



Brown





Uosis Juodvalkis

That's Assistant Professor of Art Richard Fishman peering through the steel beams and tubes. For more about the young sculptor, who will be a member of the faculty of the Alumni College this summer, turn to page 16.

Brown

Brown Alumni Monthly February 1972, Vol. 72, No. 5

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The cover photograph is by Uosis Juodvalkis.

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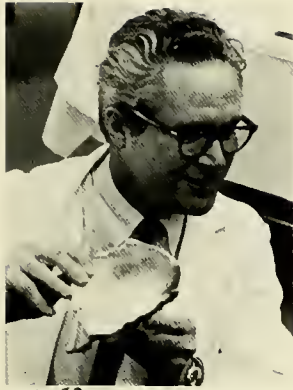
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Helena Hogan Shea '30

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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.

Not ashamed of the coaching

Sir: It's finally happened! I've read something in the *Alumni Monthly* that has really stirred me up. I'm referring to the letter in the December issue from Dwight M. Doolan '56 asking for information about the tenure of Len Jardine as football coach.

I saw Jardine's club play two games last fall. They were well-disciplined and organized. They didn't have the horses. They didn't win. I was disappointed. But I sure wasn't ashamed of the coaching.

To question the coaching in a situation such as we face (and have faced for as long as I can remember) is asinine. Our real problem centers around the facts brought out by Vern Alden in his Hall of Fame dinner talk, as printed in the December issue. We just have not been willing to dedicate alumni funds to the athletic plant.

As a kid my hero was Shine Hall in the 1938 season. Later, I watched John McLaughry play some fine football. With my dad, I watched Doc Savage romp over the terrain of the then competitive Brown Stadium. I used to run from South Woodlawn School in Pawtucket to see if Walt Jusczyk would toss a no-hitter at Aldrich Field. What I'm saying is that I know a bit of the lore of Brown University.

What I'm afraid Mr. Doolan doesn't know is that you *can* go home again, if you're going home to Brown. We still have the same old Stadium. We still have the same old Marvel Gym. And to this point we are still using a pool that was built in the 1890's.

The biggest miracle is that we still have Len Jardine. Why he has chosen to stay with us is hard to understand. I'm sure we don't pay him what he could command somewhere else. And certainly our ability to provide him the means to gain a nationally-recognized reputation is limited. In my opinion, we are damn lucky that this man puts up with our promises and subsequent lack of follow-through.

It's time we all got off our duffs and I have a proposal on how to do it. Despite the facts of generation gaps and despite some of my personal reservations about how some of the liberal representatives of "academia" will react to this, here is what I propose: that some of us who would like to see Brown athletics a bit more competitive in the Ivy League could make a meaningful contribution to the development of the athletic complex. Specifically what I have in mind is a special drive for funds which would be restricted to the athletic plant.

We may be closing in on sufficient funds for the swimming pool, but still left undone is the cage and the gymnasium with, hopefully, a basketball arena.

I am prepared to donate \$1,000 during 1972 for the athletic complex. If we can

come up with 500 other guys who will do the same, then we will have a half-million dollars and be well on our way to success in this endeavor. In my mind, the only way we are going to become competitive in the Ivy League is to complete this athletic complex we have been hearing about for so long.

My \$1,000 is on the line. What do you say, Brown men—do I have any company?

GEORGE F. "PETE" TYRRELL '50
Rumson, N.J.

And the score in 1947 was . . .

Sir: The policy practiced in the obituary column of the December BAM poses one possible solution to our myriad football problems. With the publication now recording deaths that occurred in 1935, 1947, 1963, etc., why not report the defeats on the gridiron a decade or so later? Write up only the victories.

ROBERT V. CRONAN '31
New York City

'Belief in what Brown is doing'

The following letter was sent to the University's development office with a copy to the BAM.

Sir: This \$200 represents my fees to the University of California for the winter 1972 quarter. I believe so much in what Brown is doing that I have withdrawn for the quarter to donate this. It's not a great deal to Brown, but to a doctoral student, it's a large sum!

RUTH GORDON '61 GS
Berkeley, Calif.

A 'good word' for the band

Sir: I have become increasingly annoyed by the stream of letters in the BAM criticizing the "infamous Brown band." Mr. Hopkins' letter in the January issue was the last straw. He asserts that, with regard to the half-time shows, "there should be no attempt at comedy or humor at the college level." Reflecting on four years of Brown football, I would say a sense of humor was a prerequisite in order to sit through the games. I certainly hope the band is never forced to adopt a style which might please Mr. Hopkins—a sort of cross between the Fourth of July and the Radio City Music Hall Easter Pageant.

Even if the band did stoop to such depths as trite, tailored-for-TV "tributes to America," the bandsmen would probably receive no credit from the alumni. Never have I seen a good word put in for the band. I and the other bandsmen in my class have been in the Brown Band for four

years. We have practiced two nights a week and devoted all day Saturday, nine times each fall. We have practiced for one and a half hours in 20-degree weather on Thursday nights at AD field. We have sat through a two-hour downpour without raincoats in Hanover, N.H., while Brown lost a thrilling 48-0 effort against Dartmouth. We have sat through every game till the bitter end, trying to muster up some spirit while the alumni streamed from Brown Stadium 15 minutes early in order to save face. In four years, we have suffered through six victories and 30 defeats. Never a good word from an alumnus.

I am also a member of the Brown Wind Ensemble which annually fills Sayles Hall in concerts greeted by standing ovations. Last year, when the members stayed in Providence an extra week in order to play at Commencement, we were deluged by the alumni response: one member of the Class of '16, martini in hand, stood before the ensemble and said "very well rendered" at the conclusion of each selection. The other music lovers asked, "Where are their uniforms?"

The Brown Band has received ovations at hockey games in New Haven, at RPI, and at Cornell. In Providence, blasé alumni never raise an eyebrow.

The band shows try to present a humorous view of campus events, politics, and yes, that awful of awfuls—sex. The shows are censored and the sexual references usually so subtle that only those listening for smut hear it. Perhaps I am a perverted, tasteless, sophomoric pseudo-intellectual, but I would prefer to see an attempt at a wry look at the foibles of us mere mortals rather than at a slick, plastic pageant with a cast of thousands, written by an adman—which Mr. Hopkins wouldn't appreciate anyway.

TIMOTHY JOHN THURLOW '72
Campus

No good words for the band

Sir: Time having somewhat cooled my fury, I wish to add my voice to the growing furor and protest the presentation of the Brown Band at Franklin Field in Philadelphia on October 2, 1971.

During halftime at the Brown-Penn game, the assembled multitudes were treated to a humorous tale of masturbation en masse in Fairmount Park, featuring "Robin Hood and his Gay Men." Included in the libretto were such witticisms as: "A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," "Beating around the bush" (tee hee), "Who killed Cock Robin and Made Marion?" (snicker). Featured music was "The Beat Goes On." Punctuate this rollicking show with a bass drum carrying the legend "Knock up" on its side, and you have an idea of the overall picture.

According to a recent article in the *BAM*, the band members feel that their business is to entertain the students and not the general public. Granting that . . . what on earth are they doing off campus? The percentage of students present at that game was minimal. Local school children and their parents had been given reduced price seats so that they might enjoy a "big time" Ivy League game. In the same article, it was stated that the dean's office must pass on the band's shows. If this one was passed, I can conclude that either the office is incredibly lax or incredibly stupid!

Lately my husband [Joseph J. Miluski '57] and I have noticed ourselves losing interest in the University. This fact seems to have very little to do with important changes in curriculum, student body, or life style. It seems to have a great deal to do with "trivia" such as the above.

Surely the dignity of a great university, such as Brown, *demands* the presentation of a more elevated image to the public eye. If we have lost our sense of human dignity, we have lost everything. If this band is representative of the institution that I am asked to serve, support, and recommend to my friends, I'm afraid I must pass.

If the band gets a great deal of pleasure from its Robin Hood thing . . . well and good, but keep them on the Green.

Perhaps I may receive an apology. I am deeply angered and ashamed that no one can make amends to the thousands beside myself who were so well entertained on that grim Saturday afternoon.

JANE BERTRAM MILUSKI '58
Wallingford, Pa.

'Going to the Sprague'

Sir: With reference to Dr. Deetz and his privy archeological studies (*BAM*, December 1971), in my day the historical information was to the effect that Governor Sprague, disturbed at Brown's poor toilet facilities, presented the College with the privy building which, as the article states, was located on the "middle campus" in back of Slater and University Hall. Although the building disappeared years before my time, the act of attending to toilet needs was always referred to as "going to the Sprague."

GEORGE B. BULLOCK '05
Johnsonville, S.C.

The ladies of the College Green

Sir: I wish to express my enjoyment in the article about the ladies of the College Green in the December issue . . . I think "After All, We're Just Visitors" excellent for its literary style, sympathetic humor, illustration, and style of printing.

MIRIAM NAGLE '23
Providence, R.I.

Support for a medical school

Sir: The Brown Medical Student Society, student organization of the six-year medical science program, would like to state its enthusiastic support for the establishment of a full M.D.-granting program at Brown University. We must now consider the profound effect of a Brown medical school on the future of health care delivery in Rhode Island as well as on the direction of education at Brown.

That Rhode Island is a debtor state in the area of physician manpower production cannot be denied. The development of a full medical school which will be the focus of health care delivery in Rhode Island will do more than merely relieve this deficit. But why should this medical school be established at Brown, and more importantly, how can a Brown medical school best help meet the health care needs of the people of Rhode Island?

The current Brown medical science program is a well-coordinated discipline offering all necessary basic science requirements of the first two years of medical school and is recognized as such by the Association of American Medical Colleges. Brown is already affiliated with five Providence community hospitals which can help provide the facilities and instructors needed to graduate licensed physicians by 1975. No other school in Rhode Island presently offers, or is prepared to offer, any medical education program. The medical science program at Brown has already attracted many top physicians and medical scientists to the state undoubtedly improving the quality of medical education at Brown. A discontinuation of this program, which is likely if a full medical school is not established, will result in an exodus of some of the best medical personnel from the state.

To best serve the health needs of Rhode Island, Brown must expand its philosophy of medical education beyond the current emphasis on medical research and specialty practice to one of concern for the delivery of primary medical care. As the only medical school in Rhode Island, Brown would be bringing upon itself an enormous responsibility for medical care in the state, since it is apparent that health care delivery will become more organized around hospitals with university health science centers serving in the capacity of chief coordinators and planners.

Large segments of our population are presently receiving inadequate medical care. It is of utmost importance that a Brown medical school support other aspects of primary medical care such as neighborhood health centers, pre-paid group practices, hospital ambulatory patient care, and family physicians. Medical schools should be leaders in expanding and increasing the efficiency and quality of pri-

mary medical care with an expressed concern for the medically neglected. Quality medical care is a right rather than a privilege which must be made equally available to all people. Medical care must be provided in the context of other factors affecting health such as social, economic, and research oriented medical programs, we propose that a Brown medical school offer multiple tracks in medical education with the primary goal of meeting the immediate health care needs of the community. Brown should recognize the desire of most people to have a personal physician for a majority of their health care problems and should emphasize the education of family physicians. Further emphasis should be placed on the goal of early identification and prevention of disease rather than just crisis medical treatment.

The institution of a full medical program will have important consequences with regard to the goals of education at Brown. The proposed medical school will represent a new trend in higher education toward concern and involvement of the university with the surrounding community. In addition, a unique opportunity will exist for integrating professional training with the liberal arts. Attraction of high quality scholars in fields relating to medicine should enhance the University as a whole.

As a university with many other educational commitments, Brown cannot be expected to assume an unreasonable financial burden when the ultimate responsibility for providing medical care rests with society. If faced by Brown alone, the development of a medical school would impose an insurmountable financial obstacle. The benefits of a medical school to Rhode Island certainly justify state subsidy of such an undertaking. However, this responsibility, as executed by nearly every other state government, has been neglected by the state of Rhode Island. Now that Brown is providing Rhode Island the opportunity to fulfill this obligation, the state must not fail to encourage and financially support the establishment of a medical school.

