraduate, I have always found the correspondence from alumni to be most stimulating reading. Many times, however, the authors tend to invalidate their own point of view by showing their incomplete knowledge of complex University affairs. I was particularly miffed when I received the October issue to read some of the comments based on scanty information. I would like this letter to serve as a reply.

Mrs. Sylvia Rosen Baumgarten, P'55, wrote about her dismay at seeing one demonstration at the Brown Commencement as portrayed in *Life* magazine. With all due respect to the editors of *Life*, their pictorial account of Brown's Commencement played up the more sensational aspects of a most meaningful experience (including hard-hatted Jack Rose, '70).

She went on to criticize Brown students for "naivete, the lack of logic and reason, the basic meaninglessness of the demonstration," which she then concluded "reflect poorly on the quality of a Brown education." It is the glaring generality which

insults many deeply concerned classmates of mine.

I do not wish to argue the merits of guerilla theater as a political tactic, but if Mrs. Baumgarten could have only considered events at Brown over a four-year period, including peaceful demonstrations both in Providence and Washington, teach-ins, seminars, and finally a concerted student effort in May, 1970 to inform the public of student views via canvassing and seminars, she might not have made such a brash statement.

Herbert B. Johnson's letter accused Brown's faculty of making a hasty decision following an "inflammatory speech to a group of students." It doesn't seem possible that a vote which turned out 8-1 in favor of the strike could be a rash decision. And indeed it wasn't. Students and faculty jointly faced an agonizing situation together. After long debate it was clear that a strong showing by students and faculty nationwide was needed to dramatize the absurdity of the events in the spring.

As a physician Dr. Johnson might be interested in a story which illustrates an important point. After the strike had been called at the end of the semester, our pathology class met on two more occasions. Dr. Fausto, a teacher of the course, was led to comment that in his native country of Brazil, students never shook the solemnity of the university, and therefore no one ever offered political resistance to an emerging dictatorship. Dr. Fausto was glad to see it wasn't happening here.

We might all sit back and think where we would be now if the voice of the military was the only one the President heard. Far from being "un-American," many peace loving students stand for unblemished ideals. We have pricked the conscience of politicians. We are not violent. We are committed to life, dignity, and humanity. We are thoughtful.

I am glad I am still at Brown in the Master of Medical Science program. As a future doctor I would not want to see my work overridden by a war machine that this country feeds.

M. ROBERT MENT '70
Providence, R.I.

'Tom Sawyers' are human beings

Sir: I am writing mainly because of the excellent article (*BAM*, Oct.) on "Tom Sawyer" by former Admission Director Charles H. Doeblner.

I am sincerely proud to say that I am one of those 10 percent and can only hope that every "Tom Sawyer" at Brown or any

other college finds "success" at the end of his line.

I agree whole heartedly with Mr. Doeblner's report but would like to add that as in all scientific, computerized, mathematical reports, the *human* interest always seems to be eliminated. To make things really work one has to get involved with *people* and not figures of percentages and statistics.

When looking into a "Tom Sawyer," his *environment* of study and upbringing should be clearly understood by admission officers and above all guidance counselors. If you already know the percentages of drop outs, etc. why not go to work and save a few before it is too late? A good way to start is by having an effective guidance program for undergraduate students who are on this risk balance. Let's watch them *before* they get into trouble, whether it be academically, socially or just plain humanly, not *after* the damage has already been done.

BRUCE MANSFIELD '54
Wayland, Mass.

Closer understanding

Sir: Congratulations for the excellent magazine you are producing. It is regrettable that Brown has had campus difficulties, but these are indications of change and should be a spur to closer understanding between administration, faculty, and students. I have wondered many times how Prexy Faunce might have faced such problems at Brown.

I was at Brown only one year, yet something of her spirit has dominated my life all the way. Here's a small donation of appreciation for the *BAM*. Keep it coming.
REV. WILLIAM I. HASTIE '11
Topeka, Kan.

Sir: I deeply appreciate receiving the *BAM* which I have enjoyed with unmitigated good feelings. Since I am moving to New York, I would like you not to lose track of me.

DR. FRANCOIS BUCHER h'61
Art and Art History Department
State University of New York

Sir: Everyone, I think, should do his bit to reduce waste and pollution. Please stop sending me the *BAM*.

ROBERT M. CALLAWAY '65
Arlington, Va.





**With grace
and fidelity:
A new
President**

Sketches by Tom Wong



John Nicholas Brown: "Please raise your right hand and repeat after me: You, Donald Frederick Hornig, being duly elected by the Corporation of Brown University to the place of President and thereby, in accordance with the provisions of the Charter, a Fellow, do solemnly engage true allegiance to bear to the United States of America and faithfully discharge the duties of your present appointment and this engagement you make and give on the peril of the penalty of perjury."

Dr. Hornig: "I do."

Charles C. Tillinghast, Jr.: "Donald Frederick Hornig, you now having duly been elected and qualified as the 14th President of Brown University, in Providence, in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, I, Charles Carpenter Tillinghast, Jr., the 15th Chancellor, do now commit to your custody and care for your continuing attention the Charter of this venerable institution of learning granted—and here I quote from the Charter—'at the gen-

eral assembly of the Governor and company of the English colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, in New England, in America, begun and beholding adjournment at East Greenwich within and for the colony aforesaid on the last Monday in February in the year of our Lord 1764, and fourth in the reign of His Most Sacred Majesty George III, by the grace of God, King of Great Britain.'

"We do further commit to your custody the chain and pendant, which are outward symbols of the office of President of Brown University. Wear with grace and fidelity these tokens of the link between institution and man in an honorable succession of dedication and service."

When Donald F. Hornig began to think about his inauguration as the 14th President of Brown, he quietly let it be known he wanted a low-key, unpretentious ceremony with warmth and grace. It clearly was not a time for pomp and circumstance.

But inaugurations in the aca-

demic community are seldom low-key. Ceremonies have a way of growing in magnitude. New presidents signal new eras, with all their bright optimism for the future. It is a reason—a good and proper one—for bringing together the university community.

What Donald Hornig—former Brown chemistry professor, internationally known scientist, and science adviser to four U. S. Presidents—got Oct. 4 was a ceremony that had elements of both pomp and grace. Since Brown ceremonies always make their peace with history, there were the solemn moments: the academic procession from Pembroke College to Meehan Auditorium, where 3,500 heard President Hornig speak of his hopes for the private university. There, Dr. Hornig sat in the Manning





Chair given to the University by President Manning in 1791, accepted the chain and pendant, and heard sections of the venerable Brown Charter read to him. Indeed, when Senior Fellow John Nicholas Brown read the oath of office, his words "on the peril of penalty of perjury" rolled across Meehan Auditorium like a midwestern thunderstorm.

But the inaugural weekend was also a friendly, low-key occasion that began Oct. 3 with a round of dinner parties for official guests at seven Providence homes. The music throughout the weekend was superb, and the Saturday night concert by Brown musicians set the tone for a less

formal beginning than the inauguration three years ago of Dr. Hornig's predecessor, Ray L. Heffner, when the Rhode Island Philharmonic played the program. When the concert was over, Dr. Hornig made it a point to talk with the musicians—many of them students—and to try his hand at one of the musical instruments used in an innovative, modern score that opened and closed the inaugural concert.

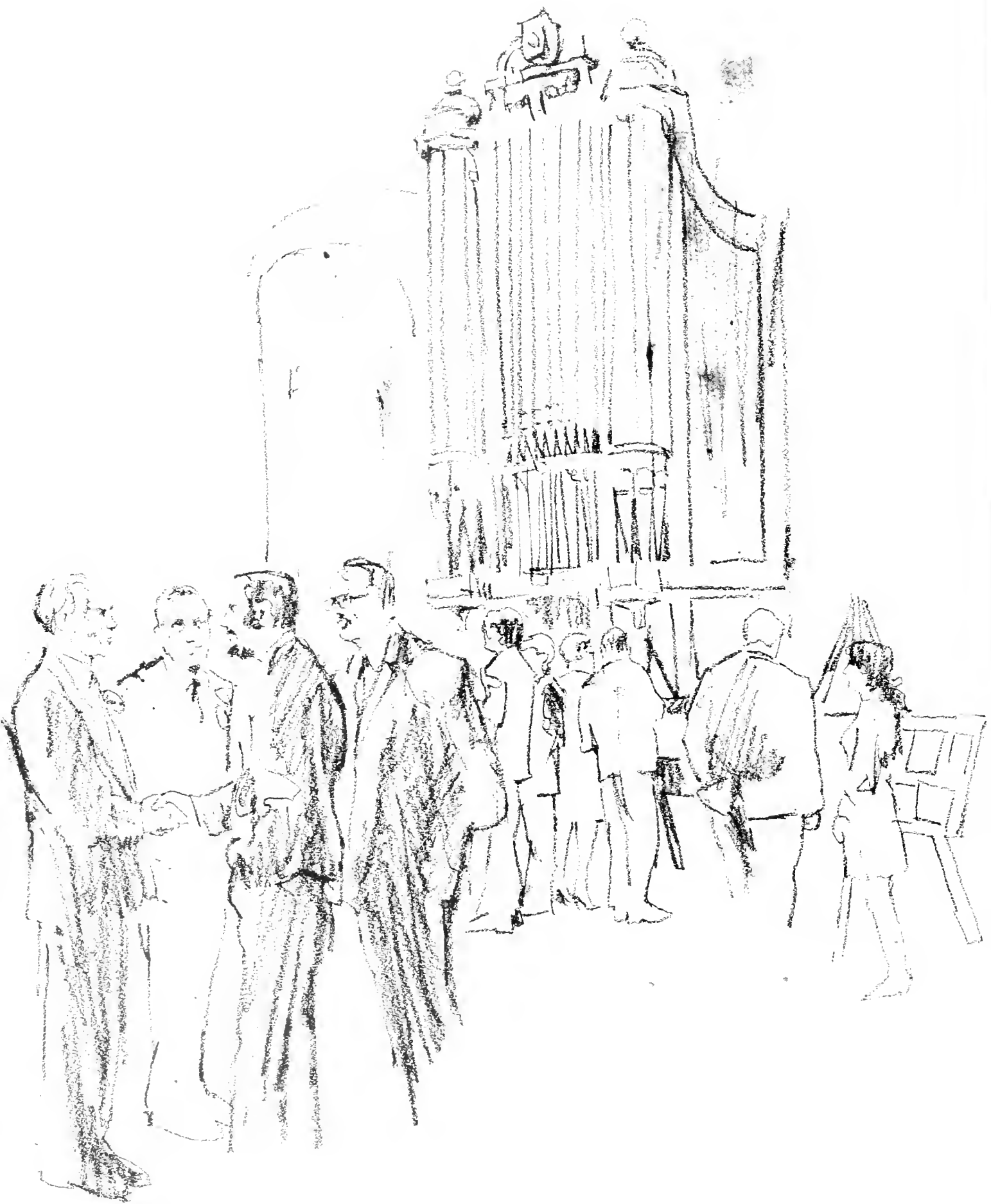
Sunday, the official day of the inaugural, began with a church service during which Dr. George A. Owens, president of Tougaloo College, said he could not agree with the "doomsday prophets," but saw, instead, the day when the nation "could put it all together" and learn that since "we all are here on earth together" that all would learn to live together.

When Dr. Hornig left Sayles Hall, he saw to it that Mrs. Hornig and others in his party were in a waiting limousine, then he took off

across campus on foot. At a luncheon for delegates, trustees, and guests, Dr. Hornig acknowledged that a cold was taking its toll on him, but he spoke humorously and warmly in greeting his guests. He turned the program over to the Pembroke Chattertalks, a singing group which, without being unfashionably melodramatic about it, conveyed its own affection for the Hornigs.

After that, there was the procession to Meehan. The day was bright and sunny, adding to the panorama of academic colors. Eighty-one colleges and universities sent delegates, headed by President Nathan M. Pusey of Harvard, who led the procession as a representative of the nation's oldest institution. While students leaned out of windows to watch the gathering, those who would march to Meehan talked of crystalline structure,





Urdu, an official language of Pakistan, and the financial plight of American higher education.

And then, after the solemnity of the events inside Meehan Auditorium, it was over—at least the official and ceremonial aspects of a new position Dr. Hornig had already begun months ago. And what faced the 14th President of Brown was probably best summed up by Chancellor Tillinghast. He said:

"205 years ago the obstacles facing the founders of Brown were immense, although, in some ways, perhaps simpler than those we face today. But the commitment and conviction of those first members of the Corporation and of their successors over the years have carried this University through the vicissitudes of half a dozen major wars and an equal number of economic crises.

"In the repeated surmounting of these crises, Brown has time and time again demolished the myth of living happily ever after. For each

accomplishment, each victory, has brought new challenges and new threats to Brown's progress . . . Thus, the 14th President of Brown joins us at a most opportune moment of history—a moment replete with issues and problems and challenges and troubles; a moment that is filled with the opportunities that the time of crisis always brings.

"Dr. Hornig's talents and accomplishments are too numerous and well known for me to recite them. I would merely wish to stress the wholeness of the man: outstanding scientist and scholar, able and experienced administrator in government and industry as well as in education, and possessor of first-hand experience with at least three universities in addition to Brown. He is an articulate and vigorous exponent of the views

which he holds, and one deeply interested in, and concerned with, the role of the private university in today's society. He brings broad understanding and great ability to his demanding office.

"I have no doubt of the contribution which Dr. Hornig will make, but the accomplishment of his mission will also demand the best that is in all the rest of us. Let us make this not merely a time of dedication for Dr. Hornig, but such a moment for all the rest of us who share with him a belief in the mission of the University." R.A.R.



The front edge of change

by President Donald F. Hornig

I am deeply conscious of the 207 years of Brown's history, of the tremendous changes that have occurred both within the University and beyond the campus since its founding, but also of the long thread of continuity that binds it still to the high ideals of its founders. I am honored to have received the chain of office and to have been entrusted with the responsibility for continuing the work of the many who have labored to build this institution.

It would be less than candid not to admit that assuming the presidency of any university at this time is to face uncertainty. Some have even suggested that an appropriate beginning to my remarks would be *morituri te salutamus*. There is certainly no question that the recent past has been a time of turbulence and troubles for universities and colleges whose true meaning and implications for the future have not yet been discerned clearly.

Much of society looks at our colleges and universities

today with a growing sense of fear and anger. They see, first of all, violence and disruption. They see the rejection of conventional values and mores, long cherished by our society—a decline in religious faith, a loss of patriotism, a growing sexual permissiveness, an acceptance of drugs. They see new and strange life-styles—long hair, barefeet, unusual attire, new music and art, slang and obscenities, unconcern for money and possessions. They see a growing dogmatism, an intolerance for other points of view, a disregard for individual freedom, a peculiar anti-intellectualism.

These are the things that our fellow Americans see when they look in at the campus. And what they see frightens them and angers them.

Many in the academic community look outward at the larger society with a growing sense of frustration, and despair, and alienation. They see a nation which proclaims its dedication to peace entrapped in a seemingly endless war. They see millions of poor in a land of affluence, millions deprived of their rights in a nation founded on freedom and equality; they see a people preoccupied with materialism destroying its very air and water.

These are the things that many in the campus community see and they are filled with a mixture of rage and helplessness.

There are those both on and off the campus who represent this situation as a war between good and bad, young and old, conservatives and liberals, revolutionaries and reactionaries. They blame each other for the problems and proclaim through harsh rhetoric that the opposing force is destroying this country. On each side, on the campus and in the larger society, there are those who try to stifle voices which differ from their own, who assume leadership and call for the worst from their followers, who try to force the campus or the society to goose step in conformity with their revelation of truth.

What a sterile and futile and dangerous course such people follow. The rhetorical fog they raise obscures the basic issues and conceals solutions. Where reason is desperately needed, they summon passion. Where understanding is essential, they fill the air about them with half truths and slogans.

The simple truth is this: We are all in this boat together. The uncertainty, the greed, the despair we see in the eyes of another is a reflection of our own. The university cannot be alienated for long from the larger society and survive. Whether public or private, our institutions of higher learning depend on the trust and good will of the public. Similarly, the society cannot jeopardize the freedom of the university without

This was Donald F. Hornig's inauguration speech as the 14th President of Brown



imperiling its own freedom; it cannot punish the university without punishing itself. Either we will solve our common problems together or we will perish together.

I would like to examine some of the functions and goals of a university. How should universities react to the plethora of problems with which they are beset and how can they help our troubled nation to realize its opportunities? How can they help individuals to realize their full potential and give depth and meaning to their existence? More particularly, what does the future hold for the private university such as Brown and in what directions should it evolve if it is to survive and prosper?

The university has been a remarkably stable institution which differs less than one might expect even in societies with radically different social systems. In the course of its steady evolution there have been only a few major shifts in its central themes. Perhaps a brief look into the past will provide us the perspective to understand the university today and to anticipate what it might become.

Paris, Bologna, Padua. These were the beginnings. A thousand years ago—before the printing press, the days when the earth still stood at the center of the universe. These were truly communities of teachers and scholars engaged in discourse on largely theological subjects and the rediscovery of classical learning.

Several centuries later, the university emerged in Western Europe with several roles:

To be the repository of man's accumulated knowledge and the sanctuary of scholars; this role has been a constant one, revolutionized only by that great technological advance, the printed book.

To provide an educated leadership; in general this meant an educated aristocracy, educated political leaders, and an educated ministry. Despite revolutions and political upheavals, despite attempts at internal modification and reform, this tradition dominated until the 19th century and is still strong in European universities. It was the basis for founding early American colleges, including Brown, and still occupies an important place today in the focus of American private institutions.

In the 19th century, the industrial revolution began to have its impact. A new commercial and industrial class appeared which hungered for respectability and education and needed it for the management of new and complex enterprises. Social mobility became a reality, and education was an important key. Knowledge itself became useful in agriculture and industry.

The result was a great new spurt of university development near the end of the century. While upper class Englishmen still attended Oxford and Cambridge, the so-called red brick universities were established to meet the new needs of the growing middle class.

In the United States, the new focus emerged after the civil war in the establishment of land grant colleges—"Democracy's colleges" they were called—dynamos to

drive the engines of the industrial and agricultural revolution. They formed the nucleus of what has become the world's greatest and most productive system of public higher education. The land grant institutions embodied two important new ideas: the education of "useful citizens" for a wide range of occupations, and the distinctive new role of providing services and research to our rapidly developing agricultural and rural society. It was a theme that has endured and finds its modern expression in extending new services to communities and urban societies.

The third important and radically new trend came out of Germany. It stemmed from the realization that a complex modern society needed experts and professionals who embodied the most advanced skills of their particular and specialized art. It led to the development of professional schools in their modern form. But the idea proved rewarding in the arts and sciences as well. Painstaking, detailed, and systematic scholarship and research showed themselves to be powerful new intellectual stimuli, not only in the spiritual and material impact of a flood of new scientific discoveries, but in the humanities as well.

In the United States this new influence appeared in a distinctive form, the graduate school. Those colleges which perceived this new trend and seized on it attracted powerful support in the late 19th century and emerged as our great universities.

These three themes—the provision of a broadly educated leadership, the education of useful citizens for an increasing number of pursuits, and the systematic advance of knowledge and understanding—seem in various combinations to characterize the evolution of universities everywhere.

The significant conclusion to be drawn is that universities until now have evolved in response to the deeply felt needs of society as they were perceived at any given time. No doubt, in many cases, the new trends emerged from the universities themselves, but they took root when they merged with the interests of society, or at least with those elements of society which were willing and able to support them financially.

Since this influence variously derived from those who could afford to attend, from what people were willing to endow, and from what ministries of education saw as important needs, it is curious how little the universities of the world differ—even where political ideologies contrast radically. Although Soviet universities are most consciously designed to produce people of a kind and in numbers to fit into the system, like nuts and bolts, Soviet universities are structured very much like German universities and the procedures follow the German model. Even in Maoist China, the universities apparently fit the German and Japanese models.

In sum, despite differences in the details of organization, method and procedure, universities everywhere

seem to be a similar blend of the principal themes, although Italian, Spanish and Latin American universities exhibit some special characteristics which I will not examine here.

It seems to me that universities are now in a new period of basic change, similar to the land grant movement or to the evolution of the colonial college into the university late in the 19th century.

Why do I think a new period of basic change is on hand? It is suggested by many aspects of the current picture. Universal high school education has largely become a reality in America. More important, the realization has penetrated to all parts of society that higher education is a key to professional and personal success. At the same time the idea has been documented and accepted, that talent is widely diffused in our society and not concentrated in particular groups or classes. As a corollary, methods of selection based on family wealth or status, or even on school performance and examinations, are often inequitable and undemocratic. The importance of cultural deprivation and cultural handicap, particularly in a child's early years, is now recognized and augments the widely felt sense of social injustice.

Finally, modern communications, especially television, have brought a detailed knowledge and vivid picture of other ways of life, of what life might be, at least in a material sense, to all segments of our society. It has led to what has been called the "crisis of expectations," here and throughout the world.

All these new expectations and new hopes coincide with a dramatic rise in the affluence of our society which has made the idea of universal higher education a feasible one. More than that, for the first time in history it has made it possible to dream that every human being, in the United States at least, could be educated to the limits of his talents, capacities and interest.

These considerations, mostly arising from outside the educational community, have already produced a dramatic effect. The population in the schools beyond high school has more than trebled, from 2.7 million to 8.3 million, in the last two decades. The proportion of 18 to 21 year olds enrolled in institutions of higher education has more than doubled in the same period, so that it is now near 50 per cent. As in previous times of change, new forms of schools have arisen to meet the need, notably the junior college and the community college. The growth in two-year institutions has dramatically outstripped that of four-year schools. And in the course of this expansion in numbers, it is not surprising that the new burden has been taken over chiefly by tax-supported institutions. The number of students enrolled in public and private institutions was approximately equal in 1950; today the ratio is in excess of two to one. All of these are manifestations of the drive toward equal opportunity and higher education for all.

The other demand from society—for quality, expertise, and professionalism—has emphasized the



Copies from Annmary Brown Memorial Library originals by Woodley Wright

university as opposed to the college. The proportion of professionals in law, medicine, education, engineering and so on has grown in our society and, with it, the recognition of the importance of the university as a source of people trained to the highest levels of competence. More than that, ideas, criticism, analysis, and research performed in universities have come to exert a decisive influence on the *affairs* of the nation and the world. This has been recognized by business and by government, one result being that the work of even the private universities is substantially dependent, say one-third, on the federal government. Medical schools, public or private, receive a large fraction of their support from this source.

The number of students earning advanced degrees has risen even more rapidly than the enrollment in colleges, as graduate schools have grown and multiplied in number.

In short, higher education has been responding to the desire of the society and its ability to support both a broader educational base and even higher levels of training and scholarly excellence. Some of our current problems revolve around the tug-of-war between these goals. One resolution, the Multiversity of Clark Kerr, does everything at once, and is epitomized by the University of California at Berkeley. My own vision is in the direction of synthesis rather than proliferation.

In trying to look ahead, I have thus far examined the trends implicit in the evolution of society, its growth in numbers and complexity. However, as we peer gropingly ahead in 1970, some new factors are coming into sight which suggest even more that significant new dimensions will be added to the problem and the likelihood of a real reorientation seems possible.

Other great needs of society are emerging as profound forces to shape the university of tomorrow. For example: a human economy, be it capitalist, communist, Maoist, or what have you, based on increasing exploitation of natural resources—converting them temporarily into forms which satisfy human desires and then discarding them in some form into the atmosphere, the waters, or the land—is becoming not only frightening but unworkable. The number of human beings, the scale of world-wide economic activity, and the level of human desires (which we always label *needs*) threatens to outrun the resources of this planet and the ingenuity of man, not in the distant future, but in the lifetime of my children's children.

Biologically active chemicals which are not part of the process of evolutionary adaptation are being inserted into the environment in greater quantity and greater variety. Examples are DDT and mercury. On the whole we don't know how damaging this may be because we don't yet know what the long-term effects of most of them are.

Lastly, we live under the shadow of ever more efficient weaponry and destructive power in the hands of

big nations and small—and the literal possibility of nuclear extinction of all or most of mankind.

This seems to be a grim picture, and it is. Despite our most passionate concerns there is no known way in which the needs of most of the inhabitants of this globe for adequate food, clothing, shelter, and reasonable intellectual stimulus can be met: there is, however, room for considerable improvement. The lesson I draw is that major changes in the economic and social organization of our society lie ahead.

Getting back to education, I have talked about its evolution in response to real societal needs. It may be that our discontented students perceive the obvious—that we are on an untenable course which we have to alter. What frustrates them is blind acceptance of “more of the same,” inability or unwillingness to modify human institutions or practices, either to produce a more just society or to meet the inevitable problems of survival, except perhaps when it is too late.

As a society, we can respond in various ways to the awesome and enormous problems that lie ahead. We can continue the scapegoating and buck passing which more deeply divides an already polarized nation. We can drop out or cop out as some are doing—not only the young who seek escape in drugs or a return to the simpler life of nature, but the older disenchanting citizens who withdraw their support and their efforts from an institution because they do not like what is going on there. Or we can do as we have done so often in the past—adapt and meet the challenges with a common will and the immense abilities and skills of our people.

The challenges are as great as we have ever faced and we cannot afford the wasteful luxuries of self pity or withdrawal; we cannot afford to spend an ounce of energy in an aimless and nihilistic revolution; we cannot tolerate a single hour's diversion into political haggling or rhetorical demagogery.

We will need all the will and all the talent and all the energy this society can muster to build meaningful and creative lives which do not depend on the accumulation of material wealth, which are enriched by the attainments of the human spirit in the arts, in literature and in thought. We will need to learn how to reuse and recycle the resources of this planet, to find or develop new materials to replace those which are in short supply, to invent chemicals which can be assimilated and disposed of harmlessly. We need to find ways to enable urban populations to live in safety and harmony. We need to learn more about ourselves and our fellow men, how to communicate and how to live together.

It is simply inconceivable to me that society can deal with these challenges without its colleges and universities. History has repeatedly revealed that passion may ignite the engines of change, but only knowledge will drive it. And knowledge is the business of the university.



Insofar as these new demands on higher education require the education of ever greater numbers, they will have to be met by the tax-supported systems of higher education. The new services which society has come to expect from universities will, to a large extent, have to be supplied from the same source.

But the tax-supported system, if it evolves as have other governmental systems and the elementary and secondary schools, can be expected to have limitations. Neither available nor potentially available human financial resources make it foreseeable that the best education we know of can be supplied on the scale required.

In the competition for people and funds there is the danger that quality in research, teaching, and professional training will be sacrificed in favor of quantity. There is the danger that the public universities will come increasingly under political control and the control of governmental bureaucracies, and that with such control will come standardization, rigidity, and a kind of elephantiasis. For these reasons I believe that, in the changing times ahead, the private university such as Brown will have a distinctive role to play.

To be significant in the future the private university will have to do things which cannot be done at tax-supported universities. With limited resources, it will have to be selective in what it attempts. But whatever it attempts should be a model and an example whose effects can be propagated.

For these reasons, it will have to be in the forefront of humanistic, artistic, cultural, and scientific advance. In developing its scholarly capabilities, it will have to be sensitive to the changing needs of a changing world. I have already mentioned a few of the new technological and scientific needs, but there will be a host of others. As the world of the future becomes more closely knit, it will become ever more important to appreciate our own and other cultures, their histories, their literatures and underlying philosophies. Since part of the current problem is a large-scale abandonment of older systems of belief and values with a consequent vacuum of purpose and meaning, we shall have to look harder at man's long struggle to reach his present condition and try to find new purpose in his present efforts.

If, as I predict, the economic, social, and philosophical outlook is due for basic change, it will be important for a school such as Brown to seek out new disciplines and new interdisciplinary approaches to the new problems, abandoning some old ones as they are adequately covered elsewhere.