We ask Brown University to confront the issues we have raised and define its philosophy of medical education. We urge the Brown community at large, the citizens of Rhode Island, and the state and federal governments to join us in supporting the extension of the Brown medical science program to a full medical school designed to meet the immediate and long-term health care needs of all.

JOHN A. HORNEFF, JAMES M. MELIUS,
MARK S. BLUMENKRANZ, DAVID A. GOLDEN,
STEVEN A. BRODY, PAUL T. von OEYEN
Campus

The above students are the officers of the Brown Medical Student Society.—Editor

Praise for Walton's essay

Sir: I wish to commend Mr. R. J. Walton '51 most highly on his article, "I Think I Am Glad I Went to My 20th Reunion" in your December issue. The self analysis and introspection which prompted him to come to his conclusions were probably not too easy. Certainly, after only 20 years out he finds it difficult to adjust to the present Brown, but (he) has done so admirably; [we] of at least a prior generation must realize how much more completely we are out of step in our fantasies of bringing the Brown we know into the present picture.

How stupid and blind we are when we enthuse and contribute to physical improvements and drastic changes, [but do] not expect a change in attitudes, manners, and morals.

Mr. Walton's philosophical adaptation is applicable to our complete life adjustments. We hate to see an old homestead surrounded by developments, only thinking of our personal nostalgia for the homestead, completely ignoring the fact that the development may mean many happy homes for those who otherwise might not have them.

Not many years ago when my daughter attended Pembroke, I attended a few of her classes. I came away with the full realization that she was getting a much finer education than I ever received, as well as some very understanding guidance and counseling.

I salute Mr. Walton as a product of whom Brown should be proud.

JOHN R. COX '25
Holland, Pa.

'Flaws' in Walton's position

Sir: Mr. Walton's article begs the major question. The question is not whether private education fails if the rich do not support it, but rather, has private higher education so failed the general population that it is turning its allegiance to public education?

The point about other worthy causes attracting the support of the rich is well taken. Surely Mr. Walton does not suggest that Brown's needs take precedence over the needs of the mentally retarded, the chronically sick, the impoverished aged. If the rich and well-to-do really are turned off by the actions of faculty and students at private universities, surely they can, with good conscience, transfer their allegiance and their financial support to many other worthy causes with whose aims and actions they can be in full agreement.

A serious logical flaw in Mr. Walton's argument is that men can be under an obligation to support an organization whose actions they no longer agree with or condone. Brown University, though an admi-

nable school of which all alumni should be proud, has no moral claim upon resources which could alleviate many of the problems complained of by the resident radical social critics who inhabit university campuses.

Moreover, people who financially support private education and who now feel alienated from the "new" university can transfer their support to other worthy causes and reap the same benefits as obtained from their contributions to private education. The sense of doing good, the advantageous tax benefits of charitable giving, the knowledge that public education manifestly is striving to take up the slack of diminished private educational enrollments (Cf. Dean Brennan's article in the same issue of the *Monthly*)—all these are available to the financial supporters of private education. If such institutions insist upon alienating rich and not-so-rich alike, the pressures towards total public takeover of higher education will be only a matter of time.

Private education cannot survive without public tax support, direct and indirect. Mr. Walton can hardly believe that citizens have no right to withdraw their allegiance from governments whose actions alienate them. Why then should he suggest that anyone support private education if, in his estimation, such institutions fail to live up to the behavior expected of them? The gentleman comes dangerously close to saying to all of us, not just the rich but all who pay taxes which in some way return a benefit to private universities, do as I say, not as I do. If this is an example of the logic and morality of the "now" Brown, then perhaps there should be a reassessment of Brown's claim upon the resources of others.

ROLAND E. DUFAULT '71 Ph.D.
Worcester, Mass.

We followed your suggestion

Sir: With the utmost respect and admiration for the important accomplishments of Brown's deceased graduates, I suggest that the overall thrust of Brown's athletic program could be given a worthwhile psychological boost by printing sports information in a location that does not directly follow the obituaries.

GEORGE CHAMPLIN '60
Summit, N.J.

The ROTC question

Sir: Recently, I read, in an article in *Parade* magazine, that an alumni group has begun to exert pressure for the revivification of the ROTC program at Brown. I thought that the whole issue had been decently interred, but now it appears that a band of necromancers are hard at work seeking to cause a complete ROTC curriculum to rise incorruptible from the supposed corpse of phased withdrawal of the ROTC program. Like Rasputin, ROTC has a peculiar staying power, due mostly to the belief of some old alums that no Commencement procession down the Hill is complete without an armed host in the vanguard to clear the rabble from the streets.

The manifold arguments against the ROTC program have been altered only in the sense that now, with the elimination of student deferments, a student could secure freedom from the draft by joining a reserve officer's program, and thus follow the time-honored practice of avoiding active military duty by enlisting in our armed forces. Much as I abhor the present Selective Service System, it would be rather self-defeating to sanction the revival of ROTC in order to beat the draft.

Support of an ROTC establishment does entail a complicity with the military which the University, at least morally, can ill afford. The allegedly liberalizing influence on the service that is a supposed by-product of the program is essentially a fiction. The professional soldier from the service academies still resembles General Eisenhower rather than General Patton, and the transitory nature of an ROTC graduate's active duty is not conducive to the radiation of any penetrating aura of liberalism.

Without further obsequies, let us lower the casket into the ground. ROTC, R.I.P.

DAVID P. WHITMAN '70
Rumford, R.I.

Who's a shrinking violet?

Sir: Here's some feedback on the computer article in the December *Alumni Monthly*.

The article seemed so diffuse to me that I thought you must have included it as filler. Please be assured that four less pages of poorly-resolved prose would have been fine with me.

If, however, the article's "diffusivity" is an accurate reflection of the mood of the computer controversy, then one thing is clear, in contradiction of the conclusion of the article, that the computer is the shrinking violet of the academic community. Or that the academic community is a shrinking violet.

To wit, dig this from the article: "One of the most dramatic advances in using computers for research has been in the humanities," i.e., a faculty member at Cornell has been studying the recurrence of certain words in the poetry of W. B. Yeats. All of which prompted a colleague . . . to exclaim, "Yeats on an IBM machine! You create more ironies than you discover." If that is an example of "most dramatic advance," then perhaps the humanities are a shrinking violet. *That* would be a dramatic advance.

EDMUND M. OPPENHEIMER '69
Fredonia, N.Y.

Where are '64's alumnae?

Sir: I always looked forward to reading the class notes in the *Pembroke alumnae* magazine. Since I have been receiving the *Brown Alumni Monthly*, I have noticed the sudden disappearance of news about the women of the Class of 1964. Have only the men done things "fit to print?"

BETH OAKES WOOD '64
Pacific Palisades, Calif.

Sir: What I always enjoyed most about the *Pembroke Alumna* was reading about occupations, marriages, and children of classmates. Therefore I was awfully disappointed that the December *Brown Alumni Monthly* did not mention a single alumna in the Class of 1964 notes.

Since I just visited the campus for the first time since graduating, and had a lot of memories awakened, I was looking forward to learning about *Pembroke* classmates. Hope this omission does not recur.

GRETA FELL CARL '64
Chicago, Ill.

The editors are printing almost all the alumnae notes they receive. The reason there seem to be fewer alumnae news notes than in the former Pembroke Alumna is that the items are now spread over nine issues, rather than four.—Editor



Uosis Juodvalkis

Under the Elms

By the Editors

Four faculty members win Humanities fellowships

When the National Endowment for the Humanities got around to awarding Senior Fellowships for 1971, Brown was among the top six universities in the nation in terms of the number of fellowships earned by its faculty.

Of the record total of 84 research fellowships awarded, eight went to Yale, seven to Berkeley, and four each to Brown, the University of Michigan, Stanford, and Pennsylvania.

The Fellowship recipients at Brown include Prof. Reinhard Kuhn, chairman of the department of French studies; Prof. W. Nelson Francis, chairman of the linguistics department; Prof. Thomas G. Winner, chairman of the department of Slavic languages; and Prof. Juergen Schulz, chairman of the art department.

Professor Kuhn plans to use the Fellowship to complete a new book entitled *The Demon of Noontide*, a study of the concept of boredom. He will visit Paris next year during a Sabbatical leave from Brown as part of his research for the work.

Professor Francis plans to travel to England and Scotland to gather material for a new book on the history of the English language to be based on modern concepts in linguistics.

Also writing a book is Professor Winner, whose subject is the esthetic theories of the Prague linguistic circle. He will visit Czechoslovakia, Poland, and Russia during a sabbatical leave that begins this spring.

Professor Schulz plans to spend next year at the Institute for Advanced Studies in Princeton, N.J., researching a book on the origin, development, and influence of civil building types peculiar to

the city of Venice. The Senior Fellowships, which this year totaled \$1.4 million, are designed to assist teachers, writers, and other scholars in their research by providing support for an extended period of uninterrupted study. The average award carries a stipend of \$18,000.

An old, old story . . . Tuition going up again

It's painful dilemma time again at Brown. With regrets all around, the University recently announced that it will cost \$200 more to attend Brown next year, bringing the grand total for tuition to \$3,050. Room rents will also be increased by varying amounts.

The tuition increase came as no surprise to anyone, since it had been hinted-at all during the fall semester. The much-publicized financial crisis in higher education also forced a number of other private institutions to announce sizable increases.

The higher tuition, plus income from increased enrollment, will result in a \$2-million rise in gross tuition income. This will be partly offset by a \$600,000 increase in the scholarship budget. In a letter to parents and students, President Hornig noted that "tuition and rent increases will be considered in determining student-aid packages, and no student qualifying for aid will be forced to leave school because of these increased costs."

In other efforts to bring income and expenditure into line, Brown will increase enrollment by 350 students next year. Transfer students will account for about 300 of these, with 150 projected to enroll each semester. This step was taken, according to Budget Director John Farnum, because "students come and go with increasing frequency these days, so there is a higher second-semester at-

trition rate." Accepting upper-class transfers is a way to use faculty and facilities more efficiently throughout the year. Farnum also noted that expenditures probably will not increase much more than three percent next year, which represents a gradual decline from the average annual increases of about ten percent during the mid-Sixties.

Some encouraging words about alumni giving

Alumni appear to be coming back into the fold, according to figures revealed in February by Richard J. Ramsden '59, national co-chairman of the Brown University Annual Fund. Speaking during Alumni Council Weekend, Ramsden said that totals are on the upswing in both alumni participation and dollar amount.

Just in the past year, alumni and alumnae giving to Brown has nearly doubled, Ramsden said. Cash gifts through January totaled \$1,849,665, while in the same seven-month period a year ago the figure was \$1,023,165.

And in alumni participation, which is considered equally important by fund directors, there has also been a significant increase. In 1970-71, approximately 31 percent of the alumni body contributed to the Annual Fund. By the first of February, 26 percent had contributed. With five months remaining in this year's drive, the percentage of participation is expected to climb well above the 1970-71 total.

The Annual Fund—formerly known as the Alumni Fund and then the University Fund—was reorganized this year in an effort to involve both alumni and alumnae in a common effort as a result of last July's merger of Brown and Pembroke. Serving as national co-chairman

with Ramsden is Edythe Wiedeman Smith '53 of Annandale, Va.

Ramsden feels that the success of this year's Annual Fund could be attributed in part to a more intensive effort on the part of the University to explain its financial problems to alumni and alumnae.

"Alumni and alumnae are recognizing that Brown's financial difficulties are a direct result of an element of risk-taking designed to make the University a stronger and more important educational institution," Ramsden told some 200 alumni attending the Alumni Council Dinner.

Thirteen Brown Fund Awards for outstanding participation in the Annual Fund were presented at the dinner to the following: Jack A. Lubrano '24, John S. Chafee '18, George T. Metcalf '13, Dr. Harold G. Calder '02, Ermand L. Waterlet '30, Whitney E. Easton '36, Clifford S. Gustafson '41, Arthur A. Anderson '61, William D. Rogers '52, William W. Hall '21, Joel Davis '56, Thomas Sullivan '59, and Richard D. Bergeron '59.

Robert W. Morse, director of research at Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute and a former dean of the college at Brown and president of Case Western Reserve, was the featured speaker at the Alumni Council dinner.

At the meeting of the Class Secretaries that same weekend, a detailed discussion was held on the possibility of having that group sponsor one mailing a year from each class secretary to his classmates. The group also agreed to continue its sponsorship of placing signs on the major highways through Providence indicating how to get to the University.

At the Brown Club Workshop, held each year during Alumni Council Weekend, James T. Egan '55, president of the Philadelphia Brown Club, led a discussion on how club meetings could be improved.

Marion Wolk: Seeking support for the arts

Not long ago, a disgruntled theater director was bemoaning the lack of support for the creative arts in most universities. "If they can't put it in a library," he complained, "they don't believe it exists." Marion Wolk, recently appointed

coordinator for the arts at Brown, says that art, by tradition, is low man on the financial totem pole. "True artists are supposed to struggle," she adds, "and have they ever!" Especially in universities.

"The arts at Brown have been in dire straits for a long time," Mrs. Wolk told a *Brown Daily Herald* reporter. She sees her function as "giving artists the recognition they so clearly deserve."

Mrs. Wolk, who is the wife of University Vice President Ronald A. Wolk, holds a six-month interim appointment, during which time she will assist Dean Jacquelyn Mattfeld in developing art programs and proposals worthy of outside funding. She will also serve as a liaison between the many arts programs and the University administration. As arts coordinator, Mrs. Wolk is expected "to promote expanded coverage of the arts at Brown by developing news and feature stories for the media." She also hopes to establish an organization of friends of the performing and studio arts at the University.

Mrs. Wolk is excited about the possibilities of her new job. "Being immersed in the arts at Brown is proving a delicious swim for me," she says. "I've known from my experience of the last nine years that working with artists opens up windows of one's life." Before moving to Providence, Mrs. Wolk worked for The Maryland Institute College of Art in Baltimore. There she originated the college's public relations

Marion Wolk—as photographed by her 12-year-old daughter, Laurie



program and started an award-winning quarterly newsletter. Later, she worked as a free-lance fund-raising consultant for that college.

Mrs. Wolk has also served as director of publications and development for the Hannah More Academy in Reisterstown, Md., where she edited the alumnae magazine and directed fund-raising drives, doubling and then tripling the preceding year's total. She has been an active volunteer in numerous art, civic, and conservation associations, most recently in the Rhode Island movement to Save the Bay.

In her new position, Mrs. Wolk hopes to gain support for, as she says, "Brown's marvelous gathering of artists: musicians and composers, painters and sculptors, playwrights and actors, novelists and poets, dancers and (now) filmmakers, whose interaction and aliveness make them ever more important to Brown and to the larger community."

Convincing the skeptics about applied mathematics

Compulsory insurance to cover dental care is an experiment that probably would be too expensive, but an effort to establish lower speed limits for our highways on long holiday weekends just might work.

Solutions to problems such as these are being provided by the International Institute of Applied Mathematics (IIAM), which is currently directed by Ulf Grenander, Swedish-born professor of applied mathematics and L. Herbert Ballou Professor at Brown.

Based in Stockholm, the IIAM is jointly supported by the Swedish government and industry. It is an independent research institute that gives mathematical services to its sponsors and, at the same time, allows its students a chance to see how the field of mathematics is applied to real life situations.

Professor Grenander, the driving force behind the creation of the IIAM, says that he had thought of such an institute for many years. However, it wasn't easy to sell his plan to the layman.

"It is never easy to convince members of the lay public that applied mathematics has anything to offer them," Dr. Grenander says. "But when you can point to the successful completion of hundreds of practical projects, then even the skeptics can be convinced."

During his long career in the field, Dr. Grenander has worked in many areas of mathematics and has used his knowledge to attack many practical problems. At one time the eminent scholar, who has been honored by the King of Sweden, found himself a consulting actuary for an insurance company.

While on this assignment, he completed a study on a bonus system for good driving. The study later received a prize as the most important actuarial paper of the year when it was published.

"The insurance company in question wanted to know if they should lower their premiums," he says. "They wanted to make a profit but still remain competitive. I found that bad drivers were not being penalized enough and that good drivers were paying higher rates than they should have. Our study influenced the premium policy later on."

Dr. Grenander received his undergraduate education at the University of Uppsala and his graduate training at the University of Stockholm. He wrote his thesis under Harold Cramer, one of the most famous mathematical statisticians of this century, later succeeding his teacher to the chair of mathematical statistics and to the directorship of the Institute of Mathematical Statistics and Insurance Mathematics.

Coming to this country, he taught at both the University of Chicago and the University of California at Berkeley before returning to Sweden to join the faculty of the University of Stockholm.

In 1957, Brown established a chair in probability theory and mathematical statistics in the division of applied mathematics under Dr. William Prager, and Professor Grenander accepted the invitation to fill the chair. Some 18 months later, Dr. Grenander left again for Sweden. However, he returned to this country in 1965, spending half his time at the University and the other half at the Thomas J. Watson Research Center of IBM. He re-joined the division of applied mathematics for a year as a visitor and then accepted Brown's invitation to stay on permanently. He was named Herbert Ballou University Professor on July 1, 1969.

The smiling but reserved mathematician admits that there are professional advantages to be found in the United States which are missing in Europe. One area he cites is that of research funds.

"There are many more sources of

research funds in the United States," he says. "This is especially helpful to the young. In Europe, there are usually only a few major sources for research funds in each country."

Professor Grenander deeply loves his native Sweden, but he also notes that there are some non-professional advantages in the United States.

"If I wanted to paint the door of my Swedish summer house green," he chuckles, "I'd have to obtain state permission. In some ways Sweden has a very regulated and restricted society. Things are much more informal here."

National German award for Brown's Professor Champa

A Brown professor who spent four years preparing the exhibition, "German Painting of the 19th Century," has been awarded the Officer's Cross of the German Order of Merit for his "substantial contributions to making the work of 19th-century German painters better known to Americans."

Art historian Kermit S. Champa, who has been at Brown since 1969, received the decoration at a reception in his honor given by Dr. Lotte Buschges, deputy consul general of the German Consulate in Boston. The Officer's Cross is awarded by Gustav Heinemann, president of the German Federal Republic.

Professor Champa's exhibition (BAM, December 1970) opened at the Yale University Art Gallery in the fall of 1970 and subsequently toured museums

Kermit Champa: Four years of work



and art centers throughout the country.

The show, considered the most complete ever shown outside Germany, was put together with the help of the Yale Art Gallery, a committee of four West German museum directors, and cultural representatives from the West German foreign service.

Dr. Champa has also received praise for his achievements as the author of the exhibition catalog, which has become a classic example of a scientific commentary on art. The catalog, written by Professor Champa and his wife, Kate Hodges Champa, includes an extended essay on the history of 19th-century painting as well as individual discussions of each of the 106 works in the show. It is the first discussion in English devoted exclusively to German painting during the 19th century.

"Painting from this period in Germany is basically an unknown quantity in the United States because most of it was quickly bought and museumized by the Germans," Professor Champa says.

The paintings in the show were on loan from 16 museums in West Germany, the collections of the West German Republic, and four private collections. Forty artists, representing all major types and periods of paintings in 19th-century Germany, were included.

A native of Lancaster, Pa., Dr. Champa received his B.A. from Yale in 1960 and his Ph.D. from Harvard in 1964. From 1965-69 he was an assistant professor at Yale.

The Graduation Elm: A campus landmark is gone

The giant Graduation Elm is dead, a victim of the Dutch elm disease that in the past 40 years has wiped out half of the country's native elms, estimated at one time to number 25 million.

The majestic tree that stood on the College Green, just inside the Goddard-Iselin Gate on George Street and near Rhode Island Hall, was cut down and removed earlier this month. For years, many parents and their graduating sons or daughters would agree to meet near this elm after the ceremonies were over.

The branches of the Graduation Elm hung completely across George Street. Early last summer the leaves began to discolor, and efforts to save the tree through an experimental anti-fungus intravenous feeding program (BAM, Oc-

tober 1971) proved unsuccessful.

Walter H. Snell '13, professor emeritus of botany, estimates that the tree was 150 years old. This, he said, was the approximate age of most of the large elms that were blown down in the hurricanes of 1938 and 1954.

Prior to those two storms and the subsequent invasion of the Dutch elm bark beetle in the 1950's, the Brown campus was noted throughout the state for its beautiful elm trees. Now, according to Buildings & Grounds, there are only 84 elms left on Brown property, 60 of the older trees and 24 new ones planted in the winter of 1971 (*BAM*, February 1971).

During the past six or seven years, the College has lost other prominent elms. The one in front of Sayles Hall cut down in 1966 had a 36-inch base and was estimated to be almost 200 years old. The large elm near Rogers Hall, where for years Campus Dance couples posed for their pictures, had a 40-inch base.

In the past year, the Lowden Tree Company of Needham, Mass., has taken down six diseased elms. Included in this list was the "bee tree," a giant double elm in Hughes Court.

The University is making an all-out effort to save the remaining elms. The same anonymous donor who financed the planting of the 24 young elms last winter is also supporting a year-round care program by the Lowden firm. The program includes the trimming and cutting back of diseased elms and spraying of all the trees on a semi-annual basis.

Unfortunately, one of the biggest problems faced by Brown in attempting to save its remaining elms is one over which the University has no control. Diseased trees in the areas surrounding the campus are not being cared for and are seldom removed as soon as they should be when they are dying. As a result, the small beetles feed on these sick trees and then fly to the healthy elms on the campus, infecting them with the deadly fungus.

The state took the spraying of elms out of its budget several years ago, and the city of Providence neither has the funds nor the manpower to handle the prompt removal of diseased trees.

The Lowden firm has guaranteed the 24 new elms that have been planted. And some time this spring a young elm will be planted inside the Goddard-Iselin Gate to replace the Graduation Elm.

Carrying his enthusiasm for Hemingway a bit too far

William Grickis '72 had never been known as an extrovert during his first three years on campus. He just wasn't the sort of guy who went around throwing the bull. But, then, he'd never been thrown by a bull, either—until last summer.

Grickis is a Hemingway enthusiast, is doing his thesis on him, and so it seemed natural for the Connecticut native to spend the summer vacation in Spain. What didn't seem natural was that Bill Grickis should find himself run-

ning the bulls in Pamplona.

Seven months later, Grickis still doesn't understand about that day. What he does understand is that a large, unfriendly Domecq bull caught him and gored him under the left arm. And he has a pinkish-red scar with irregular edges, curling up like a half moon, to prove it.

"I really didn't go to Europe planning to run the bulls," Grickis says. "I'm not that adventuresome. I'm really not that way at all, so I can't say why I did it. My main objective when I left the States was to go to Spain and sort of retrace the places Hemingway had been,

Bill Grickis (center in T-shirt)—just before El Toro got him.



like Pamplona in *The Sun Also Rises*. But getting involved personally with the bulls—hell, that never entered my mind beforehand.”

Grickis made his decision to run on July 6, the first night of the *fiera*, the Feast of St. Fermin, the patron saint of Pamplona. He admits that his decision may have been influenced by the enthusiasm of the moment.

“The *fiera* is wild, just as Hemingway described it,” Grickis says. “People drunk on wine, staying up all night, dancing in the streets. I just began to get caught up by it all. I could feel it growing on me, even though I didn’t want it to. Then I decided that I would run. I just got *aficion*.”

“Hemingway describes *aficion* as passion. But it is more than that. Much stronger than just passion. It is passion plus. An almost inordinate passion. That’s what I had. And drinking had nothing to do with it. I hardly had any wine all evening.”

Before retiring at 2 p.m., Grickis left a 5:15 call with the manager of the small inn where he was staying. He needn’t have bothered. He was awake and dressed at 5 and off for the corral, where the bulls were kept.

“I gave a lot of thought to what I’d wear,” Grickis says. “I had the traditional *pañuelo*, the red kerchief around the neck. I decided to wear my cutoffs, so nothing like pants could hold me, my Brown T-shirt, and high-cut work shoes instead of loafers, because I might have to be running in a crowd.”