If mass education and large-scale professional training are carried on in tax-supported institutions, a school like Brown will have to rely on an absolutely first-rate faculty working with a limited number of highly talented students. By enjoying a superior education and a superior experience while here, those talented students will provide intellectual, or at least intelligent, leadership

in the times ahead. It behooves us, though, to help our students provide the new kinds of leadership that will be needed in the city, in the ghetto, in the new education of the future, and in the new areas of science and technology, as well as continue to prepare for the old ones.

Lastly, we shall have to be alert to discern new areas of study as well as to constantly identify new needs and apply new approaches to the old ones. We may have to establish new programs when the need is evident, and resources can be procured.

Let me mention one example, namely the new curriculum at Brown. Except for the introduction of the printed word, there has been very little evolution in the educational process in the last 1,000 years. The new Brown curriculum will not produce a revolution either, but, through the emphasis on self-determination and individual responsibility, on active intellectual exploration rather than factual learning, we hope it will provide new motivation and set an example of the kind of persistent probing for more effective undergraduate education that we must constantly carry on.

The private university is an enormous asset to the nation because it compliments the tax-supported ones. It has certain great advantages if it will use them. It is autonomous and independent. It can choose its students and it is free to mold its programs and its curricula according to its vision and its capacities. It can remain small and maintain effective communication between all parts of the community. It can be flexible and innovative. It can put these advantages to use if it has the will and imagination to do so.

A university such as Brown should set an example of scholarly, creative, and educational excellence. This is not only a pious admonition, but a condition for survival. The single salient fact is that, to survive, such an institution must offer something unique and worthwhile. It must be superior in the eyes of the students who pay tuition, and of their parents. It must be superior in the eyes of all the talented students and scholars we need to attract in order to create the kind of community I have discussed. It must be superior in the eyes of the friends and supporters of the University who are entitled to feel that their gifts and bequests, which provide the scholarships, the facilities, and the means for scholarly investigations, are a very special contribution to the world.

Finally, if the private university is to continue as an important social and intellectual force, it must remain firmly in the storm center. It may mean controversy and conflict and it may mean discomfort and dissent. Frontiers are dangerous places. The front edge of change is dangerously sharp. But that is where a great university belongs.

Brown is an institution which merits support and which can play the role I have outlined. That is why I am proud to have become its fourteenth President. I will do my best to serve it well.

The university: Concern or curiosity?

by Adam B. Ulam '43



Kelly

There are those who believe that the main function of the university is to promote concern, and others who believe it should promote curiosity. This is the real dividing line in today's debate about the purpose of the institutions of higher learning rather than the one between the alleged moderates and the alleged extremists.

Indeed, there is nothing inconceivable—and until a few years ago it would have been quite normal—in a proponent of even the most drastic changes in our society to hold that young men and women go to college to learn and to acquire an abiding interest and the necessary foundation and discipline for learning more.

But today such views may well be held as frivolous. Why, argue or sometimes shout the partisans of concern, would you have our schools isolated from the real issues and needs of this country, of the world? With everything going on, the war, poverty, pollution, do you still hold to the idea that a university can remain an ivory tower?

In fact, many would argue this is precisely the reason why the universities have found themselves in such a mess, why their programs cannot retain the interest, and their administrators and faculties the respect of youth. They have remained aloof from pressing problems of both the immediate and the larger community. The really astute way to curb the present disorders, to channel energies of the youth into constructive rather than destructive outlets, is to demonstrate that university studies are—here come the magic words—relevant, that the teachers are sensitive and responsive to the issues of today.

As against such fairly widespread—in fact they have achieved the status of clichés—arguments, an unrepentant partisan of curiosity would point out first that *in principle* there is nothing heinous about the ivory tower concept. On the most revolutionary premise, what is wrong with the young spending four or five or more years acquiring knowledge, storing up the necessary intellectual energy so that they would be better qualified and more effective in reforming or remaking society?

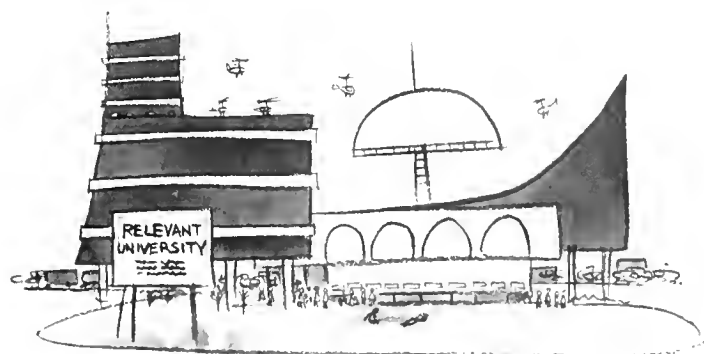
As against it, some would carry this indoctrination, for such it is in “issues,” this repetitious chewing over of real and alleged social evils and rather platitudinous attitudes towards them beyond the college years into high school and perhaps grade school. The young would arrive—they already do as a matter of fact—at adulthood in a state of mental fatigue, aimless agitation and anger, incapable of that discriminating and purposeful approach to public affairs which democracy calls for in its citizens.

But the problem of course, is not in keeping the university as a temple of learning, invulnerable to the passions and noises of the outside world. Such a university has seldom existed; certainly not in our troubled times, and in this country. The problem is rather to clear up the present confusion as to how the university can be of use to society and whether the disturbed tottering university of recent years has, in fact, been of much use.

Here some would be constrained to make far-reaching claims. True, they would say the American university has been damaged, but this has been the necessary price for shaking up this country and making us realize the multitude of pressing problems which must be solved if democracy is to survive. It is the duty of the academic-intellectual community to lead this society out of the miasma of complacency and conformity, to assert human and libertarian values as against the deadening effect of the materialist and unreasonably competitive system under which we have lived. And, would conclude the proponents of this painful but on-the-whole-necessary-and heartening transformation view, a better America as well as a better university must emerge from the present turbulence.

We must first enquire whether such a view can be held compatible with any theory or practice of democracy. Is it permissible or possible to assume that any given segment of society, any age group or profession, has a monopoly on idealism, any prescriptive duty to dictate criteria of right and wrong to the benighted masses? And does, in fact, the great majority of college students and teachers look upon themselves as stern guardians of superior morality and virtue as against the sinful establishment and the multitude which it has enslaved? The answer to both questions is clearly no.

The proponents of the concerned university have, however, a ready-made second line of defense, or rather attack. Whatever the theoretical objections and numerical proportions, history is a witness to many beneficial reforms accomplished through the exertions of concerned or enraged minorities. Haven't student activists turned the tide of public opinion on the Vietnam War, focused the attention of the nation on the blight of racial inequality, and more recently dramatized the pressing problem of



Adam B. Ulam '43 is professor of government at Harvard, where he has been a faculty member since 1960. His special interest is the Soviet Union and his latest book *Expansion and Co-existence: A History of Soviet Foreign Policy 1917-1967* was reviewed in the BAM in April.

pollution and women's liberation? Would all those beneficial results have been possible had our campuses remained havens of learning and tranquility, had not the vivid concern of the activists forced the whole society to reexamine its premises?

I am afraid that the answer to the last question must be yes. Furthermore, one can maintain with some assurance that our society would be further along in solving its real ills, establishing a more rational foreign and defense policy if all those worthwhile causes had not become mixed up with the false dichotomy of the concerned students vs. the unconcerned middle aged. It is easy to see that the recognition of the fallacies on which our policy in Southeast Asia has been based would be

much more widespread and emotionally acceptable to the average citizen if opposition to the war had not become associated in his mind with student manifestations, riots, rock festivals and the like.

This simple truth was recognized after all by the "activists" themselves when, in the political campaigns for McCarthy in 1968 and this year, they felt constrained to suppress the outward appurtenances of non-conformity, i.e. long hair and dingy clothes. How much more effective would be their political proselytizing, how much closer would they come to their professed aim of a better America were they to sacrifice at the altar of social improvement their conviction of moral superiority and indignation!

The crisis of our education and the anguish of so many young people are real, but the causes adduced for it are often superficial and the would-be solutions vague, if not nonsensical. In fact, one is struck by a certain similarity between the language of advertisements and what passes for sophistication on the subject of the young. "Ford has a better idea" proclaims my television set, and in elucidation "it is a going thing." Is it really much different from distinguished panelists gravely agreeing that the young are "alienated" and adding, in explanation, that they want "control over their lives?"

People may joke about them, but those advertisements dwelling on our hygienic deficiencies and the ways to overcome them must be effective, for a lot of people contribute to the support of the cosmetics industry. Why should we then wonder that many a middle aged, middle class parent will, after listening to a notable sociologist and youth expert and reading an article or two, have a twinge of guilt at sipping his martini? Is he not providing a rationale for his son smoking pot? And if one does not see a direct connection between seizing a university building and misdeeds of the Pentagon, is one not a victim of the "generation gap" and of the failure to communicate?

This then brings us back to the university and to the function it can perform for society, and the one it must not try to because it cannot do it well. The university can be a school, i.e. it can produce learned men, or at least men and women who recognize and respect real learning. But it cannot be a school of life, a repository of all wisdom, corrector of all of society's injustices, a place which can satisfy the religious and psychological needs of its members.

If it tries to do all those things, then it cannot perform its proper and extremely vital function either for the individual or for society at large: it cannot stimulate and satisfy intellectual curiosity, build up that fund of rationalism and culture, which is an important element—but only one element—in a well-balanced personality and well-functioning democracy.

We can now recognize that the university, long before our present troubles began, attempted to do too



much: it attempted to teach society as well as its students, and for the latter it tried to do things which can be done only by a religion and the family. And much of the students' unrest, and even more of quiet dissatisfaction, has had its source quite apart from the wider social and political context in the university's inevitable failure to perform those services it was never designed to do: it cannot be a substitute family, or a therapy group, it cannot provide the real or spurious sense of fulfillment or belonging which comes from membership in a religious or political movement. Insofar as the university tries to do those things and disparages its real function of providing *the individual* with intellectual skills and respect for knowledge, it cannot but get into deeper and deeper trouble for it arouses expectations and makes implicit promises which it cannot honor.

As to the other aspect of the problem, it is instructive to see how stridently the academic community is being blamed by some of being a tool of the establishment, by others of being the main cause of our debilitating unrest; of having spawned the conservative policies which have gotten us into trouble abroad and at home, and contrariwise of being unpatriotic and opposing measures needed to restore social cohesion. Insofar as the vast majority of students and teachers alike are concerned, such charges are absurd. And yet has not the American university, by an overambitious concept of its role as an institution, lent an appearance of credibility to them?

Such generalities may be of little apparent use to a harried administrator or faculty looking for a way out of the present difficulties. There is a strong temptation to lay the blame somewhere else: on the tactless government, permissive society, on world-wide conditions. There is an almost equally strong tendency to tinker with the machinery of higher education, to "restructure" the university, to bring more relevance to the curriculum, etc. Young people, runs the unspoken premise, will be appeased or distracted; by the time they cease being so, maybe the whole atmosphere will change and all will be well again. Both tendencies are understandable, some of the proposed or enacted changes undoubtedly useful. But the integrity or usefulness of the university cannot, in the long run, be preserved by such stratagems, or by fatalistic reflections: "look what is happening to other institutions in society" or "this is a world-wide trend."

What, indeed, would have been the consequence of such philosophic resignation in the 1930's when the world-wide trend was largely fascist, or in the early 1950's when McCarthyism encroached on our schools? The recovery of the American university must be based primarily on the university itself reasserting and defending its main function, for without it how can it convince its students and society at large that learning and teaching are important for their own sake as well as for the social benefits they may bring?

We do not want to extol the tranquil university of a decade or two ago. It obviously did not do its job too well,

since so many of its products cringe so guiltily today before the fashionable platitudes about the apathy of the young then against their idealism now, while others break out with choleric denunciations of a whole generation. But the issue is not whether those were good or bad old days, anymore than in our anguish over pollution we should wish for the conditions when tuberculosis and polio were widespread. A university cannot produce idealists anymore than (as some of its officials must secretly wish) it could train its students in apathy. It can, under proper conditions, offer enlightenment.

We need enlightened idealists.



*Singing in England:
one night stands
in eight-hundred
year old churches*

When the Brown-Pembroke Chorus went to England last summer, it performed 14 concerts, not counting spontaneous outbursts in pubs, youth hostels, and in the customs shed at Kennedy Airport. Famous English cathedrals were the setting for the scheduled concerts that the 55-member chorus performed during the month-long tour.

Chorus members spent the first week at Oxford, living in Jesus College,

rehearsing seven hours a day in the Chapter House of Christ Church Cathedral and, for those who still had the energy, bringing joy and song to an establishment called "The Bear Coop," which was quickly adopted as the chorus pub.

After that, it was one night stands—Salisbury Cathedral, St. Andrews

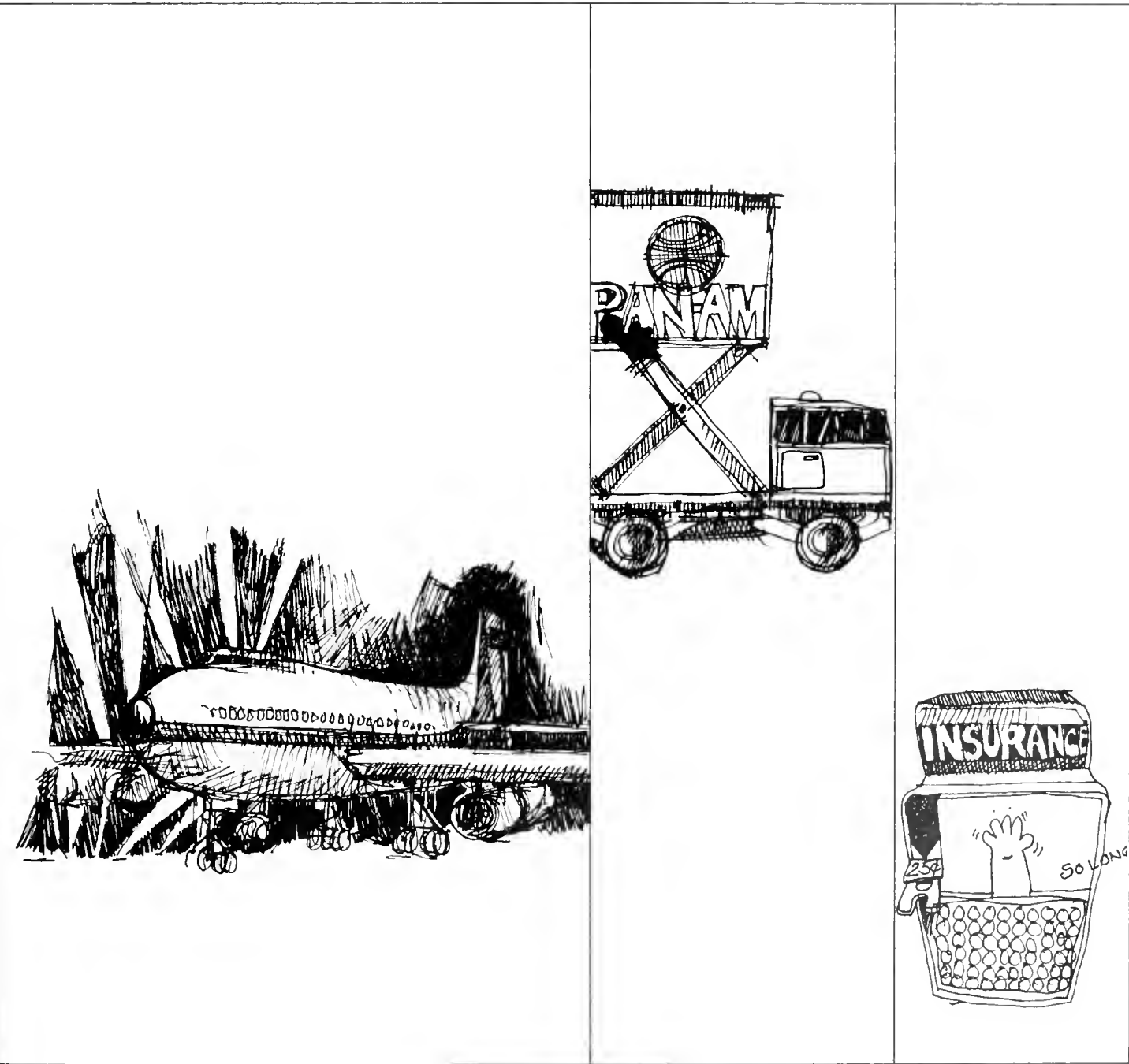


Church, Plymouth; St. Martin-in-the-Fields, London,—singing a repertoire that ranged from "Simple Gifts," a Shaker song arranged by Aaron Copeland, to Schubert's Mass in G.

The cathedral tour, which was the first time any Brown choral group has performed in Europe, came about

through a happy but accidental meeting of minds. Gary Babcock '72 and several other chorus members were considering the possibility of such a tour, and when they went to talk it over with Provost Merton P. Stoltz, it developed that he had also been thinking along

similar lines. When Dr. Stoltz was in England two summers ago, he accompanied his wife to a cathedral where she was doing brass rubbings. There he



heard a college chorus from Pennsylvania perform and it occurred to him that "wouldn't it be nice if . . ."

When he discovered that the Brown chorus members also thought it would be nice, Dr. Stoltz was happy to assist in dissolving as much red tape as possible. The chorus members financed most of

the trip out of their own pockets and borrowed the difference from the University. No fee was received for any of the concerts and when admission was charged, the money went to support the building fund of the cathedral where the concert was held.

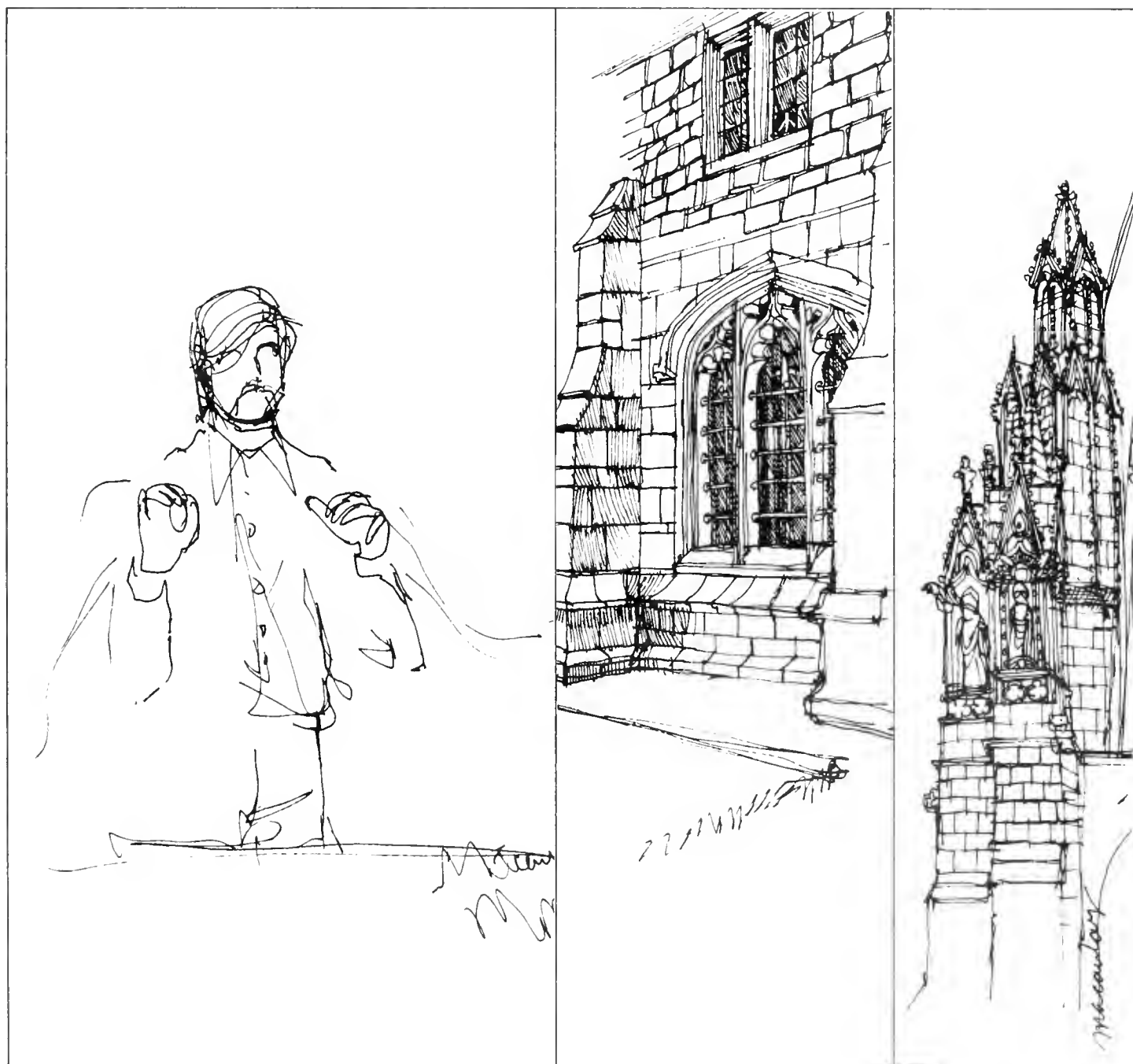
The chorus also participated in a festival at Plymouth, which celebrated the 350th anniversary of the Mayflower sailing, complete with banners, plaques and regional feuds about which pilgrims came from where.



At first, the chorus members were somewhat awed by the intense sense of history that pervades England. Speaking of the ancient cathedrals that the chorus sang in, Chris Stowell '71, said, "I'd never been near anything 800 years old before except maybe rocks. But eventually we got snobbish about it and a church that was built only in the 18th century seemed fly-by-night."

Fourteen concerts in three weeks, with bus rides in between, didn't leave much time for sightseeing, but one day when there was time to spare, the tour bus made an unscheduled stop at Stonehenge, where graphic designer David Macaulay, husband of chorus member Janice Macaulay '71, made one of the many sketches with which he documented the trip.

The trip was also recorded in sound on a record called "On Tour: The Brown-Pembroke Chorus in England," which will be available soon for \$5 from the The Brown-Pembroke Chorus, Box 1896, Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island 02912.



Brown Books

Edited by Elmer M. Blistein '42

The Imagery of John Donne's Sermons.
By Winfried Schleiner, A.M. '65, Ph.D. '68.
Brown University Press. 254 pages. \$7.50.

John Donne has been a constant object of appreciation and subject of scholarly and critical attention since Grierson's 1912 edition of the complete poetry. T. S. Eliot's salutation of Donne and the "metaphysicals" in the early 1920's helped to formulate a modern poetic based on those qualities of expression central to Donne's verse—ambiguity, irony, and tension—yet, for all the admiration of the poetry, much of Donne's writing has received scant attention.

The 10 volumes of the California edition of Donne's sermons have been raided for glosses on individual lines and images, but the sermons themselves have seldom been considered as integral wholes. Winfried Schleiner's new book is based on the assumption that the sermons are important both as aesthetic objects and for what they reveal about the characteristics of Donne's religious expression. Combining wide learning in the field of Renaissance rhetoric with a sophistication in linguistic problems, Schleiner has written a book that corrects the earlier neglect of Donne's sermons while deepening and qualifying our understanding of Donne's originality.

Schleiner begins by questioning the critical assumption that "metaphysical style," a concept developed from readings on Donne's poetry, will adequately define the imagery of the sermons or indicate the intellectual and rhetorical traditions from which Donne wrote. In the first part of the book Schleiner explores the stylistic backgrounds of the sermons, treating decorum, metaphor, and levels of style while reminding us of Donne's awareness of the rhetorical expectations of his audience.

From the evidence surveyed, the limitations of Samuel Johnson's description of metaphysical imagery, "heterogeneous ideas yoked together by violence," become increasingly apparent. What is an unusual conjunction of ideas for Johnson or even for the twentieth-century reader of Donne may indeed have been the most traditional of associations for Donne, for the authors of "arts of preaching" with whom Donne shared many assumptions about the form and style of the sermon, and for the medieval exegetes and commentators to whom Donne was indebted for much that we understand as central to his religious expression. Yet far from isolating Donne from his creative contemporaries, the background which Winfried Schleiner describes raises questions which are suggestive for other seventeenth-century religious poets like Herbert and Vaughan and for other masters of the sermon form like Lancelot Andrewes.

The long central chapter, "Fields of Imagery," provides the book's most original

contribution to Renaissance stylistics. Dissatisfied with English and American approaches to the study of imagery because of their tendency to isolate imagery from subject matter, Schleiner has looked to continental literary criticism in order to develop a method of inquiry for Donne's prose which would stress the relation between image and subject. The approach suggests the context in which the imagery was conceived and provides a method of analysis sensitive to the prose of Donne's sermons as linguistic structure.

Central metaphors such as "sin as sickness," "life as a journey," and "the eyes of the soul," are the subjects of intensive analyses which reveal the subtleties of Donne's style and thought and indicate Donne's originality in developing possibilities of expression latent within a given field of imagery. The conclusion which Schleiner reaches from the analyses is that Donne's originality lay not in the selection of particular images but rather in his expansion of the field of the image.

"Sin as sickness" and the language of gangrene, plaster, and fever with which Donne handles this topic have ancient precedent, yet Donne's development of these associations is at points both original and bold; and it is a boldness whose aim, we are reminded, was audience centered: communication, not confession. The concept of "fields of imagery" allows Schleiner to indicate Donne's sensitivity to conventional methods of thinking and ordering thought and to chart his departure from those conventions.

The Imagery of John Donne's Sermons is a book that offers a new evaluation of Donne as a prose artist and a new approach to problems in Renaissance stylistics. The combination of historical and critical sophistication and the perspective of current ideas in linguistics has enabled Schleiner to read Donne in an illuminating and original manner and to suggest how we might approach metaphor and imagery in other Renaissance contexts. Winfried Schleiner instructs us in a paradox that might well have pleased Donne: he shows us an author at once more conventional and more audacious than we previously knew.

STEVEN N. ZWICKER, A.M. '67, Ph.D. '69

Prof. Zwicker of the English department at Washington University, St. Louis, will be a post-doctoral fellow at the University of Cincinnati this academic year. Prof. Schleiner, who has been teaching Renaissance literature at the University of Kiel, will be in the English department at Rhode Island College this year.

Public Relations Law. By Morton J. Simon '32. New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts. 1969. \$19.95

Morton J. Simon '32, well-known Philadelphia lawyer and a graduate of Harvard Law School in 1935 has put together this rather remarkable text-book on law having to do with the public relations practitioner and his problems.

As is the case with any legal text-book, you cannot sit down and read it through. You pick your chapters of particular personal interest and delve here and there. The reader, professional or otherwise, will find Simon's style brisk, informative, and interesting. It has zest. Simon's experience with the legal profession and with the emerging field (or, if you like, with the art, science, or profession of public relations) has given him an admirable training for the preparation of a book such as this.

Even if you think "public relations" is a kind of elaborate confidence game, you will not be put off by Simon's presentation. He frankly quotes, for example, Carl Sandburg's phrase about Ivy Lee, the Rockefeller PR man. Sandburg was hardly the ideal objective observer, but he did speak for many silent critics of the public relations gambit when he called Lee a "paid liar."

There are excellent chapters here on defamation (always a thorny subject), the right of privacy, copyright (another briar-patch of the law) and a score of other topics. The value of a book like this is that often the practitioner involved doesn't know what his problems, his hurdles, his "sticking points" are. Like the Tibetan in Ogden Nash's verse: "Indeed the ignorant haven't even know what he don't got."

A book like this will tell him and will put the reader in a state of sensible apprehension that should send him inevitably to his lawyer. So Simon and his legal brethren will quite justifiably win—both ways. And a good thing too. For no matter how comprehensive the textbook, it cannot serve as the complete Pierian spring.

Morton Simon is to be congratulated on his synthesizing abilities, on his prose style, and on his urbanity of presentation. If Brown University helped in its education of the author, as one can hope it did, it earns felicitations too.