As Grickis recalls, there were about 75 people gathered near the corral, waiting to run. Most were Spanish; a good many were old, and some were drunk. This was the group that would try to run the full course, about a quarter of a mile down a narrow street, without exits, to the bull ring.

In situations such as this, a man must have a plan. It may not work, but you have to have a plan. Grickis’ strategy was to stay in front of the other runners, and the bulls, too, hopefully. He got one bit of free advice from a friendly Texan who told him not to look back.

“For the most part, the group of runners was quiet until 7 o’clock approached. Then we got tense, really tense. At one point I remember thinking, ‘What the devil am I doing here?’ But I still had *aficion*—so I stayed.

“At 7 a.m., the rockets went up and out came six bulls with eight steers to

accompany them. The street was lined with many who would join the race en route. The windows along the way were crowded with watchers. It was quite a thrill.

“At first, I was running easily, without any forebodings. I had the idea that I could just outrun those animals, but I know now—no way. I saw the people in front of me pick up the pace, and some of them panicked. I knew the bulls must be close. I couldn’t hear them, but I knew.

“I forgot the advice of my friend from Texas. I looked back. I didn’t like what I saw. One bull had gotten out ahead of the pack. That’s when it’s dangerous, just as Hemingway said. The lead bull was the one that got me.

“I tried to cut left, out of his path, but the bull tracked me. Just as I neared the sidewalk, the bull hooked me under the left arm, spun me around, and lifted me in the air on his horns. A spectator later told me that the bull carried me about 20 yards on his horns, then flung his head back and tossed me off. A couple of Spaniards helped me up and one said, ‘Don’t look at the hole.’ He held my arm against my side.

“When I got to the hospital, the doctor told me I was lucky. The horn had gone about one centimeter—about one-half-inch—from my heart on one side and from the artery in my arm on the other. I didn’t disagree.”

During his two-week hospital stay, Grickis became a local celebrity. He became known as “El Americano Gored”—“The Gored American.”

Grickis has also become something of a celebrity at the Graduate Center, where he tends bar. He’s not sure he likes the role.

“One night a guy came in with this gal, and he says, ‘Hey, Bill, pull up your shirt and show her where you got gored.’

“Gads, how gross can you get!”

Brown University Chorus: Have songs, will travel

A couple of years ago the Brown University Chorus crossed the Atlantic to participate in the 350th anniversary of the Mayflower’s crossing. On that occasion, the Chorus sang in 13 English cathedrals, becoming the first Brown performing arts group ever to represent the University abroad.

The Chorus is thinking tour again,

and not surprisingly, an international tour for the Summer of ’73 is the goal. In the meantime, a tour in the Spring of ’72 (in the U.S.) is more of a reality.

First stop will be Philadelphia on April 7, where the singers will perform at George Washington High School. The local Brown Club is assisting in arrangements for the concert.

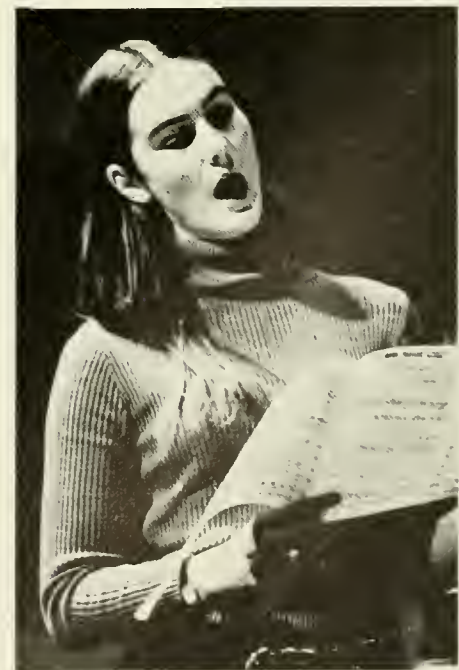
Next stop will be New York City the next day. The Chorus will perform at Central Presbyterian Church, 65th and Park Avenue, under the sponsorship of the Brown and Pembroke Clubs.

Business managers John Saunders ’72 and Christine Peterson ’72 are hoping to add other U.S. cities to this year’s tour. There are also three campus appearances planned—on March 26, April 14, and April 22. The latter performance is during the spring Parents’ Weekend. Two concerts earlier this year brought a full house to Sayles Hall.

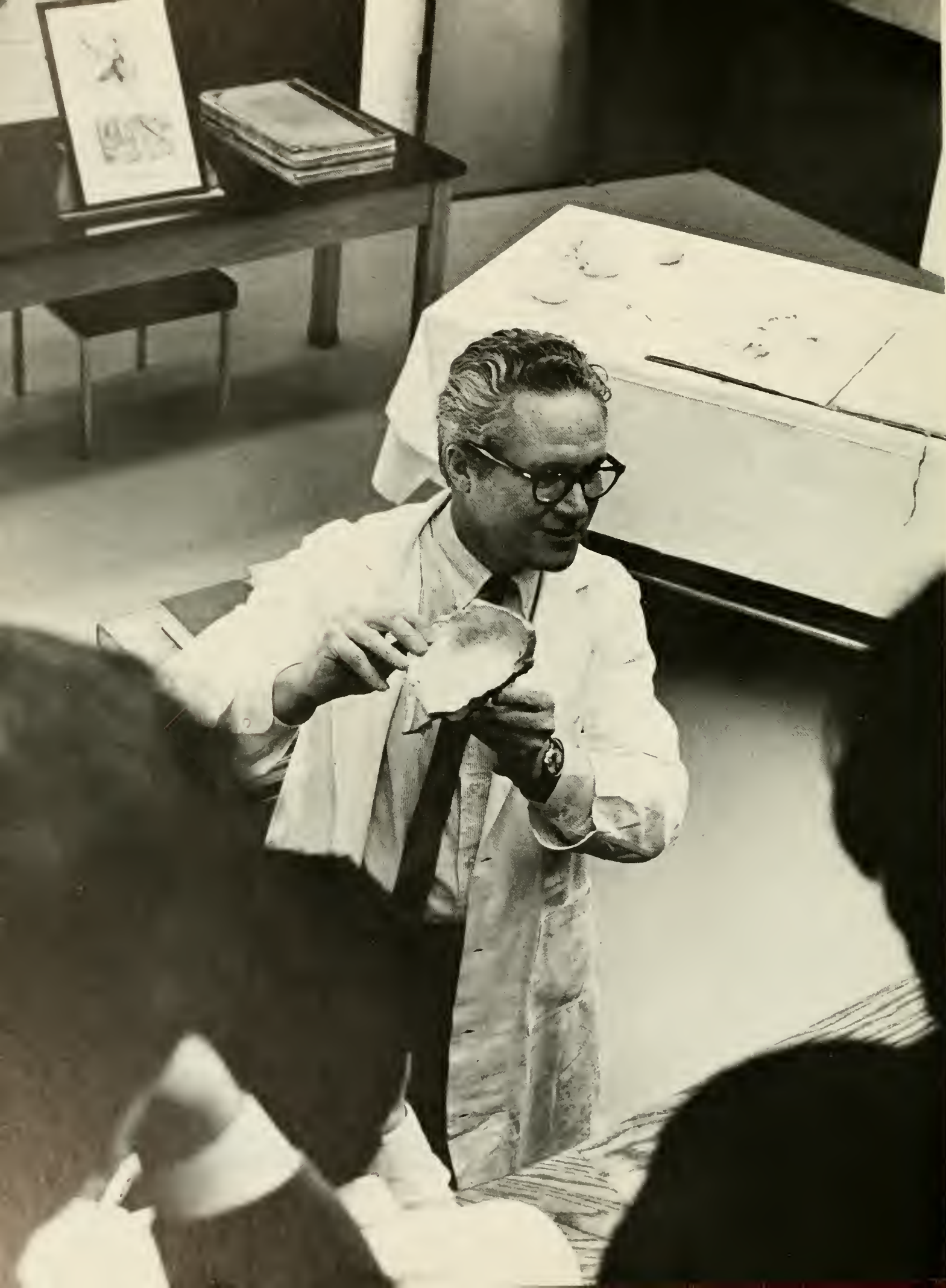
The Chorus now numbers about 90 (although only about 50 will go on tour) and has been directed for the past two years by Robert Molison, assistant professor of music and director of choral activities. The repertoire of the Chorus encompasses works from the 16th century to the present.

Back to that hoped-for international tour in the Summer of ’73: The singers are optimistic. They have elected Nora Burgess ’74 and Cathy Shufro ’75 as “international tour managers.”

At a chorus rehearsal:
Getting ready for the road



Phil Birnbaum



March 10: Decision day on the medical school

In 1963, Brown launched a program in medical education based on the challenging concept of integrating medical education within the fabric of a university. On March 10, the members of the Brown Corporation will meet in special session to decide whether to extend the six-year master's degree medical science program to a full-fledged medical school.

Chances would seem good that the Corporation will give the go-ahead—in principle—to an M.D.-granting program, provided adequate financing can be secured. A number of signs point to approval being given:

□ A faculty-student study committee under the chairmanship of Chemistry Professor Robert H. Cole has endorsed the establishment of a medical school, contingent on the assurance of sufficient financial resources and of an acceptable organizational structure.

□ President Hornig endorsed the establishment of such a school at the final luncheon of the Alumni Council Weekend and repeated his endorsement three days later at the February faculty meeting.

□ Governor Frank Licht '38, in his state budget for 1972-73, proposed an appropriation of \$200,000 for a medical school. In his budget message, he emphasized that no decision had yet been reached on the establishment of a school, but said "that whether Rhode Island has a medical school developed upon the extensive on-going foundations at Brown is a matter which should not receive a negative determination for want of a demonstration of official public support."

□ Dr. William J. MacDonald, president of the Rhode Island Medical Society, warned in December that failure to establish the school at Brown would lead to a downgrading in the quality of medical care in the state and could result in a loss of accreditation for some of the hospitals in the state.

□ Rhode Island Hospital served notice in December that if Brown does not develop a full-fledged medical school, the hospital would have to affiliate with an out-of-state medical school in order to assure its continued progress as an up-to-date medical center. A medical school affiliation has become essential, the hospital pointed out, because of a ruling adopted by the American Medical Association under which no hospital internship programs will be approved

after July 1, 1975, unless they are combined with residency training supervised by an educational institution.

□ Finally, the Corporation's own Committee on Medical Education, under the chairmanship of Foster B. Davis, Jr., '39, released its report in late February, which recommends the extension of the existing program on these conditions:

That "as soon as possible," the medical program become financially independent of the University except for a maximum annual appropriation from general funds of \$300,000;

That maximum efforts be exerted to obtain, from sources not available for general University support, a start-up fund to cover expenses of the program during the conversion period and funds to develop unrestricted endowment that will serve as a reserve against unforeseen contingencies;

That the present session of the Rhode Island legislature enact enabling legislation for continuing support of the medical program, to begin at a level of approximately \$200,000; and

That a system of governance be developed which "clearly defines the University as the ultimate authority over the educational program." Such a system should integrate the undergraduate pre-clinical and clinical programs and integrate the medical program as far as possible with the other activities at Brown.

Particularly significant on the campus was the Cole committee report. It recommended that an M.D.-granting program be established as a college of medicine within the university, with its own faculty and administrative structure. The committee said the medical school would have to be fiscally self-sufficient, with realistic cost accounting and a specified limit on the contribution to be made from other University funds. Such a contribution, the committee suggested, might be in the range of \$100,000 to \$300,000 a year.

The findings of the Cole group fell something short of a total endorsement of a medical school, but they were significant because it was thought there was considerable opposition to the school within the faculty.

As a part of its study, the committee polled the faculty about the proposed school. Replies were received from 212 members of the voting faculty (53 percent of the tenured faculty, about 40 percent of the non-tenured members).

The results showed that 71 percent of those replying favored a medical school, while only 16 percent voiced outright opposition. Not surprisingly, there was a marked difference in the ratio of opposition among the various departments. Only two percent of the biomedical sciences faculty opposed an M.D. program, but 40 percent of the social sciences replies were in opposition.

The Cole committee cited a number of reasons why it endorsed a medical school:

□ Brown has an "important obligation" to the hospitals with which the present medical science program is affiliated and to the Rhode Island community, particularly because of the new ruling requiring hospital house staffs to be under academic control by 1975.

□ Recent changes in federal support for medical education and curricular changes at many leading medical schools make it doubtful whether Brown could continue its present six-year program. It seems clear, the committee wrote, "that although federal funding agencies have not yet discontinued support of two-year medical schools, they are moving in this direction by both carrot and stick: the carrot of financial incentives to convert two-year or Master of Medical Science degree schools into M.D.-granting programs, and the stick of reduced aid."

□ There is ground to believe that, in the long run, an M.D. program involves the least financial risk for both the University and the community, assuming adequate resources and institutional safeguards are provided.

In urging assurance of the required financing, the committee recommended the establishment of an "enabling fund" before a final commitment for a medical school is made. "We do not see," the members said, "how the fiscal integrity of the program could be developed and established without an enabling fund or endowment of this kind assured in advance of the program."

"This approach was adopted at Dartmouth [when it moved from a two-year to a four-year medical program] and a fund of approximately \$4 million was raised for these purposes. Careful study should permit a determination of the amount which Brown would need, but it might turn out to be about the same, as the program now in operation

at Dartmouth and the one proposed for Brown are similar in size and financial needs.

"An enabling fund of this kind assured in advance would also provide income to help meet continuing operating expenses, but it would be just as important in providing time for the University to develop further endowment and other resources for the program."

The proposed seven-year medical program "is far too large and diverse in functions," the Cole committee wrote, "to be accommodated within our present, undifferentiated University structure. A minimum estimate is that it would add 125 medical students and nearly 50 new faculty members to our ranks in the next five years. . . . We believe that the issue of the governance of the program and its relationship to the total University is crucial and must be resolved before a final decision is reached. We recommend for serious consideration the model of a college within the University with its own administrative structure responsible to the University administration, its own faculty structure for medical matters, and a proportional representation in the total faculty for faculty governance."

President Hornig, in his statement to the faculty, made these points:

□ "Rhode Island needs a medical school to maintain and improve the quality of health care. . . . We have been variously backed, urged, and pushed by virtually every civic organizations interested in better health care.

□ "Brown has something unique to contribute, not only to Rhode Island, but to medical education on a national scale.

□ "The program has been good for Brown. Our most popular freshman course, Biology I, is largely conducted in small sections by M.D.'s from the program. It has stimulated other departments into cooperative efforts and broadened their perspectives.

□ "It is an appropriate way for Brown to contribute to and interact with the community. Brown was founded with the idea of public service and that has always been part of its tradition.

. . . In recent years much has been said, here and elsewhere, about the need for a university to interact with community problems. We have repeatedly said that this University has neither the resources

nor the right kinds of talent to solve community problems directly; that applies to health as well as others. What we have to contribute is intellectual talent and ideas; out of the interplay with real problems we strengthen our own intellectual process as well. I can think of no more appropriate way to be involved in assisting the community with its problems than through the *influence* of a medical school.

□ "The presence of a distinguished medical faculty would enhance the intellectual quality of the whole University.

"I conclude," the president said, "that if we can manage it financially so that we do not draw on the resources of the rest of the University, and if we can find new sources of support which do not compete with annual giving and the Program for the Seventies, it is our *duty*, not only to the community in which we live, but to the tradition of service and intellectual growth of Brown University to proceed. It would be consistent with the adventurous spirit which has made Brown significant in the educational world."

Agreeing that there are big problems, the president said that he had "talked with enough individuals and foundations (to) believe the financial problems are manageable, although this will take a lot of doing. I believe we will need new organizational arrangements to handle simultaneously the complex problems of working with and through the hospitals and still maintaining the primary virtue of tying the program and its faculty intimately to the rest of the University. This too I believe we can do, although details will continue to be ironed out for some time after the basic decision has been taken. But problems are made to be solved and, in the end, I hope we will see our way clear."

Concern about the financial implications of a medical school is responsible for much of the faculty opposition to the extension. There have been several faculty forums on the proposed seven-year program, and most of the expressed opposition has dealt with the financial aspect.

Dr. Mark B. Schupack, chairman of the economics department, has put it this way: "The University is in very tight straits financially, and I'm against drawing off scarce resources for a medical school. We think all the rest of the Uni-

versity's programs are important, too, and if they're going to be hurt by a medical school, I'm opposed to it."

Concern about another aspect of the proposal has been expressed by Dr. Mark Spilka, chairman of the English department: "I have been worried about the way a medical school would throw the campus off balance, not only financially, but also educationally, and drain resources from the liberal arts community. Unless we build in strength in the liberal arts sector, we'll be in an even more subordinate position to the sciences than we already are."

The Cole committee addressed itself to the concerns of faculty about a drain on University revenues:

"Our committee members are of the unanimous opinion that no M.D. program of any kind can possibly be accepted unless (a) funds for the added costs of its establishment are fully assured before final authorization is given; (b) a separate and autonomous financial structure is set up for the medical part of the program, including its own endowment, within a reasonable time; (c) an impenetrable barrier is placed between the new structure and the University's financial resources for all other academic programs; and (d) a life insurance fund is raised to defray uncommon operating expenses and to guarantee an ability to phase out the program without cost to the University."

The projections for income and expenditures for a full-fledged medical school were made public in early February by Dr. Pierre M. Galletti, chairman of the division of biological and medical sciences.

The present six-year program cost \$3,172,779 in the 1970-71 academic year; there was a deficit of \$590,758 which was met by the University. For the current fiscal year, expenses are projected at \$3,325,592, and the anticipated deficit is \$531,570.

If a full-scale medical school is established, costs are expected to rise progressively, reaching \$4,646,223 in the 1973-74 year and \$5,719,646 by 1979-80. The annual deficit for a full-fledged medical school is expected to average about \$1,100,000 a year—after anticipated federal grants are deducted from the total.

Dr. Galletti said that with the aid to be sought from the state (initially about \$200,000 annually and by 1980,

\$600,000) and with expected unrestricted gifts for operation and income from a planned endowment, it is hoped that the deficit ultimately to be met by University funds can be brought down to about \$300,000 a year, considerably less than what the University now contributes to the program.

Brown now has an endowment of about \$600,000 for the operation of the medical science program and another endowment of about \$200,000 for financial aid to students enrolled in the program. The hope, Dr. Galletti said, is to be able to raise an endowment of about \$6 million from private foundations and from individual donors "by the end of the decade." This would produce an annual income of some \$300,000.

Under an amendment (specifically designed to assist the extension of two-year programs to full-fledged medical schools) sponsored by Rhode Island Sen. Claiborne Pell in legislation enacted by Congress last year, Brown would be eligible for a one-time, lump-sum grant of up to \$2.5 million, based on a formula of \$50,000 per student in the first third-year class of an extended program.

Among the questions not yet answered about the proposed program is how many Rhode Island residents would be admitted and whether there would be a special quota for such students. In an article in the *BAM* last May, Selig Greenberg '27, the *Providence Journal-Bulletin's* respected medical writer, wrote that "the plans for the medical school . . . lay emphasis on enrolling a larger proportion of local residents than are represented in the University as a whole."

The Cole committee seemed to reject the idea of a quota. "There are problems," the committee said, "if as a condition for state aid, an admissions quota should be required. [In some discussions, a one-in-five ratio has been mentioned.] Since Brown always has welcomed a goodly number of Rhode Islanders, and some are found in each six-year class so far, the actual numbers involved in such a policy would be few. But some on our committee feel as a matter of principle that, if such a quota would involve a dual academic standard, it would be misconceived. In part, it would be based on a misjudgment of how an M.D. program would best serve the state. [The best] service would result from the quality of faculty and residents the pro-

gram would attract by inculcating the highest possible standards at all levels."

It is against this background that the Corporation meets March 10 to decide whether Brown shall continue "the adventurous spirit which has made it significant in the educational world."

R.M.R.



Uosio Juodvalkis

Richard Fishman: Sculptor, teacher— 'Try it and see'

HP. Lovecraft, whose work is featured in another article this month (page 22), once wrote a horror tale called *The Thing on the Doorstep*. At the story's end, the narrator opens his door to find that his friend has been transformed into a half-human ghoul. This "Thing" then dies, melting into a pool of putrescent liquid, right on the doorstep.

At last report, none of Richard Fishman's friends have melted. But, there is, nonetheless, a Thing on his doorstep. The Thing is a large piece of Mr. Fishman's sculpture. When the neighbors walk by his house on Angell Street, they sometimes see the Thing and do a double-take, or they just stop and stare. Coming to his home, I've often wondered what this Thing reminds me of. At different times of day, with different light on it, I see an owl-like shape, or a headless dolphin, or a twisted human pelvis. My futile attempts to "place" the Thing finally bothered me enough to ask its creator about it.

"It's biomorphic," Fishman replied. I frowned, "Oh, I see, it's biomorphic. That explains everything." But rather than leave me just this single word with which to rummage through my already-overtaxed imagination, he went on to describe his work briefly. He made no attempt to explain it, just a description, a sketch of what he saw and what he had done. He compared the Thing's form and texture to organic tissues and pointed out its relationship to the shape of the muscle, bone, and flesh of living organisms. This short and simple art lesson turned out to be more illuminating for me than any formal lecture I can recall.

The case of Richard Fishman and the Thing solved a few mysteries for me. Above all, I came to understand why he is regarded as not only a successful art-

Uosis Juodvalkis



The sculptor poses (opposite page) in the living room of his Angell Street home. Several pieces of his work are in the room. In the photograph above he is at work in his studio in the List Art Building.

ist, but a successful teacher as well. On my own, I had seen the Thing in a variety of ways, but each impression I had had was of organic image, relating in some way to a living form, as the sculptor had intended. Beyond the success of communicating organic images to me through the piece, Fishman's description of the Thing and later descriptions of his other work went a long way in simplifying my approach to his art and to the form of sculpture in general.

Fishman concluded his Discourse on the True Nature of the Thing by telling me that it was an old piece, and that he had since moved on to new materials and other Things. But, he says, he still leaves the Thing outside on the doorstep "just so the neighbors will know I'm not an insurance agent." And indeed he is not.

The new material Fishman has chosen to work with is steel. One realizes, almost immediately, as Fishman discovered through careful calculation, that steel is harder than clay. Some people say it is even harder than wood. It would be nice to imagine the artist carrying a 200-pound, ten-foot steel beam up to his cosy attic studio and carefully and delicately fashioning it with a carving tool. But things just aren't that easy, nor steel that soft. Fishman was faced with problems.

Having never used steel before, he had no knowledge of how to operate the machinery used to fashion that metal. In addition, this large-scale industrial equipment, even for those who know how to use it, is inaccessible to the individual, unless he happens to be a sheet metal worker.

But, the Man of Steel attacked these problems with characteristic energy. He thought the best place to learn the basic technical skills needed for his work would be a trade school, and so the professor became the student, enrolling at the Rhode Island Vocational School. Having familiarized himself with the use of the heavy machinery, he worked out a cooperative arrangement with the C. G. Brunckow Sheet Metal Corporation of East Providence and was given access to its facilities.

So now, while a crew of sheet metal workers goes about its noisy business in the Brunckow plant, Richard Fishman, sculptor, dons his protective gloves, grabs a sheet of metal, and goes to work. Only now, with the practical problems solved, will the basic aesthetic problems

of sculpture itself come into play. The process begins . . .

Metal sheet inserted into huge mechanical roller. Series of measurements. Step back to look at angle of iron rollers. Button to Start. Rollers then roll over half the sheet. Button to Stop. The sheet now transformed, half still flat and half now with a soft curve.

It had all seemed like a mere mechanical exercise, until Fishman took the piece out of the machine. He placed it on the ground and he looked at it. Then he walked around it and looked at it again. He walked around it again and he looked at it. He walked and looked some more, and then he changed its position. Then he stared at it . . . and finally he put it back in the roller. He repeated the mechanical process, this time with a slight adjustment, and made the curve a bit more pronounced. Satisfied with the shape, he carried the piece to the press brake.