WILLIAM H. EDWARDS '19

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"My Echoing Song": Andrew Marvell's Poetry of Criticism. By Rosalie L. Colie. xvi + 316 pages. Princeton University Press. \$11.

Despite the mushrooming of scholarly interest in Marvell during the last few years (in the new bibliography by Dennis Donovan there are 31 entries under "An Horatian Ode" alone, 24 under "The Garden"), Marvell has rarely received the high level of criticism he obviously deserves.

Book-length studies of the poet have been few and, worse, inferior to the general level of seventeenth-century scholarship. With 1970 this situation has been corrected: three excellent critical studies have appeared, Ann Berthoff's *The Resolved Soul*, Donald's Friedman's *Marvell's Pastoral Art*, and Rosalie Colie's *"My Echoing Song."*

Miss Colie's central argument is, as her book's title suggests, that Marvell's poetry is a poetry of echoes, a poetry embodying, alluding to, exploring, and criticizing a wide range of literary and philosophical traditions; a poetry in which "we are given experiences in 'the various Light' of philosophical and literary contexts, pointed by variation, each variation qualifying the last and the next, all counterpointing and also grading into one another." Only in this way, she claims (and I would certainly agree with her), can we account for the fact that Marvell manages to do so much within such small scope.

There is, of course, a built-in danger to this kind of argument. Marvell's poetry no doubt is inclusive, allusive, and assimilative; but there are limits to what even Marvell wants to include. Inclusion means nothing without exclusion. Miss Colie, partly because of her thesis, perhaps partly because of her good nature, seems a bit too cavalier in her willingness to include almost any tradition her fellow scholars have suggested as relevant (I am thinking now especially of her discussion of "To His Coy Mistress" and "The Garden"). The lady finds it difficult to say "no."

But if she errs, it is on the side of the angels, by refusing—unlike so many of the article-writers before her—to reduce the poems to poetic translations of a single philosophical system, thereby allowing to emerge Marvell's multiplicity of perspectives, the refined critical sense, which distinguish him from the second-rate poems of his century.

Another and related point Miss Colie makes is that Marvell's poetry is a "poetry of criticism." By this she means that his poems are a critique of the themes and conventions of the very forms they employ, that, for example, "Marvell's chief reason for writing lyric poetry was an overriding interest in the problems of lyric poetry." This approach leads to some very fine observations on Marvell's love poems and his

carpe diem poems, also to a truly brilliant analysis of Marvell's portrayal of the complexity of judgment in "Upon Appleton House."

But Miss Colie's unrelenting insistence on Marvell's critical stance leads upon occasion to some rather strained and unpersuasive readings. Convinced, for example, that "The Mower Against Gardens" is a critique of pastoral, she paraphrases the Mower's protest against artifice to make it even more hyperbolic than it actually is, and so naturally she concludes that "Taken seriously, this Mower is insane."

As a result, the thrust of the poem is shifted from the Mower's criticism of the abuse of nature by civilized artifice to a criticism of the Mower himself. Similarly, in "The Nymph complaining," Miss Colie's desire to discover a critique of the speaker in order to emphasize Marvell's critical detachment from his subject leads her to shift the poem's emphasis from a criticism of a world barbarously indifferent to innocence to a criticism of the Nymph herself, whose "narrowness of vision" and egocentricity she finds Marvell "deploring."

It is, of course, the easiest thing in the world for a reviewer to seize upon certain poems he himself would read differently; it is easy, but risky, business, for by and large the readings Miss Colie offers us are the best in print, magnificently learned (from emblem books to magic lanterns to seventeenth-century genre painting), always lucid and sensitive. It would be no exaggeration to say that this book, not only for what it says about Marvell but also for what it reveals about seventeenth-century poetics, is one of the most important and valuable books in its field. It is also, to my mind, the best study devoted to a single-seventeenth-century poet that we have.

PATRICK CULLEN, Ph.D. '67

Miss Colie is Nancy Duke Lewis university professor of English and comparative literature at Brown, Patrick Cullen is a member of the English department at Richmond College, CUNY, and author of Spenser, Marvell, and Renaissance Pastoral, to be published by Harvard University Press.

The sports scene

Football drop-outs: An old problem getting worse

Back in the 1930's—in the era of the hip flasks, raccoon coats, F.D.R. and the W.P.A.—the college set used to sit in the fraternity house and sing, "You Gotta Be A Football Hero to Get Along With A Beautiful Girl."

The tune has changed. Not only is it not necessary to be a football hero to get along with the beautiful girls, it actually may prove to be a disadvantage.

For this is the era of the anti-hero. It's also the era when there is sometimes more scrimmaging in the dean's office than on the football field. If a coach tried to pull the old "Win one for the Gipper" routine in the scintillating 70's, his players would probably reply: "Get serious."

For years, football coaches have been exhorting their players to think about football in the off-season. Today, many of them are doing just that, but frequently their thoughts center on the relevance of the game—any game—in these troubled times.

Clear and simple, there is a change in the attitude of the student body toward athletics and a similar change on the part of some athletes toward football. From the coaches point of view, it is troubling that some young men who were actively recruited to help the football program find other interests and fall by the wayside.

The irony of it all is that the Ivy League—those eight venerable institutions that helped give birth to the game of football 100 years ago—apparently is not immune from the current dropout problem. Although stressing that the degree of the problem differs from campus to campus, the eight coaches admit that the Ivies have something to worry about.

Ivy coaches talk about the climate on the campus. The atmosphere is nowhere as friendly toward athletics as it once was.

It wasn't too long ago when being the captain of the college football team was just as important as being president of the class. Today, instead of getting the added lift of a super identity, the captain is more likely to be referred to as a jock. Granted, this sort of climate may be in greater evidence at the have-nots of the league—Brown, Columbia, Cornell, and Penn. But even Dartmouth, that bastion of manhood nestled in the hills of Hanover, and the Big 3—Harvard, Yale, and Princeton—are beginning to detect a shift in student attitude toward athletics.

The war in Asia and the social problems in America are the subjects of student concern on most Ivy League campuses. In the fall of 1968, Frank Champi quarterbacked undefeated Harvard to a share of the Ivy title. The following summer he spent his time teaching English to prisoners, and shortly after the 1969 season started he suddenly announced that football no longer meant that much to him. Champi left the squad and Harvard had its first losing season in 11 years.

"It wasn't Champi's physical loss that hurt the team," one Harvard official said. "We could replace him on the field. But when he quit and questioned the relevance of football, he got the whole squad thinking. It was the team's frame of mind that hurt us last year as much as anything else."

At Brown, Coach Len Jardine has come out strongly for spring practice as a means of holding the football players together. The Bruin coach expected to have a winner in Providence this year, the result of a strenuous rebuilding program. And he would be a lot closer to the top of the league if he had the eight or nine starters who, for one reason or another, are no longer with the squad.

"The campus situation at Brown and some other Ivy schools is not really conducive to a winning athletic program," Jardine says. "There is something wrong when you bring in a good kid—a winner—and the campus situation turns him off."

"There is a nine-month span between the time football ends and the start of a new season. During this time the athlete is subject to all the distractions of the campus, including today's anti-football, anti-athletic atmosphere. Spring practice, if only for a couple of weeks, would be a bridge between the seasons, a means for the coaches to stay a bit closer to their players."

Jardine isn't alone in his concern for the 1970 campus climate. Earlier this fall, Columbia crew coach Bill Stowe resigned after three years of trying to revitalize crew on the Hudson. Columnist Robert Lipsyte gave a brutally frank report on why Stowe quit. Writing in the Oct. 4 *New York Times* he said:

"He (Stowe) held his job until last month. Then, walking across a campus of beards and radicals—he 'just got sick.' The only thing that might have cured him was a heavy turnout for crew, but only 20 freshmen candidates appeared for 18 places. The year before there had been 50 candidates, the year before that 70. He knew from experience that more than half of the 20 would drift away. Some would be diverted by girls in the dorm, or political causes, or dope, while others would decide that crew was not 'germane.' Many coaches, he said, at Columbia and throughout the country are 'just going through the motions, hanging onto jobs they no longer enjoy in situations they no longer control.'"

In addition to the part the campus climate plays in the dropout problem, some Ivy coaches are concerned about the scholarship program embraced by the members of the Ancient Eight since the formal formation of the league in 1956. There is no such thing as an athletic scholarship in the Ivy League. All aid is based strictly on financial need and academic ability. The coach has little or no hold over the student-athlete, as he is known among the Ivy set. The scholarship package received by a hotly-recruited athlete remains the same for four years, even if the boy decides somewhere along the way that he no longer is attracted to the head-knocking of football.

And in these times an increasing number of the athletes coaches and alumni expected would play a vital role in the football program while in college are deserting the game, some as early as the first week of freshman practice.

Columbia's Frank Navarro would like to see the Ivy League go to a straight athletic scholarship program for football. "This would be a leveler," he says, "and at the same time would stop the kids from playing games with us. But I don't expect to see the athletic scholarship here in my time. Right now 'athletic scholarship' is a dirty term in the Ivy League."

Jardine of Brown is equally blunt. "I feel that in the Ivy League we have the right idea about scholarships. Ideally they should be based on academic ability and the financial need of the family. Realistically, I'm not sure that in some cases this program isn't breaking down character, fostering hypocrisy. Frankly, some high school seniors are using us to get them into prestige colleges when they have little or no intention of playing football."

John Yovicsin, Harvard's veteran coach, puts his finger on another reason for

today's rash of dropouts—the impatience of youth. “Too many young players want instant success on the football field,” he says. “They don’t want to serve their apprenticeship, to wait the two or maybe three years it takes to make the first team. At Harvard we lose boys with good long-range potential, boys who won’t stick it out. The lure of campus life is just too strong.”

Even dear old dad has to share in the blame, according to Coach Navarro. He feels that many fathers who got a vicarious pleasure out of watching their sons play midget league and high school football push them into playing the college game. Frequently the boy will find out that he simply doesn’t have the skills to be a successful player at the college level—and so he drops off the team.

Bob Odell, hard-driving coach at Penn, says that the father syndrome can work both ways. “One of my players who was a regular last year came to me the week after we beat Brown. He was upset because he hadn’t played in that game and he told me he was turning in his equipment. He also told me his father strongly supported him in his decision. A few days later the boy rejoined the team.”

With dropouts becoming a greater factor in the Ivy League, numbers have become more important than ever before. The Big 3 and Dartmouth seldom have any trouble bringing in large freshman squads, the former because they are the so-called prestige schools and the latter because of its strong alumni organization and winning tradition. At one end of the spectrum, Harvard worries because the freshman turnout is down from 130 to 98. Meanwhile, Brown operates with only 42 freshmen. It’s not surprising that the Big 3 and Dartmouth have 19 Ivy titles between them while the rest of the league has two.

The have-nots know that numbers is one of the answers to the coaching problems of the 70’s. But they say that they can’t afford numbers. Jardine calls this the competition gap. Navarro says that if something isn’t done to level the competition in the Ivy League, the Big 3 and Dartmouth will be running some of the have-nots out of the league. Odell predicts that if things don’t get better soon the dropout problem may reach the coaching level. J. B.

Brown Coach Len Jardine (right) has definite feelings about the drop-out problem. So do other Ivy League coaches, whose views follow on succeeding pages.

LEN JARDINE, BROWN:

‘The problem has cost us depth, front-line players’

“Our dropout problem in the last three years has cost us depth, as well as a number of front-line players. Perhaps our biggest problem at Brown is that we have not been a winner. A losing tradition is difficult to shake, and it frequently compounds itself. The athletes today who are inclined to question the worth of athletics in our society have more soul-searching to do at Brown because football doesn’t mean nearly as much on the campus as it once did.

“We’ve always had dropouts from athletics, but today all colleges are losing more of the blue-chip athletes. This is what frustrates me. In a sense these players have taken from football and not given in return.

“Football was perhaps the main reason they are at a particular college. Also, the staff spends many hours working with these key players, bringing them along to the point where they can really help the football program. And, bang! Either in their junior or senior years they quit.

“By our standards as coaches, these young men have at least a moral obligation to the college or to the staff that recruited them. But many of the players feel no obligation. Maybe this is the generation gap at work.

“We certainly do have a competition gap within the Ivy League. And there’s no change in sight. I don’t blame the Big 3 and

Dartmouth for their success. But some serious study is in order at the other schools to find legitimate ways to close this competition gap.

“Many times in my first two years I had to put a team on the field that was totally prepared for the game in all the basic fundamentals we could give them but a team that was not physically able to compete. A number of times the Brown players were humiliated. When you’re a coach and you see this happen, it hurts inside because you know that this wasn’t the concept on which the Ivy League was founded in 1956.

“There’s another factor to this lack of balance. The few blue chip players you do have get frustrated. They look around and say, ‘It’s just me and a few other guys out here.’ And this makes it easier for them to fall by the wayside.

“I don’t have an answer to the problem. If I were coaching at Yale, Dartmouth or Princeton, maybe I’d take a hard-line approach. I’d put it on the line to the boys before they were accepted, ask them if they had a serious interest in playing football at Brown. But the have-nots of the league can’t do this. We’re not in the driver’s seat. When you’re scratching like we are in the recruiting game it’s hard to interject this sort of negative approach.”



Michael Boyer

BOB ODELL, PENN:

'I wonder how many will be around next year'

"The dropout problem exists across the country, but, because of our scholarship policies within the Ivy League, we have more than our share of these problems. Each fall now I look at the freshman team and think, well, we have some pretty good material there. But then I wonder how many of the players will still be around the next year.

"This is a common problem today with all youngsters. In an affluent society, many boys have too much given to them early in life without working for it. This is bound to affect a boy's sense of values.

"I try to get across to my players that it's easy to quit when the going gets tough—nobody at the fraternity house cares anymore. But I tell them that they won't be able to go through life the same way, quitting jobs and backing down from unpleasant situations. Life's not like that. Sooner or later they will have to stand up and be counted.

"On the Ivy League campuses the football player isn't the big hero anymore. Football has always required a lot of hard work. It's seldom fun, except on Saturday afternoons. A kid trying to work hard and make the team is subjected to many outside pressures. The result is that many boys start to wonder whether it's worth the effort.

"I don't know what one does about this dropout situation. Maybe you try to get a moral commitment from the boy before he comes. But you can't hold him to it. I wrote a letter last summer to the entire squad telling them what I expected of them and saying that if they really didn't want to play under these terms not to come back. I had one kid who reported in, drew his equipment, had a couple of meals with the team, and quit that night. Maybe he didn't like our food.

"Even the methods of coaching and handling players have to be modified somewhat. Boys don't have the blind obedience that they once had. They work as hard and they hit as hard—but they want to know why. At Penn I've formed a captain's committee, including the captain, three seniors, two juniors, and one sophomore. They handle many of the problems that come up daily. The captain's committee handled the hair problem. They ruled that it shouldn't hang out of the helmet. Things like this give the players more of a say in the game—but still we lose them.

"Things go in cycles, and we're at the height of this dropout problem right now.



Penn's Bob Odell: Maybe you get a moral commitment.

But I can tell you this. If the trend continues it's going to drive a lot of people right out of the coaching business. I love kids and have enjoyed working with them for many years. But recently I find that I don't enjoy coaching any more. At least not like I should. And this worries me."

JOHN YOVICSIN, HARVARD:

'Boys today have less patience with the game'

"So far, the dropout problem hasn't hit us in the critical areas—boys who would be starters. But a few years ago we began to lose some players from our JV program. Boys today have less patience with the game. They are reluctant to wait the two or three years it takes to make the first team. In the past I've had kids who didn't start until their senior year. Some with that same ability won't stick it out that long.

"We are feeling this trend in two other ways. Normally we have 125 to 130 out for freshman football. This fall we have a squad of only 98, with no more than 60 showing up for any given practice session. We also had three outstanding varsity players who quit the team for periods of from four days to two weeks early in the fall. Each had to work out in his mind the question of whether or not he could afford to play football today with the mess the world is in. All three eventually returned.

"We make a special effort to hold the boys who came here with good football backgrounds. For one thing, we do a little

more with our JV program than most Ivy schools. We call it a Varsity B program and we play as many games as our administration and Ivy regulations will allow. We make it clear that Varsity B ball is a stepping stone to the varsity.

"We also recruit on the campus. Every fall we have some highly sought after youngsters who, for one reason or another, don't go out for freshman football. We assign freshman coaches to these boys right away. Later, the varsity coaches, the captain, and other key upper-classmen also talk with them, trying to get them into our winter weight program and making an effort to sell them on playing varsity football at Harvard. We want to make sure that every undergraduate who can help our football program is out there with us. And this campus recruiting has proved very helpful.

"We know that today's kids are involved in much more self-evaluation than in the past. They wonder if the time and effort spent playing football could be better spent somewhere else. This can work two ways. Those less strongly motivated will quit. Those that go through the self-evaluation process and remain are more mature and more dedicated than ever before."

JACK MUSICK, CORNELL:

'We tell them football is important here'

"When I was at Dartmouth, Coach Blackman and I would often talk about the good kids walking around the campus who could be helping the football program. We have some of that here at Cornell. But for a variety of reasons we haven't seen too much of the large-scale dropouts to date.

"For one thing, we have a group of kids who feel that the potential is there to win an Ivy League championship, if not this year then next. The players have had a whiff of it and they are hungry. Cornell and Brown are the only two colleges without an Ivy football title since the formation of the league in 1956, and so it really means something to the squad to be this close.

"Another thing is that we are frank with the boys we talk to. We try to get across to them the feeling that playing football at Cornell is something special. We let them know that we are prepared to give them our time and we hope that they are equally prepared to give us theirs.

"We make no bones about telling them that football is important at Cornell. In turn, we think it is only fair to ask the boy to give us an honest expression of exactly what college football means to him. If the boy doesn't express a solid interest, then we look elsewhere.

"Football is a sport that requires hard work. And if a kid really isn't committed he's not going to stick it out today, not with all the other avenues of interest open to him. So, a thorough checking out of the boys in advance is important, because there is absolutely no legal obligation for him to play once he is on the campus. It has to be a gentlemen's agreement right from the start.

"As you sit in the plane or on a bus during road trips the last few years and listen to the players talk, you understand that many of them have a sense of commitment to world affairs, more so than a decade ago. This is good. The world is different, the times are different, and coaches change too. As a result, maybe the coaching methods we use in dealing with this generation are not exactly the methods we used in the past.

"None of these changes bother me very much because I think the basic objectives in the game of football are the same. No matter what you do in life you have to coordinate your activities to be successful. That's still the rule of thumb for the college kids who are sticking with the game of football in these mixed-up times. I think they'll be better men for it."



John Yovicsin: 'We feel the trend.'

FRANK NAVARRO, COLUMBIA:

'Not all Ivy schools have the problem'

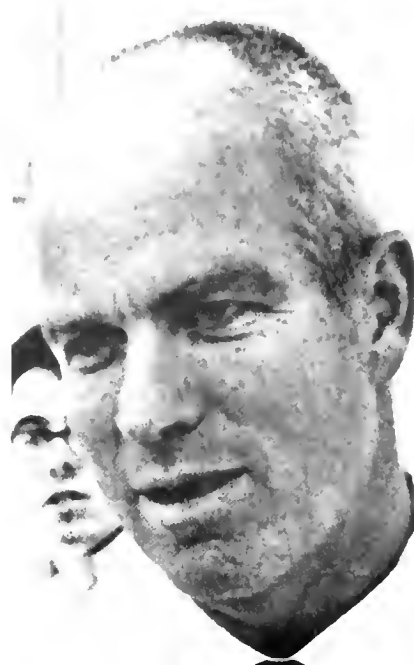
"The problem of dropouts in college football has been going on for some time—perhaps 10 or 12 years. I first noticed it when I was at Williams. There are at least three or four reasons why the situation is getting worse.

"First, football is very big today among young boys. They have midget leagues, high school football is ballyhooed out of proportion, and the pro games on Sundays have helped popularize football. As a result, many boys play the game who shouldn't be playing it. They do fairly well in high school, are over-rated by college coaches, highly recruited, and brought into college.

"At the college level, many don't do well. When they sense that they don't have it for college football, they quit and go looking for something else at which they can excel.

"An important factor is the attitude toward the athlete shared by many undergraduates. If a kid is playing third string end as a sophomore and back at the fraternity house he is constantly being bombarded with questions as to why he is still out there batting his head against a wall, well, it's just got to be easier for that kid to quit when he gets tired and discouraged or has inner doubts of his own.

"A third major problem in the Ivy League has to do with our scholarship program. We have no athletic scholarships so we tell the boy that his financial needs will



Jack Musick: 'We think we can win.'

be taken care of because he is a scholar. So the boy feels that his obligation is not to the coach who recruited him; it's to the school.

"Maybe this boy gets the so-called package: \$1,000 scholarship, \$500 loan, and \$500 job. But nobody can live within his budget today, and that includes college kids. The first thing he knows he is struggling to make ends meet. The college job takes care of his meals but he needs another job to take care of his social life. Now, remember, this kid feels he has no real obligation to football. And now football is getting in the way. It's like a third job. So, sometimes he quits football.

"I don't see any real solution ahead for the Ivy League have-nots. Everybody has to have the problem before there is a solution. And not all the Ivy schools have dropouts. Dartmouth brings in 125 freshmen and ends up with 80. They have lost 45 men from the original 125—but with 80 left they aren't in trouble. Harvard takes two buses to its freshman road games. The Big 3 and Dartmouth really aren't hurting because of numbers. But the have-nots can't afford the numbers.

"It would be ideal if each college in the Ivy League had 25 straight athletic scholarships. This would be a leveler. But true athletic scholarships are dirty words among the Ivies. I do know this. If something isn't done pretty soon the Big 4 will be driving some other teams out of the league."

BOB BLACKMAN, DARTMOUTH:

'Every college in the country has the problem'

"Dartmouth has had its dropout problems over the years. Occasionally some of the coaches will be sitting on the porch at the Hanover Inn and see a boy walking across the Green we know could help our program. But we haven't really lost many top-line players. We've been lucky in getting numbers and so maybe our dropouts aren't as apparent as they are at some other Ivy schools. But this dropout situation is a problem at every college in the country, and people who say it isn't are just kidding themselves.

"You have to pay the price if you want to play a contact sport. You'll always have players who'll question whether the benefits are worth the price. Maybe it's worse today than in the past. Too many players want instant success.

"Once upon a time a sophomore would assume that, with time and effort, he would work his way up to the top team. With some kids today, if it looks as though they aren't going to start by the middle of their sophomore year, they are ready to pack it in. I'm talking about men who would probably be regulars as juniors or seniors if they stuck it out.

"We recognize that kids do quit—some are inclined to quit a bit sooner today than in the past—and we try to do a few things to compensate for this situation. We try to make the practice sessions as interesting as possible for the players. We change things around and don't fall into the pattern of blocking drills at 3:30 each day, passing drills at 4 o'clock.

"We also make sure that every man has an opportunity to participate at each practice. We may be getting ready for a big game with Princeton or Yale, but every member of the varsity is going to have his turn on offense or defense in the daily drills. We know that many of these men won't get into the game; maybe some of this is a waste of time. But if you don't let the players participate during the week, if you don't let them feel a part of things, you're going to lose a lot more of them to other campus activities where they can be a part of things.

"Our coaching philosophy changes with the times. We let the players know that it is important for them to understand why they are doing things. But we make it clear that there just isn't time to stop practice and discuss every little point. Instead, we keep our door open to the players each day after practice."



Robert Reichley

Bob Blackman: Lucky in getting larger numbers of players

CARMEN COZZA, YALE:

'We have 11 blue chip freshmen who won't report'

"So far, at least at the varsity level, we haven't been bothered by the dropout problem. This year's varsity is as clean-cut a group as I've ever had. But I am concerned about the freshman group. There we have 11 blue chip players—boys we really wanted to help our football program—who have decided not to report for football. We're hoping that this doesn't indicate the start of a trend.

"I want to believe that three consecutive Ivy League championships have something to do with the fact that we haven't been hit with the dropout problem. Winning is contagious. So is losing, in a negative sense.

"I know that some schools are being hit hard with dropouts, and not just the Ivy League. There has been a change of values throughout the country. There are so many different things to do on campus. At one time the student body wanted to associate with the athletes. Undergraduates could identify with them. Supporting the teams was the "in" thing to do. This is not so much the case today. Now the "in" thing is to be different and to play down such things as athletics, where self-discipline or imposed discipline is required.

"Despite the changing times, I don't

believe in gimmicks for dealing with my players. I've fallen into a set pattern since I started coaching. I treat all my players as men. I'm honest with them. I want them to believe that I have their best interests at heart. I make sure that they understand that with me they come first.

"Football is still a game that can give a player a sense of values that will stay with him the rest of his life. Other sports do this too. But football has its ups and downs. It's a tough game. Your nose is in the mud; you go back to your room dog tired and sore all over. The next day you're back to practice again.

"One player can have a million dollars in his pocket and the guy fighting him for a position can be right out of the slums, but the best man is going to win the starting job. At its best, football can teach that anything of value is worth working for. When you graduate, you don't just walk over the fellow in the next office to get ahead. You have to work for it.

"I really feel for these kids today at Yale and elsewhere who need the self-discipline, self-sacrifice that they can get from athletics, and who don't get it. I see



Carmen Cozza: Three titles help.



Frank Navarro: Ballyhoo too early.



Jake McCandless: Greater commitment.

kids drop out from athletics, become long-hairs, go on drugs, and eventually tear their bodies apart. Many of these kids are looking for the easy way out. There is no easy way out."

JAKE McCANDLESS, PRINCETON:

'If there are too many, maybe it's your program'

"At Princeton, the dropout problem doesn't exist. We have a greater commitment from our players this fall than we have ever had before. They know that they are out for football strictly because they love the game.

"Oh, we have some dropouts occasionally, but they seldom are the top-line players. And we have kids on our squad who are sensitive to the problems of the world and who take part in many other campus activities. The last two years the squads included the senior class presidents.

"A winning tradition may help us a bit. Maybe if we had been losing over the last decade it might be tough for us to come back. But if a school has a dropout problem, you can't blame today's youth or society. No, you have to take a long, hard look at

your football program. You have cop-outs in business, industry, athletics, in every field of endeavor. But if you have too many of them at one time on your football team—well, it just might be that your program is wrong.

"When we recruit, we make a special effort to concentrate in the areas of the country that produce good football players and people who care. Some years ago we attempted to do a survey on what makes a kid better than average at football, or any other sport. We took a total of 60 names of key kids who played for us between 1957 and 1967. Then we split up our staff. One coach checked on size, another checked on where these 60 outstanding boys came from, while still another checked the brand of football he had played in high school.

"We were looking for a thread, one thing that would tell us how to improve our recruiting. And you know what we found? Nothing. Some of the good ones were 5-4 while others were 6-7; some came from Pittsburgh and some from Oshkosh; some had played T-formation football and others had experience in the single-wing.

"Then we all sat down with the coaches who had recruited these 60 kids. Pretty

soon we came up with the key to it all. We found that 60 out of 60—not 59 out of 60—had families who cared about their sons. The families drove up from Houston for a game or flew in from the Coast. These boys, without exception, came from tightly-knit families. They were home-grown boys, ones who respected their families and who wanted to produce for them at college, both in the classroom and on the athletic field. It was important to them what their families thought. These are the kids that will make your athletic program go."

□ "I don't think an athlete will buy this business that they'll do something just because you have 'Coach' in front of your name. Football is a product of a culture and it's got to adapt to society; society isn't going to adapt to football. You can't talk to athletes like you once could. You can't sit on 'em. They're exposed to many things. They're too smart, too aware. If they're not convinced self-discipline is for their own good, they're not going to perform like you want them to."—Penn State Coach Joe Paterno '50.

After URI, the Ivies proved tougher

There was a sense of excitement in the stands and in the press box when Brown played host to the University of Rhode Island in its opener.

Hopes are always high for opening games. The slate has been wiped clean. There is a chance for a new start. In 1970 there was this—plus the return to football of Gary Bonner, the highly regarded runner from the 5-1 freshman team in 1968.

Bonner dropped out of college at the end of his freshman year and was making his varsity debut against URI; he made his presence felt immediately. Bonner took the opening kickoff and sprinted 42 yards down the sideline to the Ram 42, coming within one block of going all the way.

Late in the first half, Bonner gave the Brown crowd what it wanted. He broke loose off tackle, shook off a pair of defenders, and outraced a third to complete a 56-yard touchdown romp.

This score gave Brown a 21-7 lead over the Rams, Co-Captain Gerry Hart, the hard-working fullback having scored twice on short blasts. The second touchdown, the one that broke a 7-7 tie, was set up when quarterback Bob Flanders tossed a short pass to junior wingback Kurt Franke, who turned it into a 67-yard play carrying to the URI 10. This was the third longest pass play in Brown history.

Flanders, making his debut at quarterback after two years at halfback, completed six of 12 passes for 124 yards. Bonner carried 16 times and picked up 103 yards.

Brown's defense had its problems, allowing 376 yards in total offense and 25 first downs to the Rams. But, all in all, it was a reasonably good beginning and hopes were still high.

The next week the tables were turned. Brown this time won the battle of statistics but lost a 17-9 game to Penn. Most of the fans left Brown Stadium completely frustrated. It was that kind of game.

For example: Late in the game with the Quakers leading, 17-9, and the Bruins needing a touchdown and a two-point conversion to tie, Coach Len Jardine's men marched down the field and had first and goal to go from the eight. They didn't score.

On the first play from scrimmage after that, Penn fumbled and Brown had first and goal from the nine. There was 1:17 left to play. Again the Bruins failed to score.

There was small satisfaction to know that Brown had led Penn in first downs, 20-12, yards gained rushing, 215-178, and in passing, 95-75. It also was of small solace to know that Penn had managed to cross

midfield under its own power only twice in the 60 minutes of play.

One of Penn's drives came in the first period and resulted in a touchdown. A second period field goal made it 10-6 at the half, Brown having scored on a seven-yard sprint-out by Flanders, after the running of Hart and junior Tom Spotts had set up the score.

In the third period Brown dominated the play, driving 66 yards to the Penn 11 before giving up the ball. A few minutes later the complexion of the game changed when safety man Jim Rianoshek fumbled a punt and Penn recovered at the Brown 18. The visitors scored in seven plays making it 17-6.

Brown's final points came on a 37-yard field goal by sophomore Tyler Chase early in the final period after still another Brown drive had been halted. The key to Brown's resurgence in the final period was Chip Regine, who set a freshman pass receiving record a year ago. Entering the game for the first time midway through the final period he made four good catches, helping to set up Brown's final two chances. He is the son of former Brown football captain, Lou Regine '48.

Hart was Brown's leading rusher with 84 yards in 15 attempts. Bonner had 79 yards in 18 carries, including a 23-yard gallop. But it was evident in this game that the Ivy teams were going to be keying on

Bonner, giving him special attention wherever he went.

At Yale Bowl the story was written in Brown mistakes. Four interceptions, a fumble recovery, and a pair of key penalties gave the strong Bulldogs sufficient impetus for a 28-0 victory.

Going into the game, Yale was one of the top teams in the nation in defense against the rush. Twice in the first period the Bruins took the fight to the Elis, marching deep into Yale territory before giving up the ball.

But the rest of the game was all Yale. Brown was unable to move the ball across midfield or register another first down until the fourth period. The rush of the Yale line held Hart to 39 yards rushing and Bonner 35. And Flanders wasn't able to open up the defense with his passing, hitting on only three of 16 passes, two of them to Regine for 44 yards.

The Bruins entered the game minus the services of left halfback Tom Spotts and suffered another blow when Steve Bennett, the outstanding junior linebacker, suffered a shoulder separation.

The next week, at Hanover, Bob Blackman showed that the quality of mercy is not lost among football coaches. As coach of perhaps the East's number one team, Blackman used his second teams throughout the entire second and fourth quarters, and still won 42-14.

When the season began, Bob Flanders sought the quarterback job, won it, and piloted the Bruins through the first five games. Flanders ran well, but the Bruin passing failed and Coach Jardine switched to senior Bob Zink as a starter against Princeton. Zink had appeared against Colgate when Flanders was injured and directed Brown to its only score in that game.



Michael Boyer

The Indians had 21 points on the scoreboard before the first period was over, and almost made it 27. Again, Brown mistakes hurt, with the Indians turning a fumble, intercepted pass, and poor punt into three quick scores.

Statistics are about the only encouraging aspect of the Dartmouth game. Hart gained 122 yards in 15 carries (8.1). As a team, Brown picked up 239 yards. However, the passing game was held to 22 yards on three completions in 15 attempts.

Brown's two touchdowns came on a five-yard run by Flanders and a six-yard dash by junior quarterback Bob Zink. Tyler Chase added both conversions.

As one man said walking out of Memorial Field, "This was the worse mismatch since Landon tangled with Roosevelt."

Coach Jack George's freshman team dropped its first two games, losing to Yale, 9-6, and to Dartmouth, 35-14.

In soccer, something unexpected happened

After winning the Ivy League soccer championship six straight years, Coach Cliff Stevenson's men dropped down a notch last fall, finishing second in the league and 9-4-2 overall.

Actually, 1969 wasn't that bad a season. The Bruins made the NCAA's, defeating

The Brown defense, thin at the start of the year because of losses of personnel and injuries, had its good days and bad ones—but most of them were respectable in the opening five games considering the pressure it was under. Here, Steve Bennett (No. 50) makes a key stop against Penn. A game later, Bennett was out with a separated shoulder.



Bridgeport, 2-1, before being eliminated by Harvard, a team that eventually went to the national finals.

But Stevenson wasn't satisfied. His 1969 club had trouble putting together a strong scoring punch and the defense was shaky at times. Most of all, the team lacked the aggressive approach that has become a Stevenson trademark.

Meanwhile, last year's Cubs were 8-1-1 and substantial help was expected at the varsity level, especially up front. Hopes were high for the 1970 season, and the meeting with Harvard at Cambridge on Nov. 14 shaped up as the battle for the Ivy title—if nothing unexpected happened to Brown along the way.

Unfortunately, something unexpected did happen to the Bruins on their way through the early part of the schedule. There was a 1-1 tie with a good Penn team and a surprise 1-0 loss to a not-so-good Dartmouth eleven. Suddenly, Brown's role in the Nov. 14 meeting with Harvard was that of spoiler, not contender.

Brown shot down Rhode Island, 3-0, and Boston University, 1-0 in its first two outings. After the 1-1 tie with Penn, a team Brown hasn't beaten since 1967, the Bears came bouncing back to whip Yale, 6-1, and defeat a fine Springfield team, 3-1. Going into the game Springfield was rated third in New England behind Harvard and Brown.

"Naturally I'm disappointed that we

were burned twice so early in the season," Stevenson says. "Our defense has been exceptionally strong, but a lack of experience up front may account for some of our offensive problems. We've been controlling the ball beautifully and outshooting our opponents, but we just haven't been putting the ball in the cage often enough."

With the exception of junior Brookes Morin at left inside, Brown's five-man front consists entirely of sophomores. Rudy Zeller and George Kapner are at the wings, Dick Lay at center forward, and Jeff Fry at right inside. The second set of insides includes sophomore Rich McEvoy and senior Lee Thompson, while second-year man John Mindnich is a reserve wing.

Stevenson says that this line has potential, but he's frank to admit that the sophomores may need a bit of seasoning. The Bruin coach feels that Lay, a Rhode Island boy who looked good in the early going, has the ability to become the type of center forward Brown has been looking for since the graduation of Mike DeTorra '67.

Led by Co-Capt. Joe Savarese, the play of Brown's wing halves was excellent through the first half of the season. But here again sophomores played a leading role, with Savarese joined by Bob Gorgone and Andy Kislevitz, along with senior Dave Thurston.

The strength of this year's Brown team is in the backfield. With junior Jim Ohaus at center half, flanked at fullback by fellow juniors Chip Young and either John Fauver or Carl Schrick, and with Co-Capt. John Sanzo in the goal, the Bruins limited the opposition to four goals in the first six games, one goal coming on a penalty kick.

"Last year as a sophomore Young played center halfback and made first team All-Ivy," Stevenson says. "But this fall Ohaus, who was hurt most of the 1969 season, beat out Young and forced me to switch him to fullback. Both backs have the potential to become All-Americans. And this is the kind of depth we so seldom have at Brown."

Stevenson is a competitor. As such, he wasn't tossing in an early sponge. But he acknowledged that unless someone else in the league upsets Harvard, it would have to be a case of wait until next year as far as Brown was concerned.

Stevenson's thoughts about next year are not unpleasant. At that time his present sophomores will be well seasoned and he expects to have some strong candidates up from this year's freshman club. Through the first four games the Cubs were undefeated and had outscored the opposition, 15-4.

"Offensively we have more speed on

the freshman team than we have had in some time," Stevenson says. "The goalie could be an All-Ivy prospect in a few years. This could be one of the best freshman teams we've had at Brown."

As he talked, Stevenson's glance came to rest on the large wall calendar in his office. The month was November and there was Saturday the 14th circled in red. The Bruin coach sat there, rubbed his chin, and slowly shook his head.

"Soccer's a funny game. Maybe somebody will knock off Harvard."

The sponge still hadn't been thrown. The next time out, Brown ended Army's six-game unbeaten streak and regained its standing among the Northeast's top soccer teams.

Ivan observes 25th but it may be grim

This year's cross country team probably won't give Coach Ivan Fuqua much to celebrate as he observes his silver anniversary at Brown.

Between 1955 and 1967, the Bruin harriers had 13 straight winning seasons and an accumulative record of 66-20-1. The pickings have been rather thin the last two years—both losing campaigns—and the talent just isn't there this fall to justify thoughts of a comeback.

As one track buff said, "Ivan may have to console himself by thinking back on the four New England championships his cross country teams have won and the outstanding distance men he has coached."

The varsity bowed to Yale at New Haven in the opening meet, 25-35, and then was routed by a fine Harvard team at the Butler course, 15-50.

Junior Bob Enright and sophomore Larry McMahon were Brown's leading runners in these meets. Enright, who was cross country and track captain at Pearl River High, Pearl River, N.Y., finished first against Yale and was Brown's first runner across in ninth place in the race against the Crimson.

McMahon was second at Yale and 10th against Harvard. He's from John Burroughs School in St. Louis, Mo., where he was captain of cross country and track, president of the student body, and first in the states' one-mile run.

Other men who finished well in the Yale and Harvard meets included sophomore John Davey of Cranston, R.I., senior Joe Pluta of Trenton, N.J., and sophomore Mark Lacedonia of East Longmeadow, Mass.

On the freshman front, Brown lost to Yale, 15-49 and to Harvard 22-35.

Frank Hanley, a Providence boy who attended Classical High, is one of the most

impressive freshmen runners. A year ago he was state mile champ with a time of 4:21. He finished a strong third against Harvard.

Other promising Cub runners include Brian McHale, Dick Tarbox, and Don Tecklenburg. Tarbox was Massachusetts half-mile champion with a time of 1:55.3, while Tecklenburg, of Cincinnati, was district champion there.

Sports shorts

Curt Bennett, captain and high scorer on last year's Brown hockey team, has been signed by the St. Louis Blues of the National Hockey League. The Blues were impressed with his early-season performance with their farm club at Kansas City, where Bennett had 19 points in the first seven games. He was also 3-0 in the fist-fight league, being helped in the rough and tumble by the karate lessons he took last summer in Canada. Looking to the future, Bennett hopes to become a lawyer, and the Blues have offered to finance courses for him in the off-season.

When Colorado shocked Penn State, 41-13, in a nationally televised game early this fall, they stopped the longest major college football winning streak in the country. Penn State, coached by Joe Paterno '50, had won 23 consecutive games and hadn't been defeated in 31 games.

Paterno took the defeat philosophically. "What can I say? We were outcoached, outplayed, outhit, and outscored. It's as simple as that. But this is not the end of the world. It's not the end of the world when you get your ears pinned back."

Four Ivy League schools were at the top of the list when the leading winners in college football were published this fall. Yale was first with 634 victories, followed by Princeton (598), Penn (578), and Harvard (577). Also in the top 25 were Dartmouth, in ninth place with 464 victories, and Cornell, in 16th place with 441. Of the Ivies, only Brown and Columbia were not included. The Bruins, with 382 victories, were 23 short of making the list.

Brown's overall record, 1878 to 1969, shows 382 victories, 346 defeats, and 34 ties for a .525 percentage. The Bears have outscored their opponents 10,992 to 9,498. However, there has been a definite drought over the past 11 seasons, during which Brown was 23-71-4.

Joe McMullen '46 resigned Sept. 29 as head football coach at San Jose State College for health reasons. The former Bruin lineman and coach came to San Jose State late in 1968 after five years as an assistant coach at Penn State. According to most reports, McMullen was not under pressure and his team was considered to have done well in holding powerful Stanford to a 34-3 score.

Fall Scoreboard

Football

(Sept. 26-Nov. 17)

Varsity (1-6)

Brown 21, Rhode Island 14
Penn 17, Brown 9
Yale 28, Brown 0
Dartmouth 42, Brown 14
Colgate 10, Brown 6
Princeton 45, Brown 14
Cornell 35, Brown 21

Freshman (2-2)

Yale 9, Brown 6
Dartmouth 35, Brown 14
Brown 21, Holy Cross 0
Brown 20, URI 6

Soccer

Varsity (9-1-1)

Brown 3, Rhode Island 0
Brown 1, Boston Univ. 0
Brown 1, Penn 1
Brown 6, Yale 1
Brown 3, Springfield 1
Dartmouth 1, Brown 0
Brown 2, UConn 1
Brown 2, Army 0
Brown 2, Trinity 1
Brown 3, Princeton 1
Brown 2, Cornell 1

Freshman (8-0-2)

Brown 7, M.I.T. 0
Brown 3, Yale 1
Brown 3, Brown JV 2
Brown 2, Dartmouth 1
Brown 2, UConn 1
Brown 3, Jayvees 3
Brown 7, Boston U. 2
Brown 1, Yale 1
Brown 3, Springfield 1
Brown 4, Coast Guard 0

Cross Country

Varsity (1-6)

Yale 25, Brown 35
Harvard 15, Brown 50
Dartmouth 17, Brown 41
Providence 19, Brown 57,
URI 62
Lafayette 16, Fordham 19,
Brown 45

Freshman (1-5)

Yale 15, Brown 49
Harvard 22, Brown 35
Dartmouth 19, Brown 41
Brown 19, Providence 36
Fordham 24, Lafayette 27,
Brown 31

Brown Clubs

Jim Fullerton, who retired last spring after 15 years as varsity hockey coach, has joined the Alumni House staff at 159 George Street as assistant alumni executive officer. His primary mission will be to get the athletic recruiting phase of the Alumni Schools Program in operation.

In the newly-created position, Fullerton will be working under Alumni Executive Officer Paul F. Mackesey '32, and his associate, David J. Zucconi '55. He also will work closely with Athletic Director Jack Heffernan '28.

Fullerton will attempt to streamline the preliminary screening process and help, where necessary, to implement new and successful recruiting techniques for all sports.

"It's no secret that, with a few exceptions, Brown has had trouble with its varsity athletic program," Fullerton says. "Alumni support is an absolute must in assisting the coaches in their recruiting. We feel that the alumni can be of greater service than in the past if they recruit with better direction. The job of my office is to supply that direction."

One of Fullerton's first jobs will be to involve more alumni in the Alumni Schools Program. While many alumni have worked hard over the years in this field (see Page 6), there are others who have never assisted in the program and some who have become disenchanted and dropped out. Fullerton will attempt to bring larger numbers into the program. In addition, there will be a special effort to involve younger alumni in the Alumni Schools Program.

"Recent graduates are particularly encouraged to join our program," Fullerton says. "In some cases, because of their age, it is particularly helpful to have young alumni talk Brown to promising sub-freshmen."

Fullerton has established a second office at Marvel Gym, where he devotes a portion of each day on one phase of his new position. With the Brown coaching staff lodged in four different locations—Marvel Gym, Aldrich-Dexter, Meehan, and the Boathouse—it is important to have a central office through which will come the names of all the potential secondary school and prep school prospects. Fullerton calls this part of his job the coordinating and funneling service.

The bulk of the names will come from alumni, high school and college coaches, and friends of the University. Fullerton will do the preliminary screening of each boy, athletically and academically, and then

present this information to the coaches. However, the onus for grading the prospects athletically remains with the coaches.

"Our office will send out letters to school guidance directors, counselors, and coaches as we follow up on each name that comes across my desk," Fullerton notes. "We hope this will relieve the Brown coaches of the burden of finding out if the boy has the qualifications to attend Brown."

"When the final information is charted, it will be presented to the respective coaches who will be encouraged to work closely with the area alumni in recruiting the key athletes on the list.

"I want to make it clear that my office will be doing preliminary screening only. The final athletic evaluation of the individual boy remains the prerogative of the coaches. This new program was established after a series of meetings with the coaching staff, and it has the staff's complete support."

The second phase of Fullerton's job—that originating from his office in Alumni House—will include visits to Brown Clubs in key geographic areas, as recommended by the coaches, to make sure that the

Jim Fullerton: A new job after long years of coaching.



Michael Boyer

schools program is functioning smoothly. One of his targets this first year will be to see that each alumni schools committee designates a man as athletic representative.

"Brown was probably one of the last colleges within the Ivy League to establish an Alumni Schools Program," Fullerton states. Jim Gorham ('54) started the ball rolling when he was associate alumni secretary here in 1962. So now we have to try and make up for lost time.

"I'll be doing selective traveling the first year, but within the limits of my budget I'm willing to make myself available to any Brown group or individuals in the interest of better players and teams for Brown."

Fullerton cautioned the alumni against shying away from trying to recruit the blue chip athlete. He feels that alumni must attract as many top players as possible.

"It is the quality athlete from a winning tradition who is going to win for Brown. You can't win in this league with mediocrity."

Fullerton's first trip, made in conjunction with Zucconi, brought him into contact with Brown Club officials in St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and Pittsburgh on a two-day swing in October.

At each stop, the procedure was basically the same: an explanation by Fullerton of his duties in the new job and a frank discussion of the Brown Club's recent performance in membership and admissions work, along with suggestions on what the Alumni House staff could do to help the programs.

President Edward C. "Ted" Simmons '60 led the St. Louis delegation that met with Fullerton and Zucconi. Also sitting in on the session, at which the club's program for the academic year was blocked out, were Joseph E. Griesedieck, Jr., '66, the Alumni Schools chairman, and Terry Francis '58, the groups' athletic representative.

In Indianapolis, the alumni contingent that met with the two Brown representatives included President Jack Snyder '62, William A. Dyer, Jr., '24, William E. Dyer '63, Brent D. More '62, Mike L. Gradison '64, James M. Hutchinson '51, Berkley W. Duck, III, '60, and James S. Coukos '55.

Archie Q. Frost '62 and William K. Engeman '61 spoke with Fullerton and Zucconi in Cincinnati, while in Pittsburgh President Anthony Waterman '51, Jack Delhagan '56, Tom W. Henderson '61, Thomas H. Wilson '62, Thomas K. Spruth '52, and J. Earle Caton '50.

"We were very impressed with the reception we received at each stop and with the enthusiasm with which our offers to help were received," Fullerton notes. "The job can be done, and has to be done if Brown is to become an equal partner in Ivy League athletics."

Brunonians far and near

'07 Shan Clark is a trustee and honorary president of Roger Williams General Hospital, after having served as president of the hospital for 20 years. He's also a trustee of the Rhode Island Infantile Paralysis Foundation. After serving as president of the Rhode Island Electric Protective Company for 40 years, Shan has moved up to chairman of the board.

'08 During the past summer, your secretary and Mrs. Sammis visited our head class agent, Jim Murray, at his home in Warwick, R.I. He derives pleasure and exercise from tending his beautiful flower and vegetable gardens.

'17 George A. Northrup, Jr., had divided loyalties when he watched Brown play Princeton this fall. His granddaughter, Marion Cameron Northrup, is a sophomore at Pembroke and a second granddaughter, Ann Dawson Northrup, is a freshman at Princeton.

Bob Staples writes from his home in Brenham, Tex., that he retired a few years ago. However, he says that he's busier than ever. Bob is editor of *Brentex News*, a quarterly publication of Brenham Cotton Mill, Inc., where he once was assistant manager. Bob is secretary of the Lion's Club, chairman of the administrative board of the Methodist Church, and gardener and caretaker of home areas. His grandson is a first lieutenant in Marine Corps field artillery, the branch in which his father once served. Last year Bob became a great-grandfather.

Russ Tomlinson sold his interest in Church Travel Agency, Providence, back in 1960 and, since that time, has been a busy retiree. He is an active fisherman, frequently going out in his Chrysler Charger in Bass River on the Cape or Salt Pond, R.I. Unfortunately, illness claimed Russ' first and second wives, but last summer he sent out a notice that he would be married for the third time. The Tomlinson's winter home: 100 Pond St., Wakefield, R.I. His wife is deputy town clerk in South Kingston.

Howard Corkum established his permanent residence two years ago at Blueberry Lane, Peterborough, N.H. Last summer he had a fine visit with Ben Yerxa, his classmate, in New London, N.H. He reports that Ben is in good health and very busy. Corky recently had a short stay in the hospital, but with good care and rest at home he is greatly improved. In fact, at last reports he was ready to take his 1971 driver's test.

Harvey Sheehan has just about completed his "big project" of the past few years. More information on this will appear in a later issue of this magazine.

'18 Cdr. Thomas W. Hall, president of the English Setters Association of America, came up with a best-of-winners in the National Rotating Speciality Show of the ESA. His dog in the open class was Jolly Rector of Stone Gables. For Tom, a resident of Greenville, R.I., this marks the second such honor in the past two years. To make the day more complete, his daughter, Bethny, won the Veterans Class with Ch.

Prince of Deerfield, a 10-year-old. Early in July, when the Hudson English Setters Club held its annual speciality, Tom's oldest daughter, Marsha Hall Brown, flew from California to judge the breed. Tom and Mrs. Hall also flew to California to attend the California English Setter Club Speciality at Santa Barbara. Tom represented the English Setter Association of America, while Marsha judged the sweepstakes event.

'19 William H. Edwards, having retired from the active practice of law, has undertaken the chairmanship of a group to make a substantial study of problems of the aging population. He has assembled an impressive group of associates for the project.

Harry Dutton reports in from Honolulu, where his business address is 1150 South King St. Classmates are more than welcome, he says.

Class Agent Jim Eastham, Class Secretary Art Levy, and Bill Edwards recently held their annual reunion in Washington, D.C., incident to the meeting of the American Law Institute.

Several classmates had an opportunity to see Fritz Pollard during his one-day visit to the campus for the Clambake-Scrimmage in September.

'22 Cecil P. Sansom is associate professor emeritus in the department of religion at Baylor University.

'23 Clarence E. Bennett has been appointed professor emeritus of physics at the University of Maine.

'24 Edward R. Place is serving as president of the Phi Beta Kappa Association in the District of Columbia. "In this position, I never miss an opportunity to honor a Brown alumnus," Place says. "Miss Doris Deming (P'30), many times president of the local Pembroke Club, was honored in July and Dr. William A. McClelland '41 was named Phi Beta Kappa of the month for August."

'26 John W. Sanders is president and Sales engineer of Northwest Sales, Inc., Birmingham, Mich.

Thomas W. Nagle has retired from his position as insurance underwriter and is living at 1259 Jamaica Rd., Marco, Fla.

'27 Hubbell Robinson, long a prominent name in television and one-time vice-president at CBS-TV, has prepared a new series for CBS based on a book by Irene Kampen entitled *Due to Lack of Interest Tomorrow Has Been Cancelled*. It's the story of a 45-year-old woman who returns to the University of Wisconsin campus to take her degree. Hubbell also is serving as creative consultant to the new ABC series "The Silent Force." He's been doing a weekly series "Critics at Large" on New York's Channel 8. He and Har-

riet Van Horne, syndicated columnist for the *New York Post*, review books, plays, and movies and discuss the arts in general. Hubbell is a member of the board of directors of the American Foundation for the Dance, which sponsors the Joffrey Ballet at the New York City Center. He's also co-chairman of the board of editors of the *Television Quarterly*. With the time that he has left, Hubbell is trying to help the Program for the Seventies and the Brown Football Association.

Harry Remington plans to retire next January, at which time he will move to Farmington, Conn. The Remingtons visited Europe in 1968 but have stayed fairly close to home since that time. "Have four grandchildren, three girls and a boy," he says.

Harold G. Rogers has been retired better than a year now. He spent his first year of retirement in a variety of activities, some of which included Brown. He's an officer in the Brown Football Association. Harold's address: 100 Ferry Rd., Saunterstown, R.I.

Dr. Anton P. Randazzo still is practicing medicine, serving as a member of the surgical staff at Passaic (N.J.) General Hospital. He's also practicing a bit on the golf range, with good results.

Theodore E. Raynor and his wife, Frances, have lived in the "distant and highly civilized" state of New Mexico for more than 20 years. "After working for Connecticut, New York State, and New Mexico newspapers for many years I am now free lancing," he says. "My work includes a column, 'Southwest,' for several southern New Mexico weekly papers. I have no intention of ever taking it easy, and I pity those men in retirement centers who are reduced to playing golf and helping with the housework."

Charles H. Williams retired last June after 20 years as principal of Abraham Lincoln High School in Philadelphia. Adding a prior eight years as a principal elsewhere this record constitutes the longest senior high school principalship in the history of the Philadelphia public schools.

Warren Y. (Tony) Hull is president of North Pacific Bank Note Company of Tacoma, Wash., a printing and lithographing establishment.

'29 Paul C. Jillson has retired as a chemist with Kaiser Aluminum Chemical Corp., Bristol, R.I.

'30 Milton Linden, president of Glaser and Linden, Inc., wool dealers of Natick, Mass., has been elected to the board of trustees of Graham Junior College, Boston. He currently is serving as president of the Greater Boston Brandeis Club.

Maxwell Kaufman is teaching at the University of California, where he is a lecturer in finance.

Wallace Wade: No one begrudged him his triumphs in football

William Wallace Wade '17 one of America's most successful football coaches, is the only man in the history of the game to be associated with the Rose Bowl as a player, coach, and host.

Wade traveled to Pasadena as a player when Brown met Washington State in the first Rose Bowl game Jan. 1, 1916. As a coach he took three Alabama and two Duke teams to the Rose Bowl, including his famous undefeated, untied, and unscored upon Duke eleven of 1938.

When the outbreak of World War II made the West Coast a questionable spot for 100,000 spectators to gather, Wade and other Duke officials offered to host the 1941 game in Durham. That Duke-Oregon State clash remains the only Tournament of Roses game staged outside Pasadena.

Ironically, Wade was the only Brown player to vote against accepting the Rose Bowl bid in the fall of 1915. Commenting last month on that vote, Wade had this to say:

"I earned all of my expenses while attending Brown, and I had a job lined up during the Christmas holidays. But, looking back on the trip some 55 years later, I'm glad I went."

The statistics speak clearly about Wade's ability as a coach. He was 61-13-3 at Alabama between 1923 and 1930 and 110-36-7 at Duke for a lifetime record of 171-49-10. He had four undefeated teams, and in his 24 years of coaching he experienced only one losing season. Along the way he won 11 Southern Conference championships and three national titles.

Edwin Pope, in his *Football's Greatest Coaches*, describes Wade as "the coolest case" among college football coaches. Neither his ram-rod posture nor his frozen expression changed, no matter how the tide of battle flowed. To Wade, football was a tough game of discipline and fundamentals, and there are those who claim that his composure was part of the iron discipline he subjected himself to even as he maintained iron discipline over his players.