Fishman then used this 50-ton giant to make a series of folds in the piece, adjacent to the point where the sheet began its curve. Compared to his meticulous approach with the roller, his work here seemed more random, almost playful. He attributed the seeming playfulness to his uncertainty about this particular section of the piece. "I might now be working on an eccentric part of the piece, but it might, by chance, change the whole course of what happens to the larger, finished piece. I only find out by experimenting."

And so, while the huge gray machines stamp, shear, punch, and pound the metal mercilessly and the workmen pile the metal sheets (the future file cabinets of America), Richard Fishman, sculptor, carries his strangely-shaped creation back to his assigned work bench and then sketches a possible design for the arrangement of his metal pieces. (His latest work has six sections, so far.)

When he had finished his day's work, Fishman arranged his various metal shapes on the table, getting ready to leave. But, instead of putting on his coat, he picked up a piece of paper and sketched the pieces as they happened to be arranged at the moment. Then he arranged and rearranged the pieces, sketching as he went, until finally . . . "This," he said, "is what makes me late for supper."

Richard Fishman, accomplished artist, is not the only one who is late for supper at the Fishman home. Richard Fish-

man, assistant professor in the Brown art department, is often a late arrival too, because of his many activities as a faculty member. Since coming to Brown in 1965, Fishman has taught Sculpture, Drawing, Two and Three Dimensional Design, and recently a Modes of Thought course on Growth and Form, in conjunction with Professors Banchoff of the math department and Stewart of biology. In addition, Fishman has sponsored a wide variety of independent study projects.

Defining "success" in teaching is as difficult as defining successful art, but if student opinion is any index, Richard Fishman is one of the people made-to-order for Brown's new curriculum and is a man who has mastered the art of teaching.

Last year's Meiklejohn Society student course evaluation described Fishman's teaching performance as follows: "Received the most lavish praise of all Art 21 (Introductory Art) teachers. Enthusiastic, helpful, demanding, and reasonable. Mr. Fishman stresses individual creativity and the variety of approaches employable in solving art problems." But the students are known to exaggerate, and so I investigated these claims further.

In teaching Introductory Art, Fishman said his key objective is to bring across the idea that the concept of design is important in all human activities, not merely in relation to traditional art forms. Judging from the reactions of individual students, his attempt is highly successful:

"I found myself looking at almost everything around me as a potential medium . . . even people."

"Looking at the work of all the people and discussing it in class, I came to realize how differently the pattern of each person's mind worked."

Fishman, it appears, does not present blanket judgments and opinions to the whole class, but rather "he seems to understand each person's individual needs and is always very open."

Perhaps the most telling comment on Richard Fishman's ability to generate excitement in students in a classroom is the following opinion: "It was a really great course. I was sorry we had vacation, it disrupted the progress of what we had been doing." While Fishman's teaching ability has brought about a few changes at Brown among his students, it remains doubtful that he will cause a change in



An animated Richard Fishman in the classroom: Lavish praise from his students.

the University calendar. (But then again, he *can* bend steel with his bare hands . . . well, almost.)

Fishman's sculpture class, which meets in the basement studio of the new List Art Building, provides him another opportunity to employ his individualized approach to students. Here he is forced to. The atmosphere is chaotic. He encounters 20 students at work on 20 different projects. Each of them uses different materials and different machinery, and each is seeking to create a different kind of piece. And Fishman deals with each student, and each piece, individually.

During a hectic, noisy hour, he confronts an endless list of aesthetic and practical problems. After helping the students formulate and clarify in their own minds just what it is they want to do, he helps them find out just how to do it. Would a two-piece metal structure look better welded or bolted together? Will a six-foot wood column be able to stand erect with only an eight-inch support? Tune in next week . . . when

Richard says, "Try it and see."

After an hour, Fishman called the class together for a slide show-lecture, presenting photographs of modern sculpture. His words turned from machinery and measurements to a discussion of constructivism, cubism, minimalism, and comments on the work of Picasso, Giacometti, Henry Moore.

At one point in his comments, Fishman stopped and looked at one particular slide for a long time. "I hate this piece," he said. "But he's a great sculptor and it's important to realize that a great sculptor makes lousy pieces." This comment is typical of Fishman's flexible attitude towards the creative process. The initial idea for a piece can spring from a variety of sources. A random jotting on an envelope may provide, for him, the direction of the next piece, or the unconscious folding and refolding of a gum-wrapper may develop into a shape he will recreate in steel.

Regardless of the source of inspiration, Fishman acknowledges that even a good start for a piece very often may fail

to pan out into a finished work. Concerning the uncertainty of the process, Fishman says, "I just can't worry about what's going to happen to a piece. I continue to work, trying to remain loose and waiting to see what will develop."

The key point in Richard Fishman's attitude towards his teaching and towards sculpture, both his own and others', is that art is a human process and is also a function of the unknown, a mixture of conscious and unconscious sources of inspiration. Creation, for him, involves planning, but it also contains the element of chance, which is always present in life. Sometimes things work out as we plan or hope, other times not.

"Try it and see."

Richard Fishman will be a member of the faculty of The Summer of '72, a week-long program in continuing education for alumni on the campus next June 25-30. He will be one of four young faculty teaching the course on Arts '72: The Creative Act.





Uosis Juodvalkis

A recently-completed work of Fishman's is this wall (opposite) at the biological science building at the University of Rhode Island. . . . An arrangement with the C. G. Brunckow Sheet Metal Corporation of East Providence gives him access (above) to the heavy machinery needed to fashion steel.

Lovecraftimania at Brown



Howard Phillips LOVECRAFT

The hour is late, and above the monitor roofs of Providence's sedate and serene East Side, a "gibbous moon" sheds its baleful and ominous light. The time is the late twenties or early thirties of the present century, although the neat rows of close-shuttered colonial homes, touched by a gentle decay, create an aura of timelessness and mystery. The night is unusually warm for the fall season, yet not the rustle of a leaf breaks the black stillness. Suddenly, around the corner of a deserted street, comes a rather tall, "cadaverous" man, dressed in a dark suit of worn but well-kept clothes, walking with a quick, bird-like gait and a preoccupied manner.

Accompanied by a couple of younger friends, he pauses in his stroll down the maize-patterned brick sidewalk to consider a particularly fine federal doorway, or to dart unexpectedly into some scarcely visible alley winding between the tall houses. In the quiet, one can catch part of his high-pitched speech, which sounds amazingly like the studied recitation of a professional guide, an historical gazetteer come to life, spilling off innumerable facts about the architectural detail, the perfection of the various settings, and the genealogies of the distinguished Rhode Island families who occupied these mansions in the past. Interspersed with this is a critical commentary on the area as a whole; the falling off of craftsmanship here, that particular street's original and highly picturesque name, the beautiful structure, now stupidly demolished, which used to stand across the way. . . .

As this singular monologue continues, the moonlight picks out more clearly certain prominent physical features of the narrator—bright, dark eyes and slightly graying hair; long, angular nose; a horse-like jaw and thin, tight lips; a slight scholarly stoop of the shoulders and an odd, rigid cock of the head. His pale complexion is rendered even more chalky white by the silver moon-glow, which also gleams on a small, black enamel bag which is tightly clasped in one hand. Who, we might wonder, is this strange nocturnal creature. . . .?

The question would take on even more serious connotations if one continued to follow this strange party of sight-seers to their final destination: a small deserted graveyard in the back of St. John's Episcopal Church, where a tangled undergrowth of weeds and shrubs crawls over cracked and broken eighteenth-century tombstones. Indeed who, or perhaps even what, is this "haunter of the dark"?

Barton L. St. Armand:

H. P. Lovecraft:

The Outsider in Legend and Myth

Barton Levi St. Armand '65 conjures up the shade of Providence horror writer Howard Phillips Lovecraft with a delectation that would have done justice to Lovecraft's own pen. When Professor St. Armand, Brown's acknowledged Lovecraft expert, reconstructed this bizarre scene for his master's thesis seven years ago, Lovecraft was not yet bestowed with complete academic respectability. The Providence gothicist—who, during his lifetime, published almost exclusively in a pulp magazine called



Weird Tales, a magazine of "the bizarre and unusual" which had its heyday during the Thirties, was the major outlet for Lovecraft's stories. Although it was a quality magazine in the weird literary tradition, Weird Tales made a concession to popular taste in its lurid covers which so offended Lovecraft's sensibility that he often tore them off.

Weird Tales—was until recently considered a proper subject for a master's thesis, but not for a Ph.D., St. Armand recalls.

A growth chart of Lovecraft's critical reputation would show a decided upswing the last few years. A professor at Brooklyn College is writing a book on Lovecraft. *The New York Times Book Review* reports that Europe has "discovered" Lovecraft. And Bart St. Armand is invited to sit on literary panels as the Lovecraft expert. As scholarly interest in Lovecraft increases, so does the use of the "Lovecraftiana"—including some 3,500 letters—which is on deposit in the Lovecraft Collection at the John Hay Library.

Writing in *Rhode Island History*, published by the Rhode Island Historical Society, St. Armand distinguishes three general categories in the mixed bag of Lovecraftians: "First, a number of sophisticated and well-established creative writers and critics; second, a naive and even slightly fanatical cadre of science fiction collectors and "fans," mostly high school or college students; and third, those deeply interested in Rhode Island history . . ." The Brown campus harbors members of all three groups, most of whom know, or know of, one another through a loosely connected Lovecraft Underground.

Who is this man who has inspired such an unlikely cluster of devotees; who has been praised by Jean Cocteau and ridiculed by Edmund Wilson; who is the subject of both Ph.D. theses and badly-mimeographed science fiction "fanzines"?

H. P. Lovecraft was born on August 20, 1890, at his grandfather Whipple Phillips' Victorian manse on Angell Street. His father died of syphilis when Lovecraft was only eight, and he was raised by several aunts and an unstable, overprotective mother. Local opinion that he was a peculiar, reclusive child is not surprising in light of the fact that his mother tried to shield him from strangers because of what she called his "hideous" and "repulsive" face.

Some writers on Lovecraft have speculated that his adult preference for going abroad only during the dark hours was attributable to his mother's constant insistence on his ugliness. Because of ill health, Lovecraft's school attendance was erratic, though he read widely, especially history and astronomy. He frequented Brown's Ladd Observatory and aspired to be a professor of astronomy. During his usually solitary wandering around the East Side of Providence, he reported spotting fauns and dryads in the groves of the Seekonk River, where he built altars to Pan and Diana.

As Lovecraft grew up, the family fortunes declined, necessitating several moves to more economical lodgings. All but the first of Lovecraft's Providence residences are still standing, including an apartment at 10 Barnes St., where a recent student resident swears to have seen his ghost. His last home, an eighteenth-century house, has been moved to 65 Prospect St., where, as St. Armand

writes, "it looks singularly unsinister, but it stood in his own day at 66 College St., right in back of the John Hay Library. The monolithic and slightly skewed Brown art building, which now occupies the site, seems straight out of one of his stories of 'Non-Euclidean' and 'Cyclopean' architecture, providing a strangely appropriate monument."

Because of his continuing poor health, Lovecraft gave up his plans to attend Brown, where his favorite uncle and literary mentor, Dr. Franklin C. Clark (A.B. 1869), had matriculated. Though he was somewhat embarrassed by his lack of a college education, Lovecraft often attended lectures on the Brown campus, notably those of the late Blake scholar, S. Foster Damon.

Except for a brief, unhappy "New York exile," Lovecraft remained in his beloved Providence until his death in 1937. He lived in genteel poverty, subsisting on what money he made from ghost writing and from selling his own gothic imaginings to *Weird Tales* and a few other pulp periodicals. At one especially penurious time in his life, he turned down a lucrative offer to edit *Weird Tales* because it would have meant moving to Chicago. That would be impossible, he explained, because Chicago had no eighteenth-century buildings.

Lovecraft always insisted that he had been born a century too late. He was a self-styled eighteenth-century gentleman—a politically-reactionary upholder of Nordic superiority. He referred to himself as a Tory and, on visiting the battlefield at Lexington, he wrote that "our severance from the British Dominion was at the head of a long line of cataclysmic disasters."