Even today, Wade feels that discipline has to be part of any winning football program. "There must be discipline because football is seldom fun. Mostly, it's hard work. But that discipline first must be based on mutual respect between players and coach. That's the key."

To the long parade of men who played for him—George McAfee, Ace Parker, Eric Tipton, Johnny Mack Brown—the "Old Man" had the reputation for being tough, but fair. To his fellow coaches, Wally Wade was always a very special person. Bobby Dodd of Georgia Tech perhaps best summed it up after his team lost to a Wade-coached Duke squad.

"If we must lose to anyone, I'd choose to lose to Wallace Wade. When we have

beaten him, Mr. Wade always comes over and congratulates us in a way that makes us know that he meant what he said. He has never blamed the weather, the officials, the field, or hard luck. He never said that his players let him down. You can't grudge a victory to such a man."

A captain in the field artillery in World War I, Wade volunteered for service again after the 1941 season. He went overseas with his unit as a lieutenant colonel in 1944 and participated in the Siegfried Line breakthrough, the Battle of the Bulge, and the crossing of the Rhine. He received the Bronze Star from his own country and the Croix de Guerre with Palm from France.

Wade served as athletic director at Duke and, after his retirement in 1950, as commissioner of the Southern Conference, a position he held for 10 years. He was installed in the National Football Hall of Fame in 1955, one of six Brown men so honored. Since his retirement he operates his cattle ranch near Durham.

As a tribute to Wade, both the coach and the man, officials at Duke recently re-named Duke Stadium the Wallace Wade Stadium. It was an appropriate tribute to a man who pulled southern football out of the doormat class and placed it in the national spotlight.

After retirement, the field became Wallace Wade Stadium



'31 Bernard V. Buonanno, a member of the New England Board of Higher Education since 1959, is currently serving as its treasurer. He serves concurrently as a member of the Providence School Committee and the Rhode Island State Board of Education. Bernie is president and general manager of New England Container Co., Inc., Centredale, R.I.

Frank E. Hemelright, chairman of the board and chief executive officer of Northeastern Pennsylvania National Bank & Trust Co., received an honorary doctor of laws degree from the University of Scranton at its May commencement exercises.

'32 M. A. Cancelliere, chairman of the board and chief executive officer of Western Pennsylvania National Bank, has been named to the board of trustees of Robert Morris College.

Linnell Jones has been appointed vice-president of public affairs with ITT Continental Baking Co., Rye, N.Y. He had previously been with the New York public relations firm of Tex McCrary, Inc., and was assistant to the president of Billy Rose Enterprises, Inc.

Ernest Reiss has been elected to the board of trustees of Graham Junior College, Boston. He is treasurer of Railite International of Lowell, Mass.

'33 Walter J. Matthews, president of Public Service Indiana, has been elected chairman of the executive board of the East Central Area Reliability Coordinating group of electric systems. ECAR is a group of 26 electric utilities in eight east-central states working to achieve the highest possible degree of reliability in their bulk power supply.

Herbert H. Pickard is manager of product pricing with the Draper Division of North American Rockwell, Corp., Hopedale, Mass.

Myron K. Nalbandian is manager of planning, research, and evaluation of Progress for Providence.

'34 Joseph E. Buonanno has been elected president of Crown-Metro Inc., Providence-based member of the USM Corps chemical group. Joe had been serving as executive vice-president of Crown-Metro, and prior to its acquisition in September last year by USM Corp. of Boston, he had been the company's board chairman.

The sympathy of the class is extended to Robert T. Flynn, whose wife, Marion, died July 4. Marion was a Pembroke '36.

Charles K. Campbell has retired as vice-president of IBM World Trade Corp., New York City. His address: 28 Ridge Acres Rd., Darien, Conn.

'35 H. Brainard Fancher has been transferred from Syracuse to Wilmington, Mass., the new headquarters of General Electric's Aerospace Electrical Equipment Department. He's general manager of the firm.

Dr. Louis V. Blubaugh (GS) has been

Sid Perelman in exile, but at least he leaves them laughing

Undergraduates at Brown during the early 20s, when cartoons signed "Perelman" started appearing in *The Brown Jug*, may be forgiven for not recognizing their contemporary as someone who would later be acclaimed America's most sophisticated humorist.

Jokes about coeds were heavy *Brown Jug* fare in those days, and most of them, Perelman's included, were not that funny—by today's standards, at least. At the time, S. J. Perelman's ('25) humor was directed into comic art and a Perelman cartoon appeared in nearly every issue of *The Brown Jug*. (Sample caption: College man to roommate: "Bert, you don't know how I miss that cuspidor." Roommate: "You always did miss it—that's why I threw it away.")

Perelman's switch from cartooning to crafting the improbable, masterful sentences that made him a humorist's humorist, occurred while he was working as a comic artist at *Judge* magazine. "The captions on my drawings got longer and longer," Perelman told a *New York Times* reporter recently, "and soon they replaced the drawings."

The *Times* article was occasioned by Perelman's decision to sell his 91-acre Pennsylvania farm and live in self-exile in London. Perelman, whom the *Times* called one of America's "least expendable national resources," said that he has "had all the rural splendor that I can use and each time I get to New York it seems more pestilential than before."

Four months spent in London last winter convinced Perelman that it was a "far more rational society than our own."

The obvious good manners and consideration of people there toward each other may be only selfish, but it's good enough for me."

The British taste for eccentricity, Perelman added, contributed to his desire to move to London. "Today," he said, "the news in this country is so filled with insanity and violence that the newspapers, from which I derive many of my ideas, have scant room for the sort of thing that turns me on—the bizarre, the unusual, the eccentric..."

Assuredly, Perelman's reasons for leaving the country do not include a diminution of interest in his work here. When his eighteenth book, *Baby it's Cold Inside*, appeared recently, the publicity department at Simon and Schuster had no cause to resort to ellipses or faint praise for the advertising blurbs. Well-known bylines vied with each other to produce the most extravagant homage: "I cannot be the only writer in America who learned half of what he knows—the good half—from S. J. Perelman," said Wilfrid Sheed in *Life*. "S. J. Perelman should be declared a living national treasure," said Eudora Welty in *The N.Y. Times Book Review*. "We laugh because we are afraid of his courage," said John Leonard in *The New York Times*.

Happily for his coterie of admirers, Perelman will continue to write for *The New Yorker* from London and book-length additions to the Perelman shelf will continue to appear at irregular intervals.



named director of E. R. Squibb & Sons' international development laboratory in Moreton, England. He joined Squibb in 1944 and prior to his recent appointment was director of the pharmaceutical research and development department.

'36 David C. Scott, Jr., is executive vice-president and administrator of internal affairs with Impco, Inc., Providence manufacturer of equipment and material for patented process for sealing porous castings.

Harrie E. Hart, a state representative of Colorado Springs, Colo., is seeking a fourth term in the Colorado House of Representatives. He is self-employed as an importer and an investor.

Paul Hagan is a field service engineer with Pratt & Whitney Aircraft.

The sympathy of the class is extended to John H. Coogan, Jr., who lost his wife, Margaret, on Aug. 19.

David E. Slattery is vice-president of the operations staff with IBM Corporation in Atlanta.

'37 Alan V. Young, a Providence realtor, has bought the two-and-one-half ton catamaran that carried an English sailor from England to Block Island. Alan says he plans to keep it in Rhode Island waters and hopes to put it on display as a tourist attraction.

Fred T. Leighty, executive vice-president of Dancer-Fitzgerald-Sample, Inc., New York public relations and promotion firm, retired in August. He had been with the company 29 years and will pursue personal interests, including volunteer work for church and charitable organizations.

'38 Edward L. Palmer, executive vice-president of First National City Bank, New York, has been elected a director of Corning Glass Works. Ed joined Citibank in 1959 as vice-president in charge of the western district, was named a senior vice-president in 1962, and was appointed executive vice-president of the bank's former national division in 1965.

Robert Riegler is working in Cleveland as vice-president with Charles A. Riegler & Co., food brokers.

'39 Ralph L. Fletcher, Jr., senior vice-president for economic research at Industrial National Bank of Rhode Island, has been elected president of the Providence Society of Financial Analysts.

Ralph L. Blake is a marketing supervisor of molded products for B.F. Goodrich Co., Akron, Ohio.

Donald D. D'Antuono has reached his 30th year of service with New England Telephone Co. He joined New England Telephone as a salesman at the Providence office, served in various capacities in Pawtucket and Woonsocket, and was district traffic manager in Boston. Since 1968, he has been district traffic manager of business services in Providence.

Professor Joseph O. Young (GS) is

chairman of the department of horticulture and forestry at the University of Nebraska.

Samuel N. Bogorad is a Frederick Corse professor of English language and literature in the department of English at the University of Vermont.

Wilbur W. West is with General Electric Co., Erie, Pa., as senior application engineer.

'40 The Bates Center for Public Affairs has been established at Salem State College as a memorial to the late Congressman William H. Bates (R-Salem, Mass.). The center has been organized in conjunction with the new political science program of the college. Congressman Bates died in 1969 after a distinguished career as representative of the Sixth Congressional District.

Forbes Mann is the new president of LTV Aerospace Corp., Grand Prairie, Tex., one of America's oldest aircraft manufacturing organizations. He also serves as chairman of the board of Vought Helicopter, Inc., an LTV subsidiary. Forbes joined the company as an engineering draftsman in December, 1941.

Daniel Schwartz is treasurer of the Linda Insurance Agency, Inc., newly-appointed general agent for Continental Assurance Co., a subsidiary of Chicago-based CNA Finance Corp. His office is at 145 Munroe St., Lynn, Mass.

Dr. Edward W. Pietrusza has been elected a fellow of the American Institute of Chemists. The AIC has more than 7,400 members in 28 chapters throughout the U.S.

'41 Dr. William A. McClelland, executive vice-president of Human Resources Research Organization, Alexandria, Va., has been elected president of the 700-member District of Columbia Psychological Association. The Phi Beta Kappa Association of Washington, D.C., recently honored him as its man of the month.

Ted Kagels has been named manager in the claim department of the Bridgeport (Conn.) casualty and surety division office of Aetna Life & Casualty. He has been with Aetna 29 years, most recently as superintendent in Worcester, Mass.

Robert F. Parkinson, Boy Scout executive of the Narragansett Council, and a lieutenant colonel in the Air Force Reserve, has been awarded the Air Force Commendation Medal for management of Air Force civil defense preparations from 1966 to 1969.

Clifton S. Gustafson, former insurance manager for Fram Corp., has established his own risk management business, with an office in Providence. He was with Liberty Mutual Insurance Co., Boston, from 1947 to 1960, when he joined Fram.

William A. Jewett is a controller with Mount Vernon College in Washington, D.C.

Major General Darrie H. Richards, USA, is assistant deputy and chief of staff for logistics at Headquarters Department of the Army, Washington, D.C.

Sidney E. Cleveland is chief of the psychology service at the V.A. Hospital in Houston and professor of psychology of the Baylor College of Medicine.

'42 Thomas Z. Van Raalte has been appointed as vice-president of West Chemical Products, Inc., Long Island City, N.Y. Tom joined West in 1947 in the sales department and became advertising and sales promotion manager for the company in 1951. In 1964, he became president of Lazarus Laboratories, a division of West. He will remain in this capacity in addition to his new duties.

John E. O'Sullivan, Jr., is executive vice-president of Indian Head, Inc., New York City. His home address is Hunting Ridge Rd., Greenwich, Conn.

Dieter Kurath is a senior physicist with Argonne, Ill. National Laboratory.

'43 Malcolm R. Lovell, Jr., has been named by President Nixon as assistant secretary of labor for manpower. He was sworn in recently as associate director of the new office of management and budget in the White House. Previously, Mal was special assistant to the governor of Michigan, chairman of the Michigan Office of Economic Opportunity, and director of Michigan's Employment Security Commission.

John A. Hynes is a member of the mathematics faculty at Cape Cod Community College. He is serving this fall as assistant director of its evening program.

Robert C. Achorn is the new editor of the *Worcester Telegram* and the *Evening Gazette*. Bob has been a staff member and editorial executive of the Worcester newspapers since 1946, when he started as a reporter in the Gardner (Mass.) office. In recent years he has been appointed successively editor of the editorial pages, managing editor of the *Gazette*, and associate editor of the *Telegram* and *Gazette*.

'44 Theodore Panagiotis is with the U.S. Army Topographic Command, West Warwick, R.I. He's an administrative officer in an installation under the Corps of Engineers, dealing in such areas as personnel, labor relations, and administrative services.

Russell M. Wilson, Jr., has been elected vice-president and comptroller of United States Envelope, Springfield, Mass. He joined USE in 1962 as comptroller and was elected an officer in 1966.

Anthony F. Noll, Jr., has been elected a vice-president in the group sales department of New York Life Insurance Company.

Nicholas F. Coppola has qualified as a registered representative of John Hancock's mutual funds. He is staff manager of the company's West Hartford, Conn., office.

'45 Dr. David D. Warren, of the University of Rhode Island, has been appointed by Governor Licht '38 of Rhode Island as a representative of higher education on a new state advisory commission on intergovernmental relations.

Dr. Vernon Alden, president and chairman of the Boston Co., Inc., is one of four new trustees at Bethany College in West Virginia. The former president at Ohio University received the honorary degree of

Doctor of Letters at Bethany's 129th annual commencement in May.

Louis H. Hofmann, previously a plant manager for Continental Can Co., New York City, is director of production planning with the same company. His new address is 11 Johnson Dr., Murray Hill, N.J.

John W. Murphy is a research chemist with Halcon International Inc., Little Ferry, N.J.

Richard G. Fallon is chairman of the department of theater at Florida State University and executive director of the Asolo State Theater Company in Sarasota.

Donald H. Gardner, a professional placement counselor, is owner and president of Perspective Professional Placement of Providence.

'47 Burton M. Fain is the new president of Rhody Chapter #63, American Institute of Plant Engineers. He is president of the Electro Power Sales Co. and of Burton Industries, Inc.

John C. Spriggs has been appointed secretary of personal lines field division in the casualty property department of Travelers Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn., which he joined in 1962.

'48 Robert C. Spencer, manager of mechanical design engineering in General Electric's turbine department, has received one of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers' most coveted honors, the George Westinghouse Gold Medal. He was honored for "his outstanding service to the society and the power generation industry as the chairman and U.S. delegate to the formulation committee at the International Conference on the Properties of Steam and for his skilled efforts in preparing and editing the 1967 ASME Steam Tables." Bob received his MSME degree from Columbia in 1949 and joined GE the following year.

Robert E. Grant, a former Textron group vice-president, left that firm in April to establish Grant Capital Management Corp., Providence. The contribution of his firm to the dramatic turn around of American Bakeries Company has attracted much attention in the financial community. American Bakeries, with sales of about \$300 million annually, accumulated a profit of \$939,395 during the first half of this year after the Chicago-based firm had losses averaging \$500,000 a month during the last six months of the previous year.

H. Alan Timm last June was awarded an honorary doctor of laws degree from Unity (Me.) College. President of the Bank of Maine since 1963, he had been associated with the Union Trust Company and the Simsbury Bank & Trust Company there. Alan is chairman of the Maine Recreational Authority and chairman of the Regional Advisory Council of Small Business Administration.

Earl M. Bucci, Schenectady attorney, has been appointed chairman of the Ameri-

can Bar Association Real Property, Probate, and Trust Law Section Committee on the Administration and Distribution of Decedents' Estates. A graduate of New York University Law School, Earl studied estate planning at Harvard Law School. He is a former president of the Brown Club of Northeastern New York.

Edward H. Cafferty has been appointed division equipment installation manager for New England Telephone.

Robert J. Hay has been promoted to the position of technical manager-foam with Firestone Foam Products Co., Fall River, Mass.

Harold B. Wood, Jr., has been named manager of Brown's in Gloucester, Mass., after having previously worked with Montgomery Ward, Park Snow and Bon Marche for 22 years.

William J. Golden is director of industrial relations with Seamless Rubber Co., New Haven.

Annan F. Cook has been named secretary with the Glens Falls (N.Y.) Insurance Co. He has been with the firm since 1949, most recently as personnel manager.

'49 A scholarship fund in memory of Joseph Pridmore has been established at Brown. The former head of Hollywood Brands and an active alumni worker in many different fields was killed in an automobile accident last March. Those wishing to make contributions may do so through the Brown Development Office.

The work of the late Dr. Joseph D. Sherman of Natick, Mass., in developing the Framingham (Mass.) Union Hospital's hematology department has been memorialized with dedication of the hospital's new hematology laboratory in his name. A graduate of Boston University School of Medicine, Dr. Sherman died last fall.

William E. Dowdell is president of Product Development Services, Inc., Farmington, Mich., systems development engineers.

Dr. James B. Dorsey has been appointed a fellow in the American College of Legal Medicine. A graduate of Albany Law School and the New York Medical College, Jim is one of 205 persons, according to the Harvard Medical School, with both law and medical degrees.

Dr. Leonard H. Lerner has been appointed by Rhode Island Governor Licht '38 as a member of the Board of Examiners in Podiatry.

Francis C. Craig has been promoted to assistant manager of the Kelly-Springfield Tire Company's field sales organization in Cumberland, Md.

Thomas M. Ryan, an English teacher at Ward Senior High School in Westerly, R.I., for the past 10 years, has been named chairman of the department.

Alva C. Cuddeback has been named vice-president of Bailey Campbell Advertising and will be in charge of the Palm Beach office, which has headquarters in Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.

Paul F. Hood, an investment counselor, is vice-president and manager of the Charlotte, Va., office of Lionel D. Edie & Co., Inc.

John F. McCreery is a resident engineer with Stone & Webster Engineering Corp., Millinocket, Me.

Max E. Findley, a trial attorney, is with the U.S. Department of Labor in Washington, D.C.

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

Allen J. Rooney, Jr., is plant superintendent with Geigy Chemical Corp., Bayonne, N.J.

'50 William I. Dietz is living in Titusville, Fla., and working as a tour escort with Florida Parlor Car Tours, NASA Kennedy Space Center.

Wallace J. Cropper is staff exploration geologist with St. Joe Minerals Corp., Princeton, N.J.

Donald M. O'Brien has been named vice-president of sales promotion, publicity, and display and a member of the management board with Rike's of Dayton, O.

Arvin C. Teschner, manager of the retail sales staff at the Standard Oil Company home offices in Cleveland, has been named manager of Sohio's Toledo sales division.

Harry A. Baumann, Jr., is vice-president of marketing for the Sorg Paper Co., Middletown, O.

E. Mahlon Perry is a chemist with Owens Corning Fiberglas Corp., Ashton, R.I.

Haven H. Newton is vice-president of industrial relations with Fieldcrest Mills, Inc., Eden, N.C.

Henry W. Carignan is an engineer at Bettis Atomic Power Division, Pittsburgh.

Dr. Philip C. Curtis, Jr., is back from Denmark, where he was a professor at Aarhus University. He will be living at 3441 Grand View Blvd., Los Angeles, and working at UCLA as professor and undergraduate vice-chairman of the mathematics department.

Phillips B. Hand has been appointed to the field service consultant staff of the National Council of the YMCA. Phil is assigned to the northeast regional office at Boston, where he serves as a regional consultant to 16 YMCA associations and branches in lower Connecticut and New York.

William A. Pollard has been elected as vice-president of Reliance Insurance Co., Philadelphia. He has been serving as assistant to the president since his promotion from branch manager of the Chesapeake branch office last year.

Douglas E. Ashford is a professor in the department of government at Cornell University.

Brig. Gen. William H. McCraw (ret.), a former commanding officer of the 43rd Engineer Group, Rhode Island National Guard, has received the Legion of Merit, the Army's fifth-highest award. As a civilian, Bill is vice-president of the commercial loan department of Rhode Island Hospital Trust National Bank, Providence.

Capt. John A. Romano, after 20 years of service in the Navy and executive officer

at Quonset Point Naval Air Station, has retired. John says he is thinking of a career in teaching.

'51 Gordon Fallon has been promoted to manager of Sears Roebuck & Co., in Presque Isle, Me. His new address is Dudley Rd., RFD #1, Mapleton, Me.

Charles Clarke, Jr., has been elected to the board of trustees of the Lake Forest, Ill., Country Day School. Charles is a partner of Sudler and Co., with responsibility for managing the John Hancock Center in Chicago.

Roland E. Reed has been appointed assistant secretary in the Connecticut Mutual Life's new policyholder service division. Roland joined the company after graduation.

The sympathy of the class is extended to Armando R. Liberati, whose wife, Cristina, died Aug. 27.

Gerard A. Boucher is assistant vice-president and director of advertising with CNA Financial Corp., Chicago.

Daniel O. Rivet is a manufacturing engineer with Avco Corp., Lowell, Mass.

'52 John P. Finlay has been named vice-president of the Rourke-Eno Paper Co., Inc., Cambridge, Mass. He joined the firm three years ago after 15 years of experience with Mead Papers of New York City.

Richard E. Bayles has been appointed associate actuary at New England Mutual Life Insurance Co., Boston. He joined NEL as assistant actuary in 1968 after 15 years of actuarial experience with other insurance companies.

Edward M. Pepka is supervisor of sales for Moore Business Forms, Inc., West Hartford, Conn.

Gilbert F. Bach has joined the investment firm of Loeh, Rhoades & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, as a general partner. He had been with Hirsch & Company for the past 15 years.

J. James Gordon has been elected assistant vice-president of United Merchants and Manufacturers, Inc., N.Y., one of the world's largest distributors and manufacturers of textiles and a leading supplier of style fabrics.

Irwin H. Fishbein is director of the Rabbinic Center for Research and Counseling in Westfield, N.J.

Robert J. Plainfield is merchandise manager for all ladies and men's wear plus all the home furnishings departments of Montgomery Ward & Co., Portland, Ore.

Arky Gonzalez, who has been spending quite a bit of time in Europe lately, returned to the States to speak on European creativity before 500 delegates attending *Advertising Age's* annual creative workshop. His byline continues to grace many of the nation's finest publications.

Frederick J. McGraw has been picked to fill a board of selectmen vacancy in Granby, Conn. He is an assistant secretary at Connecticut General Life Insurance Co.

'53 Emery B. Danzell has been appointed by Herff Jones Company as area manager sales in eight mid-Atlantic states.

Alonzo F. Tredwell has joined the Institute For Business Planning, Inc., as a field representative in the Boston, Lawrence, Lynn and Salem areas. The institute publishes business and financial planning information.

'54 Leslie B. Disharoon, CLU, has been promoted to vice-president of field management by Connecticut Mutual Life. He previously headed the company's Norfolk, Va., agency. Les received his MBA in marketing from Columbia in 1956 and joined Connecticut Mutual four years later.

Arthur I. Blaustein is economic development coordinator with the National Housing and Development Law Project at the University of California, Berkeley.

Dr. Elton P. Katz has joined the University of Connecticut's School of Medicine and will work in oral biology. He also has been a research associate in biochemistry at Harvard and an assistant physical chemist in orthopedic surgery at Massachusetts General Hospital.

Edward W. O'Malley, a district group manager of Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co., was among 10 of the company's field representatives from eight states who attended the seventh advanced group sales seminar in Springfield, Mass.

William Deminoff (GS) has been appointed director of college relations at Grinnell College, and is living at 1617 Prairie St., Grinnell, Iowa.

Dr. Walter Halperin is assistant professor of botany at the University of Washington.

'55 Harry L. Anderson, who has earned his M.A. from the University of Rhode Island, is chairman of the English department at Mansfield (Mass.) High School. He's a candidate for his doctorate at URI.

Harold J. Morick is associate professor of philosophy at the State University of New York, Albany.

Leo Setian will be teaching in the electrical engineering department of John Brown University. His new address is: Electrical Engineering Department, John Brown University, Siloam Springs, Ark.

A. William Delvisco writes that a short-story of his *Finalmente: Bologna* was published in the fall issue of the literary quarterly, *New Renaissance*.

Thomas E. Walker is a partner in the investment banking firm of R. S. Dickson, Powell, Kistler & Crawford in Charlotte, N.C.

Frederick H. Barrows, III, has been named chairman of the board of Pierce College for women. He is presently president of Loon Lodge and a director of Loon Mountain in Lincoln, N.H.

Allen A. Gwinnell is senior felt development engineer with Albany (N.Y.) Felt Co.

'56 Peter A. Corning taught American government and political parties courses at Fordham University last year. During the summer he moved to Colorado for a year of post-doctoral research and writing at the Institute for Behavioral Genetics under the N.I.M.H. fellowship.

William T. Brightman, III, assistant vice-president in the depositors' service division of State Street Bank & Trust Co., Boston, was a recent graduate from Stonier Graduate School of Banking, Rutgers University.

The class is to be congratulated on winning its class competition for the 13th consecutive year, covering the 1969-70 Brown University Fund Campaign. A total of \$5,931.00 was raised by our class.

Cdr. Charles R. Flather, USN, has assumed command of the fast attack submarine USS Trigger. The ship is one of six Tang-class submarines into which were incorporated many design improvements resulting from experience in World War II.

Roger W. Nani (GS) has been named manager of hospital utilization review at Rhode Island Blue Cross. He will be responsible for helping hospitals develop continuing programs to compare and evaluate patient care guidelines and for audits on certification of prolonged patient stays.

A. Leonard Parrott has opened the Parrott Real Estate Associates in Fairfield, Conn. This makes the third generation in his family engaged in the field of real estate. He was formerly vice-president of the Fairfield Land and Title company where he started as a real estate salesman in 1961.

Sanford Kluger has been appointed chairman of the community relations committee of the Jewish Federation of North Jersey. He has been an active member of the community relations committee, having served for the past four years as chairman of the sub-committee on church and state.

'57 John G. Harrison is consultant and attorney with Biomedical Computer Service, Inc., St. Paul, Minn.

Paul Andrews has been elected vice-president and operations manager of Covenant Life, Hartford, Conn.

Richard P. Clark is president and treasurer of the Rhode Island Electric Protective Company.

Mark K. Kessler is chairman of Young Lawyers for the 1971 Allied Jewish Appeal-Israel Emergency Fund campaign in Philadelphia.

Thomas H. Rapp is president of Charles Moore Associates, Inc., Essex, Conn., an architectural firm.

Donald J. McLain has been elected to the board of directors of the 3,500 member Massachusetts Association of Independent Insurance Agents and Brokers.

Dr. Frank M. Jackson, an associate professor at the State University at Potsdam, N.Y., has been named chairman of the Humanities Division at Genesee Community College. He earned his master's at Wesleyan and his doctorate at the University of Texas.

Dr. Grant E. Kaiser (GS) organized a new experimental French course at Emory

University during the summer. The course, which emphasizes speaking the language and understanding the French culture, is designed to prepare the students to travel abroad.

J. Tucker Gunderson has been appointed a franchise sales consultant for Associated Enterprises, Inc., subsidiary of Snelling & Snelling, Inc., Paolo, Pa. He had been mid-Atlantic district sales manager with Lenox Plastics, Inc.

George M. Quint is selling real estate in suburban and rural areas of Syracuse, N.Y.

Dr. John F. Iust has just completed his first year of private practice in thoracic surgery in Milwaukee.

David B. Abramson founded Abramson and Himelfarb, Inc., in Washington, D.C., in 1965 and continues to serve as agency president. The company has since expanded greatly and has moved to larger quarters at 1133 15th St., N.W., Washington, D.C.

Jack E. Giddings is associate medical director of Prudential Insurance Co., Jacksonville, Fla.

'58 Paul P. Ginalska has been named director of data processing for the Puritan Life Insurance Co., Boston. He studied data processing at Yale before joining Puritan last January. Paul is vice-president of the Providence chapter of the Data Processing Management Association.

Richard T. Varone is supervisor in the claim department at the Providence casualty and surety division office of Aetna Life & Casualty.

Dr. John J. Bucchiere, Jr., has his private surgical practice in Lynnfield, Mass. He completed the four-year urology program at the Mayo Clinic.

David L. Nass is at Southwest State College, Marshall, Minn., as assistant professor of history. He received his Ph.D. from Syracuse in June.

Bruce L. Beatty is with General Foods Corporation as assistant credit manager. He's located at the firm's plant in White Plains, N.Y.

Herbert A. Lavanhar is working in Falls Church, Va., as manager of the advanced technology department of Computer Sciences Corp.

Hugh R. Mainelli, Jr., vice-president of Aetna Bridge Co., Warwick, R.I., has been appointed to the Industrial National Bank advisory board. Hugh is a member of the Rhode Island Board Builders Association.

Thomas H. White is an employee relations manager in the container division of Seatrain Lines, Inc., Edgewater, N.J.

Charles L. Shumway is president and treasurer of Shumway Realty Corp., Stowe, Vt., and vice-president and treasurer of Natch Brook Prop., Inc., also in Stowe.

Valvo Raag is manager of the energy conversion department of RESALAB Scientific, Menlo Park, Calif.

Ben Z. Levine is vice-president of development in computer services at Reaction Systems, Corp., New Rochelle, N.Y.

Michael F. Larratt has been working for the management consultants Cresap, Mc-

Cormick and Paget in New York City since March, 1969.

David L. Nass and his wife, Judith GS61, and children had been residing in Mankato, Minn., where he has been on the staff at Mankato State College for three years. A new appointment will take Dr. Nass to Marshall, Minn., where he will take up duties as professor of history at Southwestern Minnesota State College.

James H. Moulton is working for the stock brokerage firm of Reynolds & Co., Boston, where he is an account executive.

Warren A. Dingleman, after completing architectural school at Columbia University, has moved to New Canaan, Conn., where he is a registered architect. Warren recently received the Industrial Design award for lighting design.

Ludlow Miller has been appointed vice-president and director of sales for the sugar division of the National Sugar Refining Co., New York City. He joined the firm in 1962 and has worked in both Philadelphia and Chicago.

Robert H. Strand has been named Chicago regional director of C.I.T. Educational Buildings, Inc., a subsidiary of C.I.T. Financial Corporation. He will be responsible for the firm's business in five mid-western states.

Eric Brown has been promoted from assistant dean of the college to assistant to the provost at Brown.

Herbert H. Hulse, Jr., is a securities salesman with Drexel, Harriman, Ripley, Inc., New York City.

Dr. Martin L. Feldman, who received his A.M. and Ph.D. from Boston University, has been appointed research associate in anatomy at Boston University Medical Center's School of Medicine.

Seymour B. Hall is a teacher at Hull (Mass.) High School.

'59 Calvin K. Keyler and William R. Wallace have been named to the international education committee of the Association of Industrial Advisers. The AIA is the professional organization representing agencies, companies, and media engaged in advertising products and services to business, industry, government, and the professions. Cal, an account supervisor with O. S. Tyson Advertising Agency in New York, has responsibility for AIA's annual college scholarship program. Bill, an advertising account executive with Republic Steel Corp., Cleveland, serves as chairman of AIA's international education committee.

Joseph W. Larimore, Jr., is a computer and financial management consultant and on the board of directors at Parklow Associates, Inc., Rockville, Md.

Lcdr. Walter C. Pickett, III, is stationed at Sidi Yahia, Morocco, on a Navy assignment and expects to be there for about two years. His wife, Joan Clement Pickett P'60, and their only child, Treven, are with him.

Keith E. Kehrer (GS) and his wife, Adrienne, both professors at the University of Rochester, have edited a book of essays entitled *Theory of Meaning*.

William O. Melvin, Jr., a vice-president

of F.S. Smithers & Co., Inc., has been elected a director of the 113-year-old New York investment banking firm. Prior to joining Smithers in 1966, he was affiliated with W. C. Langley & Co., New York.

Thomas N. Crater is working in Philadelphia as a fashion director with John Wanamaker.

Richard P. Whitney is assistant to the secretary in the U.S. Department of Commerce.

David Nadell is assistant professor of management at St. Peter's College, Jersey City, N.J.

John M. Sherman, an automotive engineer, is with Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio.

B. Melvin Kiernan, Jr., (GS) is assistant professor of mathematics at Saint Peter's College, Jersey City, N.J. He is working on his doctorate at New York University.

Dr. Stephen M. Cattaneo was discharged from the Air Force in July as a major. He's now a resident in thoracic surgery at Ohio State University Hospital.

Edgar S. Cook, Jr., is manager of the William G. Ford Insurance Agency, Marshfield, Mass. He and Susan have four children and reside in Duxbury.

Allan E. Witt is working in Bridgeport, Conn., where he is vice-president of Food Automation Service Tech., Inc.

S. William Stansmore is serving as chairman of the membership committee of the Greenwich (Conn.) Chamber of Commerce. He is manager of the Greenwich office of Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co.

'60 George L. Ball has been promoted to the newly-created position of vice-president for national retail sales with E. F. Hutton & Co., Inc., members of the New York Stock Exchange. He joined E. F. Hutton in 1962 as an account executive.

James M. Hittle, an assistant professor of history at Lawrence College, is an associate in the Russian Research Center at Harvard University this year.

Douglas B. Smith is manager of marketing-consumer and service products with Lily-Tulip Division of Owens-Illinois in Toledo, Ohio.

H. Anthony Iltleson is the new assistant to the president of C.I.T. Financial Corporation, New York City. The company is a diversified financial service, insurance and manufacturing-merchandising organization.

Robert J. Connelly, Jr., administrator of the First Division of District Court, was unanimously elected as assistant city solicitor in Central Falls, R.I. Bob now will be able to engage in active practice, which was barred while he was affiliated with the court.

Theodore J. Chu is a clinical fellow in allergy at Scripps Clinic & Research Foundation in La Jolla, Calif.

William S. Krafchik has been elected an assistant vice-president of the Connecticut National Bank.

Thunderson Ming-Su Hsia is a senior preliminary design engineer with the Garrett Corporation, Los Angeles.

Robert M. Long is working in Oakland, Calif., as director and district manager with Longs Drug Stores.

Guy S. Schmale is systems project leader with Warner-Lambert Pharmaceutical Co., Inc., Morris Plains, N.J.

Gilbert Lowenthal, Jr., is an instructor in the department of medicine at the University of Minnesota.

Cameron D. Rodger, a stockbroker, is a partner with Rodger, Baer & Co., Chelsea, Mass.

'61 Steve Nassau has received the endorsement of the Montgomery County Democrats for the Seventies, a convention of the county's Democratic party officials and workers, to run for the Maryland House of Delegates. He is practicing law in Washington, D.C., and is residing in Bethesda, Md., with his wife, Adrienne, and their two children.

Elkan Abramowitz resigned last winter as an assistant U.S. attorney for the southern district of New York. One of the last matters he worked on was the investigation of Martin Sweig, former top assistant to speaker of the House John McCormack, and Nathan Voloshen. Since July, he has been associated with the New York City law firm of Morrison, Paul & Beiley.

Lcdr. John A. Knubel, USN, is with the Office of the Secretary of Defense in Washington, D.C.

Dr. Sidney C. Cole has completed his residency in orthopedic surgery at the Hospital for Joint Diseases in New York City and is now stationed at Fort Bragg, N.C.

Charles T. Brinton is a director of Brinton's Ltd., carpet manufacturers, in Worcestershire, England.

Dr. Henry H. Hood, Jr., an associate in the evaluation studies, College of Medicine, at the University of Illinois is presently doing a six-month research project in medical education.

John J. Conron, III, is assistant professor in the department of American literature at Middlebury College. His M.A. and Ph.D. degrees are from the University of Michigan.

James D. Burke is a graduate student at Harvard, completing work on his doctorate in art history. He plans to spend most of this year in Europe on a travel grant while completing the writing of his dissertation.

Peter R. Keller is with the Department of State, Washington, D.C., as political analyst with the Bureau of Intelligence Research.

Robert W. Schmid is assistant vice-president of the mortgage department of the First National Bank of Central Jersey, Somerville, N.J.

Dr. Joseph B. Juhasz is at Bucknell for

Sensitivity to music—Classics and rock aren't so far apart

There is no reason, believes Charles Ansbacher '65, why the Woodstock generation couldn't join the audience for classical music. Sensitivity to music of any sort is transferable, says Ansbacher, who recently became conductor of the Colorado Springs Symphony Orchestra.

"Someone who appreciates the sensitivities and intricacies of rock could also acquire a taste for classical music." After all, as Ansbacher explains, "there is no one more revolutionary than Beethoven. People accused Beethoven of having long hair, of being unwashed."

Ansbacher, who also teaches part time in the music department of Colorado College, believes that one reason there is not a larger audience for classical music among young people is the very formal setting in which such music is usually performed. He hopes to explore less formal outlets for serious music. There's nothing wrong, says Ansbacher with the traditional subscription concert series, but there is no law that says you have to

get dressed up to appreciate classical music.

Ansbacher plans to develop the orchestra's educational programs in local schools, particularly in grade schools. "I think tastes are formulated and people are most receptive in their earliest years," he says.

While at Brown, Ansbacher founded and conducted a chamber orchestra and he intends to encourage similar groups in Colorado Springs. One way a symphony can be regarded, says Ansbacher, is as a pool of musicians available to play music, a nucleus for musicians who can, at times, divide up into various chamber groups.

Since graduating from Brown, Ansbacher, who is also a cellist, has had conducting experience with a number of orchestras, including the American Symphony Orchestra League Conductor's Workshop Orchestra, Aspen Music School Orchestra, Kingsport (Tenn.) Symphony Orchestra and the Middletown (Ohio) Symphony Orchestra.

Charles Ansbacher leads the Colorado Springs Orchestra



the first semester as visiting assistant professor in the psychology department. He is a regular member of the Bennington College faculty.

Jim O'Hare spent a year as purchasing officer at the U.S. Naval Support Activity in Danang, Vietnam, where he made Lieutenant Commander and was awarded the Bronze Star. He is now supply officer at the U.S. Naval Base in Rota, Spain. Jim, Sandy, Jimmy (6), and Ricky (5) are happy to welcome all Brown men visiting the area.

Nicholas B. Willard is a salesman with Container Corporation of America, with headquarters in Medford, Mass.

'62 J. David Roessner received a Ph.D. degree from Case Western Reserve in June and is a research associate with the Bureau of Social Science Research, Inc., Washington, D.C.

Robert J. Paradowski is a doctoral candidate at the University of Wisconsin in the history of science department.

Peter Papadopoulos has been appointed Smirnoff brand manager by Heublein, Inc., Hartford, Conn. Peter joined the company in 1969 after six years of brand management at Proctor and Gamble, Inc.

Ian T. Ball is in the field of urban planning as project manager with Metropolitan Council, St. Paul, Minn.

Dr. Michael A. Naidoff is a fellow with Proctor Foundation, University of California-San Francisco Medical Center.

Harry J. Stevens was graduated from Georgetown University Law School in June.

Gary L. Graham is teacher-coach at Melrose (Mass.) High School. Previously, he had been at Rivers Country Day School, Weston, Mass.

Alfred M. Benson, a realtor and appraiser, is the owner of Peter H. Benson, Inc., New Hyde Park, N.Y.

Philip M. Reed is district manager of commercial lines for Travelers Insurance Co., Manchester, N.H.

'63 Robert W. Grady has joined the staff of Uniroyal, Inc., at its Wayne, N.J., research center. He has earned a Ph.D. in organic chemistry from the University of Minnesota.

Robert J. Hurley reports that he is located in Chicago, where he is a methods analyst and forms specialist with the National Association of Blue Shield Plans.

Robert J. Salter is assistant manager of exploration with Getty Mining, Ltd., Toronto, Canada.

H. Clinton Pollack, Jr., is president of the Solutions Group, Inc., in New York City, consultants in marketing, communications, corporate identification and industrial design.

William G. Oellrich has been appointed controller of John Blair & Company's City News Printing Corp. subsidiary. He will assume financial coordination responsibilities for the three major divisions of City News.

Dr. Arnold P. Gass is a physician in Public Health Service on San Carlos (Ariz.) Apache Indian reservation.

The Rev. Robert A. Brown has accepted a call to serve as minister of the Middlefield (Conn.) Federated Church.

Dr. Athan Savas has received his degree from Georgetown University Dental School and has been commissioned a lieutenant in the U.S. Naval Reserve.

Dr. Michael F. Whitworth, who was married in September, is an assistant resident in surgery at the University of Maryland Hospital, Baltimore.

Dr. Michael W. Prior is a resident in thoracic surgery at University Hospital in Ann Arbor, Mich.

Dr. William I. Levy has completed his first year of residency in anesthesiology at Jackson Memorial Hospital in Miami, Fla. In July, he entered the University of California at Davis School of Veterinary Medicine where he will spend a year studying equine anesthesia.

Burges A. LeMonte is European sales manager in the industrial products division of K. J. Quinn & Co., GMBH, Stuttgart, Germany.

James S. Ferguson was graduated from the Amos Tuck School of Business Administration at Dartmouth College in June and is employed by Xerox Corp., Rochester, N.Y. as a financial analyst. His address is now 17 Guilford Way, Pittsford, N.Y.

Kenmore Com Moss, Jr., is a market development manager with Family Funding, Inc., Cambridge, Mass.

Moreland Smith, Jr., whose marriage announcement appears elsewhere in this issue, is an attorney with Shipley, Akerman, Pickett, Stein and Kapps in Washington, D.C.

Capt. John L. Jones, USN, continues to teach physics and computer science courses at the U.S. Naval Academy, with one year remaining on his tour of duty. John extends an open invitation to '63 classmates to visit the Academy if they are in the area.

John O. Robertson, following a three-year term as a registered representative with Hornblower-Weeks, Hemphill, Noyes in its Washington, D.C. office, is associated with Davidge & Company, investment counselors, also in Washington, D.C.

George M. Bryant is an associate in the law firm of Cravath, Swaine & Moore, New York City.

'64 Michael P. Gross, an attorney, is living in Ramah, N.M. He's coordinator for the Ramah Navajo School Board, Inc., which he describes as the first grassroots effort by Indians to start their own school since the 19th century.

Ronald W. Hardy received his B.D. degree two years ago from Andover Newton Theological School and is in his third year as campus minister at the University of Massachusetts. "Hope to continue my work here of teaching, counseling, and protesting," he says.

Geoffrey W. Torrence is a research associate in the department of astronomy at the University of Texas.

Ivan R. Sygoda has returned to Princeton to continue work toward a Ph.D. in French. He has been teaching at Lincoln University for the past three years.

Robert F. Berman has received his certificate of advanced study from Harvard and is a member of the social studies department in the Harvard Graduate School of Education.

Ronald M. Green is an instructor in social ethics in the department of religion at Dartmouth. He is working for his Ph.D. at Harvard.

David K. Rumsey received his law degree from the University of Maryland in June and is serving as clerk to Judge William P. Bowie in Upper Marlboro, Md.

David Kline (GS) informs us that he has joined the faculty of State University of New York at Albany. He also was appointed co-investigator in the program of magnetic resonance studies of lunar samples headed by Dr. Robert Weeks, Solid State Division, Oak Ridge National Laboratory. The studies have been done at SUNYA on Apollo 11 and 12.

Bernard R. King was discharged from the Air Force as a captain in 1968, earned his master's degree in business administration at Columbia Graduate School of Business in June, and is working in the merchandising department at Coats & Clark, Inc., New York City.

R. Lee Bennett left active duty with the U.S. Navy in August and has enrolled at Vanderbilt Law School. His new address is 404 Rose Hill Ct., Goodlettsville, Tenn.

The Rev. Wesley C. Green is the new pastor at North and South Dighton (Mass.) Methodist Churches. He has a master's degree in mathematics from the University of Wisconsin and a master's in Christian Theology from the University of Chicago Divinity School.

Capt. Joseph A. Nardino has received his third award of the U.S. Air Force Commendation Medal for meritorious service as assistant project officer for the air base defense activity input at Ft. Campbell, Ky.

Charles B. Weinberg completed his Ph.D. dissertation at Columbia University Graduate School of Business and this fall left for England where he will be a lecturer at the University of London Graduate Business School.

John L. Harrison (GS), vice-principal of the Coventry (R.I.) Middle School, has been named acting principal of the Western Coventry and Harris Schools. John

has been in the Coventry school system for 13 years. Prior to that he was an insurance agent.

William A. Wilde, III, is assistant director of group underwriting for Mutual of New York at 1740 Broadway in New York City.

Frank Antifonario is a marketing representative for Atlantic Richfield Co., Whitman, Mass.

Douglas G. Beattie is associate pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Binghamton, N.Y.

Gerry Bucci received his M.B.A. from the Wharton School in June and is working in marketing information systems at Lipton, Englewood Cliffs, N.J.

Michael S. Koleda (GS) is assistant professor of business administration at the Graduate School of Business, University of Pittsburgh.

Robert H. Adams, a systems analyst, is a member of the associate technical staff with Mitre Corp., Bedford, Mass.

Carl T. Thomsen is a marketing representative in the Data Processing Division of IBM in Arlington, Va.

'65 John B. Anderson started his residency in the department of obstetrics and gynecology at Reading Hospital, West Reading, Pa., on July 1.

Michael W. Dennis is at Washington Hospital Center, Washington, D.C., on his first year residency in neurosurgery.

James P. Henry is working in Manassas, Va., as a staff programmer for IBM.

Paul A. Bradley, an educational psychologist, is assistant research educationalist at the Center for the Study of Evaluation, University of California.

Robert D. Cope was discharged from the Air Force last winter as a captain in communications. He's currently in training as an underwriter with the Hartford Insurance Group, Orlando, Fla.

Maurice J. Mountain, Jr., a June graduate of Georgetown Law, is associated with von Baur, Coburn, Simmons & Turtle, Washington, D.C.

Stephen J. Tillman is assistant professor of mathematics at Wilkes College.

Edward J. Kovac, Jr., a research scientist, is a member of the technical staff at Bell Telephone Labs, Baltimore, Md.

Peter M. Swartz, USNR, has been promoted to Lieutenant Commander and is stationed in Saigon.

Dr. Arthur S. Giroux, is a medical resident at St. Vincent Hospital, Worcester, Mass.

Milan D. Gerlanc received an M.D. degree from Georgetown University Medical School in June and is interning at the New York Hospital, New York City.

Patrick D. McDonald expects to receive a Ph.D. from Pennsylvania State University in December.

Richard C. Nielsen is doing a residency in internal medicine at Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia.

George M. Epple is an instructor of anthropology at Northeastern University.

C. Dickey Dyer, IV, is an account manager in the research department of Boit, Dalton & Church, a Boston insurance firm.

Ronald E. Long has been promoted by Mutual of New York to manager of the company's Poughkeepsie, N.Y., agency. Prior to his new appointment he completed an intensive managerial training program at MONY's corporate headquarters in New York City.

Richard B. Teller does design, development, and implementation of data processing systems for the Insurance Systems of America in Atlanta.

Joel A. Berlatsky (GS) has joined the Wilkes College history department as an assistant professor.

William A. Clineburg, Jr., who recently received his J.D. degree from the University of Georgia Law School, is a law clerk with the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia.

Lawrence P. Lataif is assistant U.S. attorney for the District of Columbia.

Terence P. Lukens has been released from the U.S. Air Force and is attending Rutgers University School of Law.

'66 James C. Tatman has given up teaching English at Cazenovia, N.Y., where he was an instructor for three years. "Teaching is just not my bag," he says. "Besides, it snows too much there. I'm now in the music business (always my first love) in sunny California with my brother. We manage the rock group, "Canned Heat," and produce their records. We also handle their concert bookings and most of their publishing interests. I drive the Los Angeles freeway daily to my office in Hollywood, one block west of Hollywood and Vine, from my apartment, which is perched on a cliff overlooking the Pacific Ocean. Not too hard to take."

M. Charles Bakst, an education writer for the *Providence Journal-Bulletin*, has been cited by the New England Associated Press News Executives Association for a story about a jazz benefit for pianist Eddie Soares. Bakst joined the paper in 1968 after attending Columbia University Graduate School of Journalism.

Norwell F. Therien, Jr., is field representative with Prentice-Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs, N.J.

Thomas Perkins is located in New York City as a systems analyst with Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, Inc.

Dr. James K. Herstoff was graduated in June from Tufts University School of Medicine and holds a medical internship at the Montefiore Hospital in Pittsburgh. Jim won the alumni prize for biochemistry while at medical school.

Dr. Fred H. Heyer was graduated in June from New Jersey College of Medicine and is a first-year resident in family medicine at the University of Miami School of Medicine.

Walter M. St. John is an instructor

in neurophysiology at the University of Arkansas Medical Center, Little Rock. He earned his Ph.D. at the University of North Carolina.

Dr. Donald C. Tyler has graduated from the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine and is doing his pediatric internship at the University of Washington in Seattle.

Richard L. Anderson is manager of human resources with the Cambridge Chamber of Commerce, Cambridge, Mass.

Dr. David J. Wyler has started his internship in internal medicine at the University of California-San Francisco Medical Center.

Robert C. Maddox is an associate in the law firm of Brobeck, Phleger & Harrison in San Francisco.

George A. Hisert, Jr., has received a J.D. degree from the University of Chicago Law School and is associated with the law firm of McCutchen, Doyle, Brown & Emerson in San Francisco. He also is clerk to Judge Sterry R. Waterman, U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit.

Ivan S. Cohen received an M.D. degree from the University of Pennsylvania Medical School in June and is interning at the Philadelphia General Hospital.

Roy R. Cioletti received an M.D. degree from the New Jersey College of Medicine in June and will intern at the Children's Hospital in Washington, D.C.

Carl C. Wamser has been awarded a Ph.D. in chemistry from the California Institute of Technology.

Robert W. Johnson has received a Ph.D. degree in chemistry from Northwestern University. This fall he began working at the experimental station of the duPont Company in Wilmington, Del.

Joseph M. Toscano, who received an MBA degree from Columbia University in February, is manager of administration and financial control with Eastern Airlines at Philadelphia International Airport.

Stephen R. Krone is a staff attorney with the Dauphin County Legal Service Association in Harrisburg, Pa.

J. Woodman Bobb, who received a D.M.D. degree from the University of Pennsylvania, is working at the V.A. Center in Los Angeles, Calif.

Joseph D. Zamore is a law clerk to Chief Judge Edward W. Day, U.S. District Court for Rhode Island.

Dr. James Koster has received his M.D. degree from Tufts University School of Medicine and will be a resident in psychiatry at Tufts Medical Center.

Joseph Griesedieck, Jr., is the great-grandson of Joseph "Papa Joe" Griesedieck, founder of Falstaff Brewing Corporation, and the fourth generation member of his family to serve with the brewing firm. Joining Falstaff in 1966, he has served in various marketing posts since that time and presently is an assistant brand manager in the marketing department.

Dr. Robert W. Cox, who recently received his M.D. degree from Jefferson

Medical College, will intern at St. Joseph's Hospital in Denver.

Peter A. Shapiro received his D.D.S. from Howard University School of Dentistry in June. His internship is at Sinai Hospital of Baltimore.

Carl S. Wamser is serving as assistant professor of chemistry at California State College, Fullerton.

Donald S. Bernardo is assistant trust officer at Wachovia Bank & Trust Co., Durham, N.C.

'67 Charles H. Blood, Jr., has been appointed assistant investment officer of Marine Midland Grace Trust Company of New York. A three-year veteran at the bank, he has been assigned to the investment division of the personal trust department.

Jay S. Grendahl has published a novel, *The Mad Dog Press Archives*, published by G. P. Putnam's Sons. Jay is presently living in Seattle, Wash., where he teaches creative writing and works on his second novel, *God Is a Funky Piano Player*.

Dr. Robert Bucci (GS), who received a Ph.D. degree in applied mechanics from Lehigh University, is serving as an engineer and staff scientist of Del Research Corporation, Hellertown, Pa., where he is continuing work in the area of fracture mechanics.

John E. Cole, III, (GS) is an assistant professor in the department of mechanical

engineering at Tufts University.

Dr. Gary L. Gherardini (GS), who received a Ph.D. degree from the University of California, is an assistant professor in the department of biology at Fresno State College.

Frank W. Krogh, a June graduate of Yale Law School, is associate attorney with Cahill, Gordon, Sonnett, Reindel & Ohl of New York City.

Lawrence R. Pizer has received his M.A. from the University of Massachusetts and has been awarded a fellowship by the University of Nebraska, where he will teach and pursue his doctoral studies in history.

David T. Riedel received a J.D. degree from the University of Virginia Law School last spring. He will be an associate in the law firm of Tillinghast, Collins & Graham in Providence, when he becomes a member of the bar.

Stephen B. Perlman also received a J.D. degree from Harvard Law School in June and is temporarily with the computer science and engineering board of the National Academy of Sciences.

Matthew F. Medeiros, who received a J.D. degree from the New York University School of Law last June, is a law clerk for Raymond Pettine in the U.S. District Court of Rhode Island in Providence.

Richard A. Delli Paoli is a personnel manager with Wells Management Corporation in New York City.

Michael J. Burke received a J.D. degree from the Harvard University Law School in June and is associated with the law firm of Brobeck, Phleger & Harrison in San Francisco.

Charles A. Schneebeck (GS) is an instructor of biology at Fullerton Junior College and Charles A. Hamblet (GS) is a teacher-coach at Phillips Exeter Academy.

Delvyn C. Case, Jr., a fourth-year medical student at Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, is founder and chairman of the Grays Ferry (South Philadelphia) health center.

First Lt. Eugene Parrs, USAF, has been decorated with the U.S. Air Force Commendation Medal at Ubon Royal Thai AFB, Thailand, for meritorious service with the 498th Tactical Missile Group at Kadena AB, Okinawa.

John G. Faria has been awarded a law degree from the Harvard University Law School and will be associated with the law firm of Palmer and Dodge in Boston.

John D. Hushon was graduated from Harvard Law School in June and is with the Washington, D.C., law firm of Covington & Burling.

Richard F. Mauro also received his law degree in June, from the University of Denver. He's an attorney with Dawson, Nagel, Sherman & Howard in Denver.

Charles D. Smith, with a master's from the University of Virginia, is teaching

For most, there was no decision to make

The lead article in a recent issue of *Look*, features a photograph of Dwight Robert Ladd '68, playing a lute. The wall that Ladd is leaning against is covered with anti war posters, including the popular, "War is not healthy for children and other living things."

The title of the article is "Our Uptight Troops in Europe," and Bob Ladd was company clerk for the 14th Armored Cavalry Regiment in Fulda, Germany when the *Look* interviewer came around to ask the soldiers what they were uptight about. Fulda was chosen for the story because it is the spot where the Russians would first come across the border.

Bob Ladd thinks that his response to questions about the need for an American force in Europe got garbled in *Look's* editing process, but the basic meaning is intact: it's regrettable but necessary to have some sort of force "given the stupid realities of the situation. As long as the other side is playing war games," says Ladd, "I suppose there's some justification for us doing so too. It's naive to say there doesn't need to be a western force in Europe."

In keeping with his acceptance of realities, even stupid ones, Ladd considered a number of alternatives his senior year at Brown and finally resigned himself to spending two years in the army.

"It was really a non-decision," he says. "Back during March of 1968, half the senior class was sitting around discussing alternatives. It was like a big smorgasbord of choices: Canada, jail, conscientious objec-

tion. Most of us finally never made any decision at all."

Ladd was drafted shortly after he graduated and sent to Fulda, which, he says, was pure luck. Before he graduated, Ladd had been involved with peace activities "in a minor way," and he doesn't know how he would have felt if he had been ordered to Vietnam.

From his vantage point as a company clerk ("a secretary, really") in Fulda, Ladd found time to learn some German and become a regular at one of the local Gast-hauses. "When I left," he says, "I felt like I had really lived in Germany, not just been stationed there."

During his 18 months away, Ladd followed turmoil in the United States through news magazines. "I was really depressed after Kent State," he says, "but it was in the form of a dull shock because all you see of it is through pictures in *Newsweek*."