Lovecraft's remarkable politics and his preoccupation with gentility touched the imagination of Brown English professor and playwright James Schevill, who is one of the creative writers that St. Armand cites in his category of serious Lovecraft interest. Schevill's recent play, *Lovecraft's Follies*, uses the character of Lovecraft as an imaginary narrator whose dreams and fantasies are a "take-off point" for an exploration into chaos and the ambiguities of modern technology. According to Schevill, "Lovecraft, with his surreal visions of the future and his black visions of nether gods which man continually sets loose on the earth, seemed to me a good kind of guide for this journey." Lovecraft's life—externally conventional and internally chaotic—appears to Schevill to embody the dilemma of American society. "This country," he says, "is supposedly ordered, conventional, religious; yet under the calm surface, you find these incredible fantasies."

Another Brown writer with a Lovecraft interest is poet and English professor Keith Waldrop. Lovecraft also appears in Waldrop's work, in a poem entitled "The Providence Scene," which remarks on the moving of the College Street house. "I probably wouldn't have liked him," Waldrop says of Lovecraft, "but I am interested in the way he breaks the plane of reality."

Waldrop and Barton St. Armand have tentative plans to start a journal at Brown to be called *Necronomenolog-*

ical Studies, after Lovecraft's mythical book, the dreaded *Necronomicon*, which contained spells, magic formulae, and other knowledge "too dangerous to know." The journal, if it materializes, will be devoted to articles on gothic, horror, and fantasy writing. "The question we'll be asked," says Waldrop, "is 'are you serious?'" The answer is yes and no. It's a matter of trying to find the point at which that question doesn't make sense."

It's difficult for many people to regard Lovecraft and his "flapping horrors" with an entirely straight face. Even the most dedicated devotees have a way of undercutting their admiration with ironic asides which signal that it's not really as serious as it might seem. Lovecraft had the same habit himself, says St. Armand, "so it's hard to take him completely seriously. He provides a world to escape into; a real gothic Disneyland. You can play around in it. There are chutes to slide down and thrilling rides to take." Mrs. Deborah Niswonger, who catalogued the Lovecraft Collection for the John Hay Library, has similar ideas about the ambivalence of Lovecraft followers. "He was an outsider," she says, "and his world provides a marvelous escape for other people who consider themselves outsiders. But it can also be regarded as an adolescent enthusiasm which one feels one should outgrow eventually."

Several letters by Dorothy C. Walter '12, now in the Lovecraft Collection, speculate on the nature of the Lovecraft cult. In 1959, Miss Walter wrote to a friend:

"Lovecraft seems to grow up a new generation of fans every little while. There is a surprising maze of young folks who write about his life and his weird tales and his 'outer space' stories and all the rest. This is a surprise to me, who am decidedly *not* a Lovecraft fan, but who am constantly being queried by these young folks about him, and all because *once* I actually saw him and talked with him!"

In another letter, Miss Walter adds further impressions of the eager young Lovecraft fans: "They astonish me," she writes. "They are all alike in one thing: a respect amounting almost to reverence for Mr. Lovecraft's ability to write weird stories, and also are alike in another way: they know their Lovecraft as a theological student is expected to know his Bible!"

In March of 1970, on the midnight anniversary of Lovecraft's death, a new generation of Lovecraft fans—200 strong, most of them Brown students—met for a celebratory "lurk in." Armed with lanterns and flashlights, they trooped around to various Lovecraftian sites on the East Side, as Professor St. Armand gave appropriate readings from Lovecraft's work. One stop was at the eighteenth-century graveyard behind St. John's Episcopal Church on North Main Street, where Edgar Allan Poe is supposed to have courted Sarah Helen Whitman. Lovecraft was thrilled with the Poe associations of the graveyard, and he often took friends there on his nocturnal ramblings. Here the reading was a sonnet Lovecraft wrote about the site called "In a Sequestered Churchyard Where Once Poe Walked."



Uosis Juodvalkis

The eighteenth-century graveyard of St. John's Church on North Main Street inspired Lovecraft to write this sonnet-tribute to Edgar Allan Poe:

In a Sequestered Churchyard Where Once Poe Walked

Eternal brood the shadows on this ground,
Dreaming of centuries that have gone before;
Great elms rise solemnly by slab and mound.
Arch'd high above a hidden world of yore.
Round all the scene a light of memory plays,
And dead leaves whisper of departed days,
Longing for sights and sounds that are no more.

Lonely and sad, a spectre glides along
Aisles where of old his living footsteps fell;
No common glance discerns him, though his song
Peals down through time with a mysterious spell.
Only the few who sorcery's secret know,
Espy amidst these tombs the shade of Poe.

Kenneth Faig, a graduate student in applied math who was among the lurkers that night, has made an avocation of seeking out and researching Lovecraftian sites in Providence. In an essay in *Tamlacht* magazine, he offers a detailed walking tour that covers almost every local spot that Lovecraft ever frequented or wrote about. Faig guides visitors to "fabled Benefit Street," which, he says, "was certainly Lovecraft's own favorite street in Providence."

When Lovecraft roamed it in the '20's and '30's, the then-unrestored Benefit Street was a decaying, huddled section with shuttered houses and gardens going to seed. At 135 Benefit, Faig writes, "there is place whose importance and avocateness no one can deny—the terrible 'Shunned House,' cast in perpetual shade by a vast tree shading its shuttered streetside wall. In addition to serving as the inspiration for HPL's famous novelette, 135 Benefit Street . . . served as inspiration for his poem 'The House.' Even today, the 'Shunned House' evokes an air of decay and darkness which can be genuinely felt; on and off through its existence, the mystery of the house has been added to by rank herbage growing wild in the yard and a general disrepair of the premises itself."

The relationship between Lovecraft's work and his environment leads Barton St. Armand cautiously to compare him to William Faulkner as an important local color writer. "Lovecraft," St. Armand has written, "needed a solid foundation of fact on which to build his most compelling fancies; his use of real names, transposed locales, actual places and historical details add an aura of documentation to his stories which make some of them read like chronicles straight from the vaults of the Rhode Island Historical Society."

As Lovecraft himself wrote: "I am very fond of giving weird tales a minutely realistic setting as a sort of foil for the unreal extravagances of the central theme." For Lovecraft, the realistic setting had to be New England. He was miserable anywhere else. In a letter to his aunts during his unhappy "New York exile," he wrote:

"I am always an outsider—to all scenes and all people—but outsiders have their sentimental preferences in visual environment. I will be dogmatic only to the extent of saying that it is New England I *must* have—in some form or other. Providence is part of me—I am Providence. . . . Providence would always be at the back of my head as a goal to be worked toward—an ultimate Paradise to be regain'd at last."

When Lovecraft did finally regain his lost paradise, he incorporated many of its physical facts into his tales and sketches. In *The Strange Case of Charles Dexter Ward*, Lovecraft uses not only detailed local settings, but also authentic historical documentation, to make his fictional marvels "wear the momentary aspect of exciting fact."

Charles Dexter Ward is an historian who has discovered an unholy ancestor in his researches—one Joseph Curwin, who fled to Providence after the witchcraft trials began in Salem. Curwin, Ward learns, was a wizard and

an alchemist who was in league with dark powers who wished to repossess the earth. His evil plans were foiled just before the Revolutionary War by those same Rhode Islanders who burned the Gaspee and defied King George.

The first president of Brown, James Manning, figures in the story as "one of the ten most prominent and learned citizens of Providence" who meet at the Sign of the Golden Lion to plan a raid against Curwin. Manning, it is mentioned, appears at the meeting "without the great periwig (the largest in the Colonies) for which he was noted."

Ward, who eventually is destroyed by the ghastly and sinister things he uncovers about his infamous ancestor, is led to pursue his researches in the libraries of "certain unsavory counts whose home base is Transylvania." The description of Old Providence that Ward encounters on his return home is vintage Lovecraft:

It was this place and the mysterious forces of its long, continuous history which had brought him into being, and which had drawn him back toward the marvels and secrets whose boundaries no prophet might fix. Here lay the arcana, wondrous or dreadful as the case might be, for which all his heats of travel and application had been preparing him. A taxicab whirled him through Post Office Square with its glimpse of the river, the Market House, and the head of the bay, and up the steep curved slope of Waterman Street to Prospect, where the vast gleaming dome and sunset-flushed Ionic columns of the Christian Science Church beckoned northward. Then eight squares past the fine old brick estates his childish eyes had known, and the quaint brick sidewalks so often trodden by his youthful feet. And at last the little white overtaken farmhouse on the right, and on the left, the classic Adam porch and stately bayed facade of the great brick house where he was born. It was twilight, and Charles Dexter Ward had come home.

The yellow house with green shutters at 135 Benefit Street inspired Lovecraft to write about "The Shunned House," where people died in alarmingly great numbers. Lovecraft describes it as "of a kind to attract the attention of the curious. Originally a farm or semi-farm building, it followed the average New England colonial lines of the middle eighteenth century—the prosperous peaked-roof sort, with two stories and a dormerless attic, and with the Georgian doorway and interior paneling dictated by the progress of taste at that time. . . . The space south of the house, abutting on Benefit Street, was of course greatly above the existing sidewalk level, forming a terrace bounded by a high bank wall of damp, mossy stone pierced by a steep flight of narrow steps which led inward between canyon-like surfaces to the upper region of mangy lawn, rheumy brick walls, and neglected gardens whose dismantled cement urns, rusted kettles fallen from tripods of knotty sticks, and similar paraphernalia set off the weatherbeaten frame door with its broken fanlight, rotting Ionic pilasters, and wormy Ionic pediment.



Although Ward has unearthed too much forbidden knowledge to be saved himself, the city of Providence is more fortunate. It is rescued from destruction by his monsters through information discovered in a strange note written in an unfamiliar language. Research in palaeography manuals in the John Hay Library shows the script to be "the pointed Saxon miniscules of the eight or ninth century A.D."

Various Brown buildings, professors, and scenes are also described in other Lovecraft stories, providing what he called "the necessary verisimilitude which shall make the story's departure from nature seem credible." Students like to read Lovecraft, Professor Schevill says, because it gives them a chance to see how a writer uses real places in fiction. If nothing else, reading Lovecraft makes

it impossible to have quite the same feeling about walking down Benefit Street after dark.

But Lovecraft's authentic feel for local history and architecture isn't the only thing that sells all those newly-reissued, lurid-covered paperbacks. There is also the Lovecraftian Gothic sensibility. "I first read Lovecraft when I was 13," says Bryan Cullman '73, "and it influenced my life. While I'm afraid of supernatural events, I also anticipate them and look forward to them." Cullman, who recently experienced a haunting in his apartment, says that Lovecraft is an awful writer, "but he has a tremendous amount of imaginative power. His stories are all tiny little explosions which affect you not so much as you're reading them, but weeks later when you began to feel worms crawling on your pillow." A.B.

The Scene in Providence

Just what does a
man require? The whole world, we
suppose, is his, but
other images impinge.

Is there life on Venus?

There are two kinds
of dancing: with or
against the body.

One by one my
friends are retiring
into the thalamus.

What was Bluebeard like
as a child?

Back of things, a man
said, we find thoughts—back
of thoughts we should
find ourselves. I'm becoming, rapidly,
more definite.

Lovecraft, if you
still exist, in
whatever noxious fumes flow down
Angell after dark, and
if you haven't already
noticed, I
think you ought to know: they
have moved your house.

Keith Waldrop

The day that Lovecraft's house was moved

On a bright fall Sunday in 1959, H. P. Lovecraft's last Providence residence was moved from 66 College St., behind the John Hay Library where the List Art Building now stands, to a new location on the corner of Prospect and Meeting Streets. Miss Dorothy C. Walter '12, who once had met Lovecraft, witnessed the housemoving and described it to friends in several long letters which are now part of the Lovecraft Collection at the John Hay.

"It was my big outdoor outing for the season," Miss Walter's account begins. "When the crew went to work, which was about 2 p.m., there were about 200 people watching. But more and more kept appearing all afternoon; men, women and children. It was the day when the upperclassmen were returning to Brown and Pembroke, so there were spectators enough. East Side residents, some old enough to use canes and crutches, were fascinated observers. Lots of Brown faculty families were there, and I met one in which a father, mother and three tiny children stayed for hours. 'No,' I heard the wife say, 'I am not going home now. I want to wait until they are at least around the corner into Prospect Street.' And that was well after dark and well into the evening.