Ladd, who was a Phi Beta Kappa at Brown, is now in graduate school in linguistics at Cornell. So far, he observes, universities seem to be the same sort of congenial places they were before, but several friends in Ithaca have responded to that remark with an only half-joking "wait til the spring uprising."

Bob Ladd (right), a mixed view of why we are in Europe.

there in the department of astronomy.

Carl J. Young is working with IBM in Cambridge, Mass., as a staff programmer.

David Gale has been appointed to teach mathematics and driver education at Athol (Mass.) High School.

Emory Wishon, III, is working in San Francisco as a commercial lending assistant with Crocker-Citizens National Bank.

John G. Faria, a June graduate of Harvard Law School, is with Palmer & Dodge, Boston.

Richard N. Holt has joined J. Walter Thompson as a copywriter for the New York City advertising agency.

George R. Krouse, a June graduate of Duke University Law School, is an associate with Simpson, Thacker & Bartlett in New York City.

'68 Robert Vaccaro has received an MBA from Harvard Business School and graduated in June from AFROTC as a second lieutenant in the Air Force. He is now a consultant to local developing business with the local government bank of Nicaragua, the Banco Central de Nicaragua. His new address is c/o Fernando Sequeira, Banco Central de Nicaragua, Managua, Nicaragua.

Second Lt. John D. Mogul was commissioned at Lackland AFB, Tex., and has been assigned to Ching Chuan Kang Air Base in Taiwan.

Donald G. Young was awarded a U.S. Government research fellowship and spent two months this summer in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, for a study of stroke rehabilitation. Don entered his third year at the University of Rochester Medical School this fall.

Dr. Chainulu L. Upadhyayula (GS) has joined the scientific staff at RCA's David Sarnoff Research Center in Princeton, N.J., as a member of the Microwave Applied Research Laboratory.

Dr. Paul Aziz (GS) assistant professor at Trinity College, has been named manager of the community services department of the Greater Hartford Chamber of Commerce.

Andrew B. Schoedinger (GS) has accepted a new teaching position at Boise (Ida.) High School.

Timothy C. Marshner is a marketing representative for the office products division of IBM in Worcester, Mass. His present address is Merriam Rd., Box 456, Rochdale, Mass.

Eric D. Green worked last summer on a Harvard Civil Rights-Civil Liberties Law Review project studying crime committed during pretrial release, the results of which he expected would be published in the Harvard Law School Review in the fall. His new address is 43 Langdon St., Cambridge, Mass.

David R. Trower has been appointed

instructor in religion at the Phillips Exeter Academy.

Steven H. Field is attending the American University School of International Service with concentration in international communications and Southeast Asian international relations. He worked as an intern at the Voice of America last summer.

Stephen C. Bieneman received an MBA degree from the University of Michigan in June and is in the commercial lending department of First National Bank of Chicago.

Dr. Stephen Bancroft (GS) has been appointed assistant professor of mathematics at the University of Rhode Island.

Scott A. Guittarr is a stockbroker with Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis in Boston.

Ralph A. Harris earned his MBA from Harvard in June and is a consultant with Bankers Trust Co., New York City.

Mark E. Kundig is an instructor in mathematics at Rhode Island Junior College.

R. Bruce Murray, Jr., a June graduate of the University of Rochester's Graduate School of Management, is with the First National Bank of Chicago as an officer candidate trainee.

Peter B. Yunich is product manager with Clairol Corp., New York City. He was a June graduate of the Harvard Business School.

Robert W. Dooley has been appointed an administrative assistant in the trust



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department of the Rhode Island Hospital Trust National Bank.

Timothy A. Fahey is in the sales department of IBM Corp., Washington, D.C.

C. Paul Minifie is a CMP underwriter with Aetna Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn.

Dale L. Truman is a U.S. Army prison guard and assistant supervisor of prison greenhouse at the U.S. Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

Lawrence R. Zielinski is assistant to the vice-president for bank relations and special services at Wright Investors' Service, Bridgeport, Conn.

'69 Richard A. Dreissigacker is a negotiation engineer with Westinghouse Electric Corporation's large turbine sales department in Philadelphia.

Robert N. Huseby, who is attending Vanderbilt University, took a six-week training course in military leadership at the Army Reserve Officers Training Corps' basic summer camp at Fort Knox, Ky.

John B. Ferguson is attending Yale, where he is working for his Ph.D. in biology.

David W. Decker is presently working as a truck driver in Portland, Ore.

Franklyn C. Loennig (GS) has been appointed head of the upper school at the North Shore Country Day School in Winnetka, Ill.

Stuart L. McBride (GS) has been appointed a research associate in the physics department of Royal Military College in Kingston, Ontario. His new address is 1356 Montreal St., Kingston, Ont., Canada.

Stephen A. Wiener is an assistant project leader with Factory Mutual Research Corporation in Norwood, Mass.

San Wan (GS) is an assistant professor doing teaching and research in the department of mathematics at Georgia Institute of Technology.

Kenneth R. Sloan, Jr., is an information systems designer with Western Electric, Newark, N.J.

Stephen P. Terni, Jr., has joined Esso Research & Engineering Co., Cranford, N.J., where he is a cost engineer.

Raymond M. Wallace is a test engineer with Pratt & Whitney Aircraft, Lake Park, Fla.

Edward R. DiPippo is attending law school at Boston University. His address: 113 Bay State Rd., Boston.

Mark E. Brennan is a student at Gregorian University in Rome, Italy, where he expects to remain for four years. His address: The North American College, 00120 Vatican City State, Europe.

'70 Mike Robson is now associated with the New Zealand Press Association, Ltd., and is located in London. "This bureau services all of Europe, so this will mean fairly frequent trips to the Continent. The Common Market is the big story here, and all sorts of dire predictions are being made about New Zealand's future if England goes in without adequate safeguards for our dairy and meat trade. We went to a soccer game recently, but there

was complete agreement that the players and the atmosphere couldn't hold a candle to Aldrich-Dexter Field." A by-lined article by Mike on Brown football appeared in the Sept. 20 Rhode Islander section of the *Providence Journal*.

Lance J. Bauer, (GS) who received his Ph.D. in classics this spring, is a librarian at Ann Mary Brown Memorial and John Hay Library.

Brian E. Palmer, who is attending William Mitchell College of Law, is also assistant deputy court clerk in Hennepin County, Minn.

Gerald E. Smith is credit manager of Cable Electric Products Inc., Providence.

John G. Gantz, Jr., is with the insurance brokerage firm of Bayly Martin & Fay, Inc., New York City.

John A. Chock is a graphics media consultant with Eco-Graphics Unlimited, New York City.

Myung Woo Lee (GS) is a postdoctoral fellow with the department of Chemistry at the University of Rochester.

William J. Kane is a college representative for McGraw-Hill Company in East Cleveland.

Bruce A. Horwitz is a teaching assistant at the University of Rochester, and Roger G. Hicks is a student at the University of Rochester School of Medicine.

The following classmates are all with the U.S. Navy: James E. Clark, J. Erik Hart and John A. Leal.

David H. Cashman is at Grand River Academy, Austinburg, Ohio, where he is teaching English to grades 10 and 12.

Eric Lund is studying for a bachelor of divinity at the Yale Divinity School.

Eric C. Petersen reports that he is a first-year law student at the University of Chicago, while Alan P. Cusick, Jr., is attending Georgetown Law School.

Dean B. Allison is legal assistant with the New York City Housing and Development Authority.

John F. Horstick, VII, is manager of the Red Barn Restaurant in Lebanon, Pa.

Kang Huang is with the international division of Franklin National Bank, New York City.

Marriages

1917—Russell L. Tomlinson and Violet E. Harrington of South Kingston, R.I., July 23.

1931—Dr. Arthur H. Vaughn and Mrs. Melissa Seaman Lewis P'29 in East Providence, R.I., June 13.

1935—Robert S. Salant and Marilyn Moffat, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Moffat of New York, Sept. 12.

1942—The Rev. John A. Heidt and Mrs. Gail H. Leatherbee of Weston, Mass., July 23.

1951—Robert Warren and Susan S. Elsbree, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Shirley

S. Elsbree of Warwick, R.I., July 18. David A. Brown '56 was an usher.

1952—Rev. William E. Downey and Sabine Gross, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Gross of Berlin, Germany, Aug. 15.

1953—Major Eugene M. D'Andrea, USAFR, and Susan H. Lee, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Richard D. Lee of Wassenaar, The Netherlands, July 11.

1954—Robert Wals and Avis R. Cohen, daughter of Mrs. Jacob Cohen of Woonsocket, R.I., and the late Mr. Cohen, Aug. 22. Robert Wigod '54 was best man.

1958—George Lelievre and Helen H. Jennings, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph A. Jennings, Jr., of Rehoboth, Mass., July 11.

1958—James H. Moulton and Lavaun Inglis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Inglis of Smithville, Tenn., June 27. At home: 15 Queens Way, Apt. 8, Framingham, Mass.

1960—Dr. Allan I. Bezan and Diane G. Jaffa, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Jaffa of Warwick, R.I., July 12. Arthur D. Fine '60 was best man.

1960—David W. Milne and Carol A. Shatos, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank P. Shatos of Bryam, Conn., Aug. 1. At home: 152 Broad St., Milford, Conn.

1961—John Sculley, III, and Mrs. Andrea Harron Anderson, daughter of Mrs. Phyllis W. Harron of Shelby Bay, Bermuda, and Essex, Conn., and Hal I. Harron of Lausanne, Switzerland, Aug. 15.

1962—Leonard J. Charney and Marsha Troum, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Max Troum of New Rochelle, N.Y., Aug. 2.

1963—Charles J. Caperonis, Jr., and Serena W. Hayes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph S. Hayes of Groton, Mass., Aug. 22.

1963—Henry A. Collins and Marjorie G. Hart, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Matthew H. Hart of Bellerose, N.Y., June 20.

1963—Capt. John L. Jones, USN, and Judith E. Arbogast of Annapolis, Md., June 20. R. Glenn Cashion '63 and David K. Rumsey '64 were ushers. At home: 1065 Norman Dr., Apt. 108, Annapolis.

1963—Lt. Stephen J. Murray, USN, and Linda Sanders, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Sanders of Woodmere, N.Y., June 20. Richard P. Whitmore '63 was best man.

1963—Moreland Smith, Jr., and Esther Berryhill, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. I. W. Berryhill of Andalusia, Ill., Aug. 29. David Lovenheim '63 was best man. At home: 323 N. Royal, Alexandria, Va.

1963—Frank I. Strom, II, and Luisa M. Amill, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Juan Amill of Yauco, Puerto Rico, June 6.

1964—Robert B. Lamont and Karen M. Wells, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick E. Wells of Cumberland, R.I., Aug. 1. John D. Minyard '65 was best man, and Michael Mackensen '65 and Richard Williamson '65 were ushers. At home: 33 North Ferry St., Schenectady, N.Y.

1965—Joseph E. Cardillo and Carol A. Wrigley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Raymond T. Wrigley of Middletown, R.I., July 18.

1965—MacRae L. Ross and Lisa E. Schnall P'71, daughter of Mrs. Manfred

- Schwartz of New York City, and M. Elliot Schnall of New York, Sept. 12.
- 1966—Bruce A. Bristow and Marjorie Rackow, daughter of Mrs. Carl Rackow of Oak Park, Ill., Aug. 12, 1967. Geoffrey Gallagher '66 was best man, and C. Gerard Brooks '66 was an usher. At home: 315 Lakeside Dr., Roselle, Ill.
- 1966—Stephen R. Krone and Kathryn L. Harries, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Kurt F. Harries of Greenland, N.H., July 4.
- 1967—Lt. (j.g.) David M. Bojar, USNR, and Ilene F. Beck, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Beck of Cranston, R.I., Aug. 23.
- 1967—Gerard P. Boyle and Barbara Guerriero, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas J. Guerriero of Medford, Mass., Aug. 1. Terrence W. Boyle '67 and Stephen B. Bettencourt '67 were ushers.
- 1967—Delvyn C. Case, Jr., and Carole A. Herhilan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clement Herhilan of Mt. Clemens, Mich., Aug. 1. At home: 1000 Walnut St., Apt. 1306, Philadelphia.
- 1967—Alexander Filipp and Susan K. Roth, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Carl W. Roth of Columbus, O., July 18. Nicholas Filipp '73 was best man.
- 1967—Matthew F. Medeiros and Sarah J. Medjuck in New York City, July 26.
- 1967—Ronald J. Verri and Carol A. Conneally, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Conneally of Pawtucket, R.I., July 11.
- Robert P. Verri '68 was best man, and David Costakos '68 and Bruce Crawford '67 were ushers.
- 1968—John L. Bulger and Martha S. Hodes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Hodes of Mount Vernon, N.Y., July 5. Larry Johnson '68 was best man.
- 1968—John L. Cohn and Eve A. Keller, daughter of Mrs. Arthur P. Keller of Pittsburgh, Pa., and the late Dr. Keller, June 28.
- 1968—Paul A. Mainardi and Carol E. Nixon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Nixon of Glen Rock, N.J., July 18. Robert Cohan '68 was best man, and Phillip Press '68 was an usher.
- 1968—Timothy C. Marschner and Sarah H. Lamm of Darien, Conn., June 6. At home: Merriam Rd., Box 456, Rochdale, Mass.
- 1968—David W. Quigley and Claire G. Lamberti, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. John J. Lamberti of Yonkers, N.Y., Aug. 1.
- 1968—Martin F. Stamp, Jr., and Julia T. Charlton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter J. Charlton of Kankakee, Ill., Aug. 15. At home: 260 Massachusetts Ave., Arlington, Mass.
- 1968—Robert L. Vaccaro and Jacqueline Ellis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Glenn Ellis of the Town of Mt. Royal, Montreal, Canada, July 18.
- 1968—Ronald P. Zinno and Louanne Spring, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. William C. Spring, Jr., of Berwyn, Pa., Aug. 22.
- 1969—Lt. (j.g.) James B. Atherton, USN, and Joan E. Schmukler P'71, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Schmukler of McLean, Va., June 21.
- 1969—John C. Billings and Lucy E. Adams, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William R. Adams of New Canaan, Conn., Aug. 1.
- 1969—Jeffrey Blumenfeld and Laura M. Ross, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Ross of Merrick, N.Y., June 14. Allan Greenspan '69 was an usher.
- 1969—Gary V. Gordon and Betsy A. Ribakoff, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene I. Ribakoff of Worcester, Mass., June 28.
- Lawrence A. Gordon '51 was best man, and Stanley H. Greenberg '69 was an usher.
- 1969—Kenneth J. Imboden and Linda L. Hurtuk, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen H. Hurtuk of Cleveland Heights, O., June 19.
- 1969—Sp/5 John F. Kelsey, III, USA, and Pamela M. Schick, daughter of Mrs. William L. Lyall, Jr., of New Vernon, N.J., and the late Mr. Schick, Sept. 12.
- 1969—Vernon B. Mountcastle, III, and Virginia L. Henson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas L. Henson of Hickory, N.C., June 19.
- 1969—George W. Muller, Jr., and Janet E. Corson P'71, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. O. D. Corson of Phoenix, June 6. At home: 14½ Barnes St., Providence.
- 1969—David H. Murray and Patricia A. Sawtelle, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Sawtelle of Milford, N.H., June 27.
- 1969—Don A. Olowinski and Pat A. Truman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Truman of Woodstock, Conn., May 30. At home: Ellet Lane, Philadelphia.
- 1969—Thomas E. Peckham and Paula A. Kiley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Kiley of Lexington, Mass., June 27. Robert Batts '69 was best man, and William Clogher '69 was an usher.
- 1969—John D. Rulon and Virginia R. Phelps, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis L. Phelps of Atherton, Calif., Aug. 1. Richard R. Rulon '64 was best man.
- 1969—Rodger G. Steen and Leslie E. Fisher, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Bruce Fisher of Barrington, R.I., Aug. 29.
- 1969—Jerome F. Strauss, III, and Catherine Blumlein P'69, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John L. Blumlein of San Francisco, June 21. At home: 4406 Pine St., Philadelphia.
- 1969—Stephen H. Wilson and Katherine W. Lauder, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William B. Lauder, Jr., of Manchester, Conn., May 29.
- 1970—William W. Ambrose and Jean M. Solbos P'70, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Solbos of Tolland, Conn., May 30. At home: 21 Denison St., Apt. A-1, Hartford, Conn.
- 1970—Jeffrey G. Bergart and Barrie J. Atkin P'71, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Maurice D. Atkin of Washington, D.C., Aug. 23. At home: 3650 Chestnut St., Apt. B-617, Philadelphia.
- 1970—Ward G. Bronson and Cynthia V. Mount, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Keith B. Mount of New Providence, N.J., July 25.
- 1970—Thomas C. Burne and Janice Broder, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Broder of Roslyn, N.Y., June 8.
- 1970—Thomas W. Corddry and Ruth Malewitz P'70, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Edward C. Malewitz, June 3.
- 1970 GS—Donald M. Fye and Kaia A. Valge, daughter of Mrs. Helgi Valge of Bridgeton, N. J., Aug. 29. At home: 72 Roger Williams Green, Providence.
- 1970—William H. Hutson and Susan V. Sweeney, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert V. Sweeney of Marion, Mass., Aug. 22. Bruce E. Mirbach '70 and Harry S. Pozychi '69 were ushers.
- 1970—Lee T. Mari and Nancy L. Benson P'71, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Paul W. Benson of Riverside, R.I., Nov. 26, 1969.
- 1970—Steven A. Schonfeld and Anita A. Bardenstein, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Morton Bardenstein of Brighton, N.Y., July 19.
- 1970—Allan M. Sussman and Yadena F. Arar P'70, daughter of Mrs. Victor Caro, and the late Raymond Arar, June, 1970.
- 1971—Robert E. Dewar, Jr., and Rebecca A. Schrom, daughter of Mrs. David A. Schrom of Harrisburg, Pa., and David A. Schrom of Millersburg, Pa., Aug. 22.
- 1971—David H. Wenk and Stephanie D. Stallings, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Kerwin Stallings of Mountain Lakes, N.J., June 13.

Births

- 1951—To Mr. and Mrs. David M. Freedman of Dover, Mass., a son, Jonathan Nichols, June 16.
- 1957—To Mr. and Mrs. William T. Bride, Jr., of Lawrence, Mass., their second child and second daughter, Jennifer, March 11.
- 1957—To Mr. and Mrs. Scott O. Carleton of Rochester, N.Y., their second child and first daughter, Lucie Anne, May 28, 1969.
- 1957—To Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Sweeney of Pompton Plains, N.J., a daughter, Linda Beth, Dec. 18, 1968.
- 1958—To Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Cohen of Cranston, R.I., their first child, a son, Mitchell Frank, Aug. 14.
- 1958—To Lcdr. and Mrs. John B. Doolittle of Vestal, N.Y., their second child and first son, Scott Edward, June 29.
- 1958—To Mr. and Mrs. Stephen J. Kurtz of Englewood, N.J., their third child and second daughter, Lesley Anne, July 29.
- 1958—To Mr. and Mrs. Michael F. Larratt of Darien, Conn., their fourth child and fourth son, Gregory Law, Nov. 29, 1969. Maternal grandparents are Raymond G. Chaplin '30 and Dorothy Strachan Chaplin P'29. Mrs. Larratt is the former Barbara Chaplin P'58.
- 1958—To the Rev. and Mrs. Ronald G. Speckmann of Lake Mohawk, Sparta, N.J., their first child, a daughter, Lauren Marion, April 23.
- 1959—To Mr. and Mrs. Robert A. Bogle, Jr., of Somerset, Mass., their second child and first son, Jonathan Lawrence, June 29.
- 1959—To Mr. and Mrs. Walter C. Pickett, III, of Sidi Yahia, Morocco, their first child, a son, Treven Curtis, Dec. 30. Mrs. Pickett is the former Joan Clement P'60.
- 1960—Mr. and Mrs. John A. Reisert of Norristown, Pa., announce the adoption

of their second child and first daughter, Mary Elizabeth, born July 29.

1960—To Mr. and Mrs. Leslie S. Weinstein of Providence, their first child, a son, James Howard, July 28.

1961—To Dr. and Mrs. Sidney C. Cole of Fort Bragg, N.C., a daughter, Allison Lee, July 19.

1961—To Mr. and Mrs. John H. Muller, Jr., of Cambridge, Mass., their second child and first daughter, Elizabeth Louise, July 10. Paternal grandfather is John H. Muller '26.

1962—To Mr. and Mrs. Alfred M. Benson of Farmingdale, Long Island, N.Y., a daughter, Eileen Beth, June 22.

1962—To Mr. and Mrs. Robert D. Traub, Jr., of Richmond, Va., a daughter, Anne-Marie, Aug. 11.

1963—To Mr. and Mrs. Fred A. Parker of Providence, their second child and second son, Jason Lahan, July 13. Godfather is Donald F. Roy '63.

1964—To Mr. and Mrs. R. Lee Bennett of Lakehurst, N.J., their first child, a daughter, Chandra Lynn, July 2.

1964—To Mr. and Mrs. Ronald W. Jakes of Williamstown, Mass., their first child, a son, Ronald Walter, Jr., May 22.

1964—To Mr. and Mrs. Richard Stone of Bronx, N.Y., a daughter, Lisa Kerry, June 8.

1964—To Mr. and Mrs. Albert R. Vandam of Hingham, Mass., their first child, a son, Todd Paine, July 9. Maternal grandfather is Edwin B. Laughlin '43 and paternal grandfather is Dr. Leroy D. Vandam '34. Mrs. Vandam is the former Carolyn Laughlin P'67.

1965—To Mr. and Mrs. Ian L. Garriques, Jr., of Yonkers, N.Y., their first child, a daughter, Virginia Christine, Feb. 19.

1965—To Mr. and Mrs. John L. Myslik of Suffern, N.Y., their first children, twin daughters, Krista and Louise, Feb. 28.

1966—To Mr. and Mrs. Francis W. Bogaczyk of Apalachin, N.Y., a daughter, Jill Marie, June 19.

1966—To Mr. and Mrs. Peter N. Brush of Washington, D.C., their second son, Peter Norman, Jr., June 22.

1966—To Mr. and Mrs. James D. Bucci of Macungie, Pa., a son, David Rogers, Nov. 22.

1966—To Mr. and Mrs. George H. Connell, Jr., of Atlanta, their first child, a daughter, Sarah Lamar, Sept. 5.

1966—To Mr. and Mrs. Joel F. Dowshen of Morrisville, Pa., their first child, a son, Matt Eric, May 21.

1967—To Mr. and Mrs. Colby L. Burbank, III of Annandale, Va., their first child, a son, Colby Todd, Aug. 29.

1967—To Sp/6 Rudy Hanzsek, Jr., USA, and Mrs. Hanzsek of Asmara, Ethiopia, their first child, a daughter, Melissa Beth, Aug. 22.

1968—To Mr. and Mrs. Juergen Reinhardt of Baltimore, a daughter, Kirstan Grace, Aug. 10. Mrs. Reinhardt is the former Judith G. Twigg P'67.

1969—To Lt. Vance E. Salter, USAF, and Mrs. Salter of Falls Church, Va., their first child, a son, Robert Vance, May 28.

Deaths

ARTHUR DEAN DUDLEY '02 in Syracuse, N.Y., Sept. 6. He was a president of the former Syracuse Lighting Company and honorary chairman of Lincoln National Bank & Trust Co. (division of Lincoln First Group, Inc.). After graduation, Mr. Dudley joined United Gas Improvement Company of Philadelphia, with which he spent five years in investigation and promotional work. Mr. Dudley went to Syracuse in 1907 with the same company when it purchased Syracuse Lighting Co.; in 1930, he became president. In 1937, when Syracuse Lighting merged with other firms to form Central New York Power Corp. (now Niagara Mohawk Power Corp.), Mr. Dudley was appointed vice-president in charge of the Central New York division, a position he held until he retired in 1947 after 50 years of continuous service with utilities. Active in civic affairs, Mr. Dudley also was an energetic figure in industrial and financial affairs in Syracuse. He was the founder and chairman of the Lincoln National Bank and Trust Company, former president of Syracuse Advertising Men's Club; director of the Chamber of Commerce more than 20 years, and associated with the Community Chest all his active life, serving as its president in 1946. He helped organize the Community Foundation of Syracuse and Onondaga County and was its first president. At the time of his death, Mr. Dudley was an officer and director of the Concord, N.H., Gas Co., where he obtained his first job in the utility field. Chi Phi. His widow is Gertrude W. Dudley, 107 Hampshire Rd., Syracuse.

JOSEPH FERDINAND MALMSTEAD '02 in Providence, Aug. 20. He was a former director and assistant treasurer of the Providence Public Markets. For more than a half century Mr. Malmstead had been associated with the Providence Public Markets, which operated in Rhode Island and Massachusetts communities. He retired when the markets closed in 1954. Mr. Malmstead previously had been a real estate broker with W. C. Johnson Co., Providence. He was a life member of the Providence YMCA and the Rhode Island Historical Society. Alpha Tau Omega. His nieces are the Misses Edith and Helen Malmstead, 77 Princeton Ave., Providence.

THE REV. LEVI SAMUEL HOFFMAN '07 in Doylestown, Pa., July 17. He was for 45 years minister of the Schwenkfelder Church, now known as the Central Schwenkfelder Church in Worcester, Pa. During two years of his collegiate work he preached in the Hope Congregational Church, East Providence, leaving to matriculate in the Hartford (Conn.) Theological Seminary from which he received his B.D. degree in 1910. He also received a D.D. degree from the American Bible Institute in 1969. Taking an active

part in civic affairs, the Rev. Dr. Hoffman was the first minister in Lansdale, Pa., to sign the guarantors' list for Chautauqua, and to work for the establishment of the Lansdale Public Library, the first minister on the Lansdale Board of Trade; a member of the Lansdale School Board for 24 years, and its president for 16 years. He was assistant editor of the *Corpus Schwenckfeldianorum*, a publication of works of Caspar von Schwendelfeld, the founder of the church. He was an associate editor of *The Schwenkfeldian*, monthly publication of the Schwenkfelder Church, and had been a member of the board of publication of the Schwenkfelder Church since the early days of his ministry. He also was a member of the board of directors of the Schwenkfelder Library and the Society of Schwenkfeldian Exiles. The Rev. Dr. Hoffman also was the author of numerous publications including his books *The Christ We Love* and *St. Andrew and Kindred Poems*. His daughter is Mrs. Karl R. Zuch, 103 W. Butler Ave., Chalfont, Pa.

THE REV. OSCAR MADDAUS '07 in Valatie, N.Y., Nov. 11, 1969. He retired in 1950 from the ministry of the Community Reformed Church of Manhasset, N.Y., after 43 years of continuous service. The Rev. Mr. Maddaus was co-founder of the Manhasset Civic Association, and he helped form and support most of the community enterprises, among the Nassau County Farm Bureau, the Nassau County Association, and the health and welfare services. He also was the author of numerous religious papers. There are no known survivors.

FREDERICK HALE PIERCE '08 in Beverly, Mass., July 30. He was a former superintendent of the Beverly school system, serving from 1944 to 1948. He also did graduate work at Columbia, Harvard, and Boston universities. Mr. Pierce began his professional career as an athletic coach and principal of various high schools in Maine, and he became principal of Beverly (Mass.) High School in 1924, a position he held for 20 years with a three-year interval during World War II, when he served as superintendent of schools. A former president of the Beverly Chamber of Commerce, Rotary Club, the YMCA and chairman of the local Red Cross, he also served at one time as executive secretary of the Massachusetts Principals Association. Chi Phi. His widow is Gladys W. Pierce, 12 Lefavour Ave., Beverly.

WILLIAM PENDLETON DODGE '09 in Westerly, R.I., July 10. He retired in 1951 as vice-president and member of the Corporation of Peoples Savings Bank in Providence. Before joining Peoples Savings Bank, Mr. Dodge was a financial secretary to Jesse H. Metcalf of the Wanskuck Company and a former employee of the Providence Telephone Co., now New England Telephone & Telegraph Co. During World War I, he served as a major with the U.S. Army Ordnance Department, and during World War II, Mr. Dodge was a lieutenant with the State Highway Traffic

Patrol, a subsidiary of the R.I. State Police. Later, he joined Battery A. of the Rhode Island National Guard and remained a major in the Army Reserve until he retired in 1957. He was a former member of the Providence Charitable Fuel Society, Community Chest Fund, Council of Social Agencies, and a charter member of the Providence Society of Financial Analysts. Psi Upsilon. His nephew is John E. Dodge, 39 Church St., Stonington, Conn.

DR. AFLEY LEONEL BRETT '10 in Auburndale, Mass., July 13. He retired two years ago as an orthopedic surgeon in Boston. Dr. Brett received an M.D. degree from Harvard University Medical School in 1918, and served as a lieutenant commander with the U.S. Navy during World War I; in World War II, he was a member of the Medical Advisory Board. Dr. Brett was a member of the American Medical Association, the Massachusetts Medical Society, the American Academy of Orthopedic Surgery, and he was a diplomate of the Board of Orthopedic Surgeons and a fellow of the American College of Surgeons. He also was a member of the Boston Orthopedic Club and he was author of several articles which were published in the *Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery* and the *New England Journal of Medicine*. Among others, Dr. Brett was on the staff of the Carney, Symmes-Arlington, Metropolitan State, and Community Memorial hospitals. His son is Gordon L. Brett, 219 Washington Rd., West Barrington, R.I.

MORRIS FERGUSON CONANT '10 in Los Angeles, Calif., Aug. 16. He was owner of Marcote Process Co., Culver City, Calif., a plastic coating concern. During World War II, he served as a civilian attached to the U.S. Navy. Mr. Conant also was affiliated with the Atlas Imperial Diesel Engine Co., Hayward, Calif. Psi Upsilon. There are no known survivors.

LEON SEMONOFF '11 in Providence, R.I., Aug. 25. A retired lawyer, he was a former owner of *The Rhode Island Review*, a Jewish weekly newspaper. Mr. Semonoff received his LL. B. degree from Yale University Law School in 1913, and he was a member of the Rhode Island Bar Association and a past president of the Young Men's Hebrew Association. His brother, Noah Semonoff, survives.

JOHN LAMSON EDDY '16 in Costa Mesa, Calif., July 16. A longtime resident of Providence, he retired in 1962 as owner and president of the Pack Shops Co., based in New York and later in Providence. During World War I, he served in the U.S. Navy. Mr. Eddy also operated and perfected industrial vending machines. He was a member of the National Automatic Machine Association and an official and charter member of the Tamarac Club. Delta Upsilon. His widow is Bernadette K. Eddy, 1851 Paros Cir., Costa Mesa.

MASON COLE HILL '18 in Providence, R.I., Aug. 14. He was a former switchboard engineer for the General Electric Co.,

Irving Fain's life: No gaps between belief and his deeds

When Irving Jay Fain received an honorary doctor of laws degree from Brown in 1968, the citation praised him for his "patient, persistent, courageous leadership in the causes of justice and equal opportunity for all citizens. The long struggle for Irving Jay Fain ended in August when he died of cancer at Massachusetts General Hospital. He was 64.

The prominent Rhode Island businessman earned a fortune from a series of family-owned firms that produced rubber, chemicals, and clothing. But he also devoted a great deal of his time and his fortune to causes he championed: civil rights, fair housing, free trade, Reform Judaism, and Israel.

The September issue of the Union of American Hebrew Congregation's *Leader's Digest* said this of Mr. Fain: "He was a man of many accomplishments. But there were many things he could not do. He could not, for example, distinguish colors. He was unable to discern a black skin from a white or yellow one. He was able only to address his inner self to the inner self of every other human being. And to every cause to which he contributed money, he also contributed his interest, his time, his knowledge his experience, his physical presence, his encouragement, and his critical faculties.

"With his quiet voice, his gentlemanly demeanor, his softly-charming manner, he stood up time and again to explain and defend the uncompromising moral mandates by which he lived. He didn't know any other way; he couldn't live any other way. Principles and beliefs were, in his case, synonymous with deeds. There was no gap between what he professed and how he lived."

One of the state's leading proponents of a fair housing law, Mr. Fain started this fight in the mid-1950's and was deeply involved until legislation finally was passed in 1965. His involvement with civil rights went back to the post World War II period. He was among the first white liberals to finance freedom activities and other efforts during the Civil Rights struggle in the south.

Through the years, Mr. Fain was associated with Brown in many ways. Most notably in 1965 he helped organize the exchange program between Brown and Tougaloo College in Mississippi, where he was a trustee.

Mr. Fain was one of the first presidents of the Urban League of Rhode Island. A devout Jew, he was active on the social action committee of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations. For his efforts to

organize Reform temples to fight anti-Catholic bigotry during the 1960 presidential election, he received the 1963 Brotherhood Award of the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

As an industrialist and merchant, Mr. Fain became a free trade advocate and served on two American trade missions to Turkey and Africa. He also was an advisor to the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Irving Jay Fain was born in Providence on Aug. 11, 1906, attended Classical High School, and was graduated from Harvard in 1927. He entered business with his brother-in-law in the late 1920's but branched out into diverse fields as the years went by.

At his death, Mr. Fain was president of Tower Iron Works in Seekonk and the University Heights apartments on Lippitt Hill in Providence and vice-president of Apex, Inc., a department store with large outlets in Pawtucket and Warwick.

Mr. Fain is survived by his widow, Evelyn, who resides at 400 Laurel Ave., Providence.



Schenectady, and an electrolysis engineer for the New York Central Railroad Co. There are no known survivors.

BRIG. GEN. WALLACE ADAMS MOYLE (ret.) USA, '19 in Storrs, Conn., July 10. He was a 38-year-veteran of the Connecticut National Guard and former director of the University of Connecticut physical plant. During World War I, Gen. Moyle served as a second lieutenant with the American Expeditionary Force and he served with the Army in World War II. He joined the Connecticut National Guard in 1921, becoming chief of staff in 1948, and retired nine years later as a brigadier general. Gen. Moyle served the University of Connecticut for 19 years. Phi Sigma Kappa. His widow is L. May S. Moyle, Moulton Rd., Storrs.

WILLIAM ELMER PARMENTER '19 in Warwick, R.I., Aug. 22. He was a vice president of the Mortgage Guarantee Title Company in Providence for 35 years. Mr. Parmenter had been associated for the last year with the Real Estate Title Insurance Company in Providence. Once a lecturer in property law at the University of Rhode Island, Mr. Parmenter received an LL. B. degree from the Harvard Law School in 1924. During World War I, he served as a private with the 12th division of the U.S. Army. In 1961, Mr. Parmenter was an outspoken critic of a Rhode Island State Council of Churches committee recommendation for a graduated state income tax because he felt a political issue should not be mixed with religion. He was a member of the American and Rhode Island Bar Associations and a past master of the Corinthian Lodge, AF & AM in Providence. Kappa Sigma. His son is William E. Parmenter, Jr., '50, and his widow is Hazle H. Parmenter, 225 Spring St., East Greenwich, R.I.

DR. WALTER MORRILL BURSE '20 in Boston, Aug. 27. He was a former president of Suffolk University, serving from 1948 to 1954. Before being named president, he was treasurer of the university for two years. Dr. Burse earned an LL. B. degree from Harvard Law School in 1923 and received an honorary degree in jurisprudence from Suffolk in 1954. During World War I, he served with the U.S. Army. Following graduation from Harvard Law, Dr. Burse entered the law firm of Lyne, Woodworth and Evets and later became a partner. In 1930, he established his own firm of Burse, Jackson, Iovino & Murphy. He was a former treasurer of the New England Concrete Manufacturers Association and Beacon Hill School, and he was a director of the New England School of Art and Scott Linotyping Company. He also was a member and former president of the Exchange Club of Boston and a member of the Massachusetts Bar Association. Alpha Delta Phi. His widow is Elizabeth L. Burse, c/o Burse, Jackson & Iovino, 1 Court St., Boston.

HARRY TURNER BROADBENT '21 in Pascoag, R.I., July 17. He was a former plant engineer with J. & P. Coates, Inc., of Rhode Island. Mr. Broadbent previously was a mechanical engineer with Brown & Sharpe Mfg. Co., Providence, and was a member of the Providence Engineering Society. Alpha Tau Omega. His widow is Noelle M. Broadbent, 62 Woodbury St., Providence.

DANA READ BELLOWES '24 in Pawtucket, R.I., Sept. 2. He was president of D. W. Bellows and Son, Inc., funeral directors of Pawtucket from 1912 to 1962. Bellows and Son have been funeral directors since 1821. During World War I, Mr. Bellows served with the U.S. Army. He was a member of the Memorial Hospital Corporation and was on the board of directors of the Salvation Army, both in Pawtucket. Mr. Bellows also was a member of the Pawtucket To Kalon Club and the Rotary Club and was one of Rotary's earliest members. His son is Allan R. Bellows '49, and his widow is Letitia P. Bellows, 170 Oak Hill Ave., Pawtucket.

HARRY LIBBY HOFFMAN '25 at Chautauqua Lake, N.Y., Aug. 7. He retired in 1967 as vice-president of Society National Bank of Cleveland. He joined the bank, then called Society for Savings, in 1925 as a bookkeeper, and shortly thereafter founded its school savings department. Mr. Hoffman became a mortgage loan officer and assistant vice-president in 1951, and he served as vice-president from 1954 until his retirement. During World War II, he served as a ski instructor training U.S. Army ski troops at Camp Hale, Colo. He took up skiing after watching the 1932 Winter Olympics at Lake Placid, N.Y., and was a veteran of the Tenth Mountain Division and a member of the National Ski Patrol. Upon receiving his discharge he was sergeant major of the Prisoners of War Camp at Douglas, Wyo. Mr. Hoffman was a former secretary and president of the Brown University Club of Cleveland, a board member of the Jones Home and Children Services Society, and a former member of the Cleveland Real Estate Board. Delta Tau Delta. His sister is Mrs. Edwin A. Lehr, 1016 Wagar Rd., Rocky River, O.

DONALD DOWNING MANCHESTER '25 in Santa Monica, Calif., July 30. He had been in the restaurant business on the West Coast for more than 20 years. Two restaurants operated by Mr. Manchester were the Doll House in Palm Springs and Don Manchester's Bombay at Laguna Beach. He formerly was comptroller of the Trewax Company in Culver City, Calif., and had done post graduate work at the University of Southern California. While in Providence, he served with the Rhode Island National Guard 103rd Field Artillery. Mr. Manchester was active in the Sons of the American Revolution, and was president of the Los Angeles chapter in 1968 and 1969. He was a member of the Optimists' International and business manager of its publication *Sunnyside Magazine*. Kappa Sigma. His

widow is Jane T. Manchester, 0982 Durant Dr., Beverly Hills, Calif.

GEORGE WASHINGTON CLAUSSON '26 in Cranston, R.I., Aug. 13. He was chief service engineer for B. I. F. Industries, Providence, for 37 years before his retirement of January, 1960. His sister is Miss Freda Clausson, 365 Norwood Ave., Warwick, R.I.

DR. WILLIAM CHARLES RUCKER '27 July 27, while vacationing in Germany. He was senior attending physician of orthopedics at Hackensack (N.J.) Hospital. Dr. Rucker received his M.D. degree in 1931 from Tufts Medical School and did post-graduate work at Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston, New York Hospital, and George Washington University in Washington, D.C. He was a member of the Bergen County and American medical associations and of the New Jersey Association of Industrial Physicians and Surgeons. Dr. Rucker was a ham radio operator and a member of the Rotarians of Amateur Radio and of the Medical Amateur Radio Council, Ltd. He produced films for local organizations and belonged to the Photographic Society of America and the Amateur Cinema League. Dr. Rucker was medical director for the Bendix Corp., Teterboro, N.J., and chief physician for Little Ferry VFW Post 809. Lambda Chi Alpha. His widow is Dr. Vendela O. Rucker, 308 Union St., Hackensack, N. J.

WILLIAM ARCHIBALD WALKER '27 in Sandwich, Mass., July 24. After 31 years with the Tidewater Oil Co., Inc., of Boston, he retired in 1960 as its sales manager. Mr. Walker was a former Sandwich, Mass., selectman, realtor and justice of the peace. He also was president of the Sandwich Historical Society, board member of the Buzzards Bay National Bank, chairman of the board of trustees, Wesson Memorial Library, and co-chairman of the Cape Cod Heart Fund. Delta Upsilon. His widow is Ingeborg T. Walker, Jonathan Rd., Sandwich.

HENRY STILLMAN DRURY '28 in Venice, Fla., May 24. Before retirement in 1965, Mr. Drury was branch manager for Motors Insurance Corporation, Baltimore, Md. Delta Phi. His widow is Edna M. Drury, 313 Hammock Ter., Venice.

JAMES WILLIAM SAFFORD '28 in Stamford, Conn., April 2. He was a manufacturers representative for the Safford Company in Darien, Conn. Mr. Safford's career included sales and management positions with Sylvania Electric Products and Zurn Industries. During World War II, he served as a management consultant with Stevenson, Jordan & Harrison. An inveterate student and hobbyist, Mr. Safford was active in the Darien Boat Club, commander of the Darien Power Squadron, a member of the "N" Club for Navigators, and a member of the Aircraft owners and pilots associations. Phi Gamma Delta. His widow is Kathleen D. Safford, 410 West Ave., Darien, Conn.

WINTHROP DUDLEY BUCKLIN '29 in Orange, Calif., June 11. He was retired as a representative for the Hawaiian Paradise Park Corp., Honolulu, a real estate firm. Mr. Bucklin previously had been a travelling auditor for the Singer Sewing Machine Company in Colombia, South America, and an accountant in Guam for Vinnell Corporation of California. Zeta Psi. His sister is Mrs. Helen B. Bach, 1961 Golden Circle Dr., Escondido, Calif.

DR. JOHN HERBERT PEARSON '29 in New York City, July 15. For 34 years, until his recent retirement, Dr. Pearson was director of research for the General Chemical Company, now the Industrial Product Division of the Allied Chemical Company, New York City. Dr. Pearson received his A.M. and Ph.D. degrees from Duke University in 1932 and 1933 respectively, and he was invited to be a research consultant to Israel. He had contributed to the research of fluorine technology and held patents in the field of organic chemistry. Dr. Pearson was a member of the American Chemical Society and the New York Academy of Science and he was a fellow of the American Institute of Science. Sigma Phi Sigma. Sigma Xi. His son is Donald D. Pearson '65, and his widow is Alice D. Pearson, 63 Central Ave., Glen Rock, N.J.

CAPT. EDWIN HARVEY NICHOLS (ret.) USN, '31 in Martha's Vineyard, Mass., July 8. He was a former Massachusetts legislator and retired Navy officer. Capt. Nichols received an LL. B. degree from Boston University Law School in 1934, and during the same year he was admitted to the Massachusetts Bar. He was Republican representative from Fitchburg, Mass., from 1941 to 1942 and practiced law in Fitchburg before joining the U.S. Navy Air Corps in 1942. As a legislator he sponsored the bill which established the Fitchburg airport. Capt. Nichols served in the Judge Advocate Generals Corps from 1948 until his retirement in 1964, and he was one of the authors of the Uniform Code of Military Justice. He was a member of the Navy League of the United States, Sons of the American Revolution, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, and the Family Welfare Association of Fitchburg. His widow is Priscilla K. Nichols, Surfside Club, Naples, Fla.

DR. ARTHUR HILTON VAUGHN '31 in Bristol, R.I., Sept. 4. He was a staff doctor at Roger Williams General Hospital in Providence. He received his M.D. degree from Hahnemann Medical College in 1935, and interned as a junior staff physician at the Rhode Island State Infirmary. During World War II, he served as a lieutenant commander with the U.S. Navy. Dr. Vaughn was a member of the Providence and Rhode Island medical societies and a past president of the Atlantic Tuna Club of Rhode Island;

he was an avid fisherman. He also was a member of Kiwanis International and the Seekonk Rod & Gun Club. Alpha Tau Omega. His widow is the former Melissa Seaman P'29, Wilcox Lane, Bristol.

RICHARD CHRISTIAN HEMINGWAY '32 in Hartsdale, N.Y., July 13. He was president and director of Newsrad, Inc., an electronic concern in New York. During World War II, he served as a lieutenant with the 545th Bomb Sqdn., U.S. Army Air Force. Mr. Hemingway also had been president and director of Polvision, Inc., and Subscription Television, pay television operations that arranged for the broadcast of Giants and Dodgers baseball games in California. His widow is Muriel Hemingway, 140 Healy Ave., North, Hartsdale.

JOSEPH RUSSELL DOLAN '33 in San Diego, July 25. He had been a market promotion supervisor for Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co., San Diego, for the past nine years. Mr. Dolan previously was employed as general marketing supervisor for the New England Telephone & Telegraph Co., Boston. During World War II, he served as a commander with the U.S. Navy. In 1957, Mr. Dolan attended Northwestern University as part of the Bell System's Program for Executives, and he was a past president of the Sales & Marketing Executives of Southern California. At the time of his death, Mr. Dolan was president of the De Anza Chapter 68 of the Telephone Pioneers of America and past president of the San Diego and Imperial Counties. He also was a member of the Rotary Club International and active in the March of Dimes. Sigma Nu. His widow is Mary S. Dolan, 11381 Fuerte Farms Rd., El Cajon, Calif.

PHILIP BRONSPIEGEL '36 in New Bedford, Mass., Aug. 31. He was deputy superintendent of schools in New Bedford and was instrumental in the planning and groundwork for the new New Bedford High School now under construction. Mr. Bronspiegel received his master of education degree from Bridgewater State Teachers College in 1938, and he served as a substitute teacher in New Bedford between 1938 and 1941. At that time he was named to the regular teaching staff as a science teacher. During World War II, he served for five years as a lieutenant with the U.S. Army military intelligence. Following the war, Mr. Bronspiegel was transferred from the Normandin Junior High School to the New Bedford High School where he taught chemistry for 10 years. In 1958, he became principal of Keith Junior School. Mr. Bronspiegel rose steadily within the department and was appointed assistant superintendent in 1961 and last June he was appointed deputy superintendent. Among many memberships, he was a member of the National Teachers Association, Northeastern and New England Division of Chemistry Teachers, Massachusetts and Bristol County Teachers Associations, and the Principal's Association. Phi Beta Kappa. Sigma Xi. His widow is Helen F. Bronspiegel, 15 Harding St., New Bedford.

ROBERT HOWARD STANLEY '40 in Peterboro, N.H., Aug. 24. He was assistant treasurer and accountant for E. C. and W. L. Hopkins Co., Inc., Greenfield, N.H., since 1953. Mr. Stanley also attended Bryant College, and he previously had been employed by the New Haven Railroad in Providence and Boston in the traffic department. He had served as town treasurer and auditor of Greenfield, and for several years he was town correspondent for the local weekly newspaper, *Peterborough Transcript*. Mr. Stanley was an associate member of the Providence Engineering Society, Skyscrapers of Rhode Island, and the New Haven Railroad Club. His only survivors are cousins.

WILLIAM HENRY ELSTON WADBROOK, JR., '43 in Providence, Sept. 11. He was employed by the Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing Company in North Kingstown, R.I., for 29 years, retiring as a foreman last year because of illness. During World War II, he served as a sergeant with the U.S. Army Air Corps. His widow is Mary S. Wadbrook, 380 West Shore Rd., Warwick, R.I.

RICHARD EARLE SPRAGUE '50 in Fort Lauderdale, Fla., July 31. For the past 14 years he had been employed by Eli Witt Cigar & Tobacco Co., Fort Lauderdale. Mr. Sprague previously had been Florida sales manager for Aloe Creme Laboratories, Inc. His widow is Jeanine Sprague, 4420 N.W. 36th Ct., Lauderdale Lakes, Fla.

PETER STEWART MACAULAY '63, A.M. '70 in West Greenwich, R.I., July 9. He was found dead in his car, an apparent suicide. Police believed he had been living in the car after personal papers were found saying how many days he had been without food or water. Mr. Macaulay served with the U.S. Army from 1963 to 1965. Kappa Sigma. His parents are Mr. and Mrs. Murray K. Macaulay, 85 Mashuena Dr., Warwick, R.I. His father is '29.

1/LT. ROBERT WEST LANCASTER '67 in Vietnam, Aug. 21. He was a passenger on a military vehicle which encountered enemy forces while on a combat mission. After enlisting in the Army, Lt. Lancaster attended a language school in Monterey, Calif. Upon graduation, he became a Russian linguist for the Army and received a direct commission. Lt. Lancaster was stationed in Germany for 18 months and went to Vietnam July 12. Sigma Chi. His mother is Marjorie W. Lacroix, and his stepfather is Joseph R. Lacroix, Albion Rd., Lincoln, R.I.

JAMES SEWARD HILTNER '69 in Princeton, N.J., Aug. 7. Mr. Hiltner was a writer and had been living for the past year in Madison, Wis. At Brown he was a Francis Wayland Scholar and was graduated with honors in English literature, having presented an honors thesis on the mock epic in English literature. His parents are Dr. and Mrs. Seward Hiltner, 47 Westcott Rd., Princeton, N.J.

On Stage:

Back to the lumbering committee

It was a case of "act in haste, repent at leisure." A pre-election recess to free students to work on political campaigns (*BAM*, July) might have seemed an inspired idea during the heat of the May moment. When the two-week hiatus actually occurred five months later, it was—not to put too fine a point on it—a flop. From everyone's point of view. Absurd, said the administrators. Ludicrous, said the students. An annoyance, said the faculty.

If the whole embarrassing episode did nothing else, it provided some justification for the usual lumbering procedure of decision by committee with studies, reports, minority reports—and all taking an endless amount of time during which cooler heads have a chance to prevail.

The recess plan was adopted hard on the three-fold shock of Cambodia, Kent State and Jackson State. Feelings of helplessness and rage dominated the campuses. Then along came the pre-election recess idea, garbed in a lot of fancy rhetoric about making the system work. Students could channel their energies into working on political campaigns. It sounded like a good idea to the faculty, one providing an acceptable and perhaps even effective outlet for student frustration.

But it seems to have been a matter of wrong conclusions proceeding from such false premises as:

Feelings would run as high in October as in May and the fervor of the newly committed would survive the summer.

Those students whose activism predated the events in May would consider electoral politics a valid arena for social change.

Two weeks of working on campaigns is long enough to do any good.

The candidates would welcome student help.

By the time school opened in September, there were second thought rumblings from every quarter. Impressionistic evidence accumulated that not many students would actually work on campaigns. Undergraduates asked one another about plans for the "vacation." Faculty members fretted about having the continuity of the semester so rudely interrupted just when academic work got rolling. The administration wondered what would happen if many students decided to remain on campus for the two weeks. There was worried speculation about the devil making work for idle hands.

But second thoughts or no, there was no backing down. An emperor's new clothes effect developed in which no one cared to be the first to publicly admit the paucity of the idea. There was some talk that a student referendum on the recess might

be an avenue to a retreat with honor, but it came to nothing.

So on Oct. 22, classes shut down. More than half of the dormitory residents took off—there were scattered reports that some even went electioneering. ("Oh yeah, there's some guy in my French class who's working on a campaign.") But the real black comedy was played out on campus, as various factions argued about what sorts of activities would be appropriate for the students who stuck around.

A student group called Campus Action Council (CAC) worked up a list of seminars, etc., in the manner of the Commencement Week panels (*BAM*, July) and the strike-engendered Free University (*BAM*, May). A faculty group also decided to get something going and criticized the CAC program as being "too one-sided"—or too much of the "same old stuff." So a faculty committee devised its own list of panels, etc., on the same old stuff. (Example—CAC panel: "Literature and Social Analysis"; Faculty panel: "Literature and Society.") Some speakers conducted one workshop under the aegis of the CAC program and another under the faculty program.

The differences between the two were more a matter of style than substance: the faculty program was announced on a neatly printed poster placed in a few conspicuous locations; the CAC program was unostentatiously mimeographed and handed out by the hundreds. CAC events were held on the top two floors of Wilson Hall; faculty events on the bottom two. The flap between the two factions was particularly ludicrous because no one much showed up for any of the events, with the exception of a few like President Hornig's faculty-sponsored talk on arms control.

All in all, a farce. Reduced to the simplest and most damaging terms, this is what happened: By student request, the University suspended academic activities for two weeks so that students could work on elections. The lost time was recovered by shortening vacation periods. It turned out that students didn't want to campaign after all, so the University was in the position of sponsoring activities that amounted to academic busy work to keep people occupied until the term started up again.

And yet, at this point the above analysis is a clear case of Monday morning quarterbacking. The climate was much different in October than when the decision was made, and no one has much heart for apportioning blame. From now on, perhaps committee decision-making that depends on reports and reports on reports, won't seem quite so annoyingly ponderous. A. B.

Gift Suggestions for Brown Alumni



Brown Chairs: Because of their sturdy comfort, beauty, and simplicity, the Brown chairs fit artistically and attractively into practically any setting — den, living room, office, meeting room. Each is made of select northern hardwoods and is finished in satin black with gold trim. The comb-back Windsor chair also is available in old pine finish. Both bear the Brown University coat of arms. The chairs are normally shipped express collect from Gardner, Massachusetts (all other Brown gifts are shipped without charge). If you should wish to prepay the shipping costs, ask your local Railway Express agent to calculate them and then add that amount to your remittance: carton weights are 25 pounds for the Windsor Chair and 28 pounds for the Boston Rocker.

Brown Mirror: The Brown mirror comes in black, mahogany, or old pine finishes with gold turnings and medallions. The picture-frame portion contains a full-color reproduction of an 1825 engraving of University Hall and the College Green.

Brown Glassware: This useful and durable glassware has heavy sham bottoms and is ornamented with platinum rims and the University coat of arms.



Brown Blazer Buttons: The handsome blazer buttons come in a set of seven—three large and four small. Each is plated in 18-carat gold and bears a crested Brown University seal inlaid.

Other Gifts: Other popular items, not pictured here, are the Brown Tie and Brown Jewelry. The tie is woven rep of solid background with small bear figures in contrasting color: brown with white, black with red, black with gold, blue with white. Jewelry items are miniature replicas of the Brown Bear sculpture at Marvel Gymnasium. Charms come in sterling or 14-carat gold, and Tie Tacs and Tie Bars are available in sterling or Karatclad gold.

Brown University Alumni Office
Providence, Rhode Island 02912

Enclosed is my check for \$_____, payable to
Brown Associated Alumni, for the following items:

Windsor Chairs [] black or [] pine finish at \$39.50 each	\$
Boston Rockers at \$41.00 each	
Included are chair shipping charges in the amount of:	
sets 12 oz. Tumblers at \$8.00 per set of 8	
sets 9½ oz. Old Fashioned Glasses at \$8.00 per set of 8	
sets 15 oz. Old Fashioned Glasses at \$8.00 per set of 8	
sets 10 oz. Pilsner Glasses at \$8.00 per set of 8	
sets 4 oz. Cocktail Glasses at \$8.00 per set of 8	
32 oz. Pitchers , with stirrer, at \$4.00 each	
Ties [color:] at \$5.00 each	
Charms [] sterling at \$3.75 or [] 14-carat gold at \$25.00	
Tie Tacs [] sterling at \$4.25 or [] Karatclad gold at \$4.25	
Tie Bars [] sterling at \$5.75 or [] Karatclad gold at \$5.75	
Mirrors [] black or [] mahogany or [] pine at \$22.00	
Total	\$

Name _____

Address _____

City, State, & Zip _____

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Address _____

City, State, & Zip _____

Chair orders for Christmas delivery should be received by November 23!