"Truly, I never saw such fixed attention in a large crowd. I remember one elderly lady in tweeds who seated herself on a granite curb on the edge of the lawn at Robinson Hall to watch the show and enjoy a cigarette or two: she never once looked away from the slowly advancing house as she smoked.

"Whenever the big machines went into action and the house moved forward appreciably, hearty cheers went up, and real rousing ones when at last it rounded the corner onto Prospect Street and a smoother, not as steep, course. At one point, just as it was wheeling over the sidewalk out of the lot, one side suddenly listed down the hill, and everyone held their breath. There was a perceptible sign of relief when the crew were able to right it.

"There was quite a little conversation in the crowd about Mr. Lovecraft: many I spoke to seemed to know of that interest in the house. Several asked in joking vein if the goblins and ghouls and terrific beings from outer space that people Lovecraft's tales were likely to



Uosis Juodvalkis

remain on the site to bedevil the John Hay Library, or if they would stay with the house and carry on their nefarious influence at the new site. . . .

"But I don't think Dr. Keeney needs to employ an exorcist at the site, and as for the new site, the very windows from which Mr. Lovecraft looked out over Providence treetops to Federal Hill on the horizon, and the church tower where he located one of his most ghastly queer beings that cast its malevolent influence on folks on the East Side, now face the big domed mass of the Christian Science

Church. As this sect, at stated intervals, has a lesson-sermon on 'Ancient and Modern Necromancy, *alias* Mesmerism and Hypnotism, Denounced,' I think we need not fear that the witches, demons and vague but terrible emanations from outer space that inhabited the upper floor of 66 College Street in HPL's lifetime will prove to be any problem on Prospect Street. Indeed, the old house that looked 'undressed' in transit, at once took on a surprising air of beauty and respectability as soon as it really settled on the new foundations there."

Educational reform at Brown:

Notes from a newcomer

By Jacquelyn A. Mattfeld

The action taken by the Brown faculty to institute a "New Curriculum" incorporated specific features meeting most, if not all, of the demands of student educational reformers across the country. It made headlines in 1969 and has been grist for the University's PR mill ever since. Yet today, less than three years later, there is growing evidence that there may be almost as much faculty and student dissatisfaction with the present state of undergraduate education as there was in 1967-68 when the study leading to our changes was begun. I hope to present for consideration of the University community a newcomer's analysis of the *status quo*, and to suggest the steps we might take to clarify our situation and improve it.

In the spring and fall of 1969 two reports were submitted by the Special Committee on Educational Principles (SCOEP). They were concise well-written documents, and attest to the fact that, contrary to popular notions, a committee assigned the task of designing a horse does not necessarily produce a camel. The actual recommendations of the committee were preceded by and followed logically from a carefully explicated position on the general purposes of a university and on the principles for undergraduate education which the members had agreed upon. The committee did not attempt to rethink all aspects of undergraduate education and student experience offered at Brown, but concentrated on those specific areas which in its opinion were most in need of altera-

tion. (It identified in passing a number of additional policies that should be reviewed by appropriate groups in the future. These included curriculum and counseling in the freshman year, evaluation of students' academic progress and achievement, concentration, and modification of certain requirements for the A.B. and Sc.B.) To this Monday morning quarterback, most of the difficulties encountered so far in carrying through on the resolutions passed by the faculty were predictable for the following reasons.

□ The New Curriculum was formulated as though The College were Brown University. It did not apparently take into account the conflicting demands upon the time and loyalties of the individuals who comprise our faculty. These conflicting demands are inevitable when every member of a single faculty, selected primarily for the quality of its scientific, scholarly, and artistic original work, must serve *all* of its purposes—the creation of knowledge, the professional training of graduate students, the liberal education of undergraduates, and whatever service to society it deems appropriate. The framers of the interim and final reports were careful to state, "The Committee fully realizes that the success of any curricular change depends entirely on the enthusiasm with which it is received by *both* faculty and students." (Italics mine.) Yet they—or certainly their student and faculty supporters—had a happy faith that an affirmative vote by a majority of a faculty quorum would effect a genuine and permanent reorientation of the faculty's historic priorities, and the fusion of their disparate

educational views into a single body of conviction about the nature of liberal undergraduate education and its place in the University's multiple functions. The Committee's optimism concerning the possibility of such a mass Damascan conversion is reflected in the emphasis upon faculty-student relationship in all their writings about undergraduate education. It is also reflected in the fact that for each of the recommended changes to be responsibly implemented there must be enormously increased allocations of faculty time and energy for counseling, teaching, and informal relationships with undergraduates. Comparable increases in administrative time are also implicit in this determination to individualize undergraduate education.

□ The minutes of the faculty meetings in which the reports were debated reveal basic disagreement over the educational principles on which curricular revisions were based. Indeed, large segments of the reports dealing with the purposes and processes of each component of the undergraduate program were deleted because there was not agreement on educational philosophy. The assumption that departments and individual faculty members would participate fully in the "New Curriculum" may have been consistent with the traditions of the University, but it was inconsistent with our knowledge of this or any university faculty. It being unrealistic to assume rapid change in faculty attitudes,

special support structures should have been designed to insure maximum cooperation of all departments equally in what was understood to be a University-wide experiment of considerable proportions.

□ The New Curriculum is not only dependent on an existent University faculty's more active participation in liberal undergraduate education, it is also a significantly more expensive style of education than the one it is expected to replace. In its April report the Committee asserted, "Only the limitations of the University in personnel and facilities should be allowed to restrict the realization of those relationships (referring to the relationships among students and particularly between the student and his teachers) and processes of growth." Unfortunately, these are severe limitations indeed, for the conventional university patterns of instruction and curriculum are basically more economical than those recently introduced, and reflect deeply ingrained attitudes about the relative importance of various faculty activities.

Brown University, like most universities, has used a minimal number of very large introductory courses, many taught primarily by graduate students, as an economical device which makes it financially possible for the better part of faculty teaching time to be expended on upper division and graduate courses. Distribution requirements, language requirements, and fixed prerequisites all helped insure relatively predictable enrollment, especially in the courses which are least expensive to offer. Although participation in the counseling program is nominally expected of any faculty member, it has long been acceptable for requests by a dean or chairman to serve as a freshman or concentration advisor

to be courteously refused, and failure to perform conscientiously and effectively as an advisor has not evoked criticism from the faculty member's colleagues, nor has successful fulfillment of this obligation been rewarded.

Much of the feeling of animosity directed toward the administration for its apparent failure to support the New Curriculum stems from disappointment and disbelief that choices must be made. It seems inconceivable to many that the University should be simply financially unable to continue to do all that it has excelled in in the past, provide for the employment of extra faculty in those areas of strong undergraduate interest where it would be desirable to reduce faculty load, and add still other competent men and women whose primary interests are counseling and teaching, especially, though not exclusively, at the freshman and sophomore levels. Yet the facts are incontrovertible. The faculty cannot be augmented, and may well have to be decreased within the next decade. The supply of teaching assistants could also drop as graduate programs decrease in size due to the curtailment of outside support. The size of the undergraduate student body, hence the enrollments per faculty member, will increase.

Foundations and government agencies have gone on record as uninterested in proposals that demonstrate anew that the smaller classes and more personal attention usually reserved for graduate students are more satisfying to undergraduates. They are seeking models to fund that will provide "quality education" at less, not higher, cost per student. In short, if the New Curriculum of 1969 were to be carried out more fully as designed, it could only be done by

increased commitment and sacrifice on the part of the faculty we have—both by those who are tenured and those who are not. If it depends for its success upon a constantly expanding faculty, then the decisions of the past two years are its nemesis.

The significance of the New Curriculum does not lie in *what* was adopted or in the relative success or failure of the implementation of certain of its components. It did not ask or answer the question once and for all of what undergraduate education at Brown must become, nor did it discover ideal fixed forms in which all undergraduate education must be cast if it is to be valid. This recent action of the faculty, like the New Curriculum of 1947 before it, was a reaffirmation that the University has remained small enough, and has the necessary security, vitality, and flexibility to respond to the challenges of its students or other constituents by initiating planned change.

The SCOEP Report of April 10, 1969 concluded its preamble with these words: ". . . The attitude of students and faculty at Brown University will make possible an extended period of deliberate and exciting educational experimentation. . . . Brown University now has a unique opportunity to assert leadership in the world of higher education." We had hardly embarked upon the "extended period of deliberate and exciting educational experimentation" when the University's financial circumstances were recognized to have altered so substantially that, whether or not a New Curriculum had been introduced, it would by now have become essential for us to reexamine each of our purposes, and evaluate the appropriateness and feasibility of the nature, effectiveness, and scale of all that this University has undertaken and is presently engaged in.

We are not alone in our plight. The impact of the recession on educational

institutions, especially the private ones, has shaken the established order as much as, if not more than, the preceding years of student unrest. The opportunities for Brown to "assert leadership in the world of higher education" are, if anything, even greater than when the assertion was made. But if Brown is to assume leadership *outside*, we—the faculty and students within—first have to rally our energies and courage. We shall have to agree to turn our most rigorous experimental attitudes, standards, and methods in turn upon each aspect of the graduate and undergraduate education we offer. Faced with prolonged and perhaps increasing stringency we must at the very best wrestle with our prejudices about liberal and professional education, we must require of ourselves that we define our often unconscious goals for our students, face the implications of our preferences for certain kinds of students, and test the validity of all our unchallenged assumptions about the efficacy of specific styles of teaching.

We must ascertain what kind of relationships students are seeking from their faculty and peers, and having accepted the reality that the modern university cannot be the "complete institution" meeting all the human needs of its students and faculty, decide what counseling it should provide and how best to do so. We shall need to design experiments, keep records, compare findings, discard and innovate, all within the budgetary confines established by those with fiscal responsibility for the University. If we are willing to undertake such a full-scale self-examination with the same determined objectivity that we use in our several fields of in-

vestigation, it is hard to imagine that we shall not all have to give up some or many of our most cherished ideas. But we shall be alive.

I suggest that the Educational Policy Committee and the Faculty Policy Group initiate the next phase of Brown's educational experimentation by acting upon any of the following recommendations they believe would be in the best interests of the University:

- ☐ Reinstitute weekly or bi-weekly "Deans' Convocations" or symposia in which the officers and faculty present their views of the nature of Brown, and debate—with each other and with students of various persuasions—issues facing the modern university. The president, and the provost as chief academic officer of the University, should be encouraged to present major addresses to the University community during the series.

- ☐ Undertake or assign to a staff member or sub-committee the review of the present dual system of the evaluation of student work (i.e. grading system). Such a review is called for by the faculty action of May, 1969. ("The University shall review the system after it has been in operation for two years, to determine whether it is possible to drop the grades ABC in light of experience gained at Brown and possible developments at other institutions in the interim.")

- ☐ Establish a task force to study the adequacy of all existing counseling resources provided in all sectors of the University, consult with graduate and undergraduate students about their needs, and recommend to the administration such changes in structure and personnel as appear in the best interests of the student body and consonant with Univer-

sity objectives. The present decentralized and largely unstructured counseling of upperclass students, the apparent breakdown in concentration advising, the dissatisfaction with graduate and career counseling, and the concerns of women and minority groups about their special unmet needs should all be investigated and addressed specifically in any such report.

- ☐ Appoint a representative committee of the faculty (and make provision for student contribution) charged with reconsideration of the meaning and requirements for the A.B. and Sc.B. and recommendations of any changes that appear needed for faculty action. Assuming that exit rather than entrance standards determine the merit of any degree, and that this institution, like most others, has not recently examined the success of its own educational means used to assist students in achieving the goals for undergraduate education set forth in the official documents of the University, the committee might address itself to questions such as these:

Does a liberal education include acquaintanceship or temporary acquisition of some common core of knowledge? With a specific *range* of disciplines? If so, *what* core or *what* range, and how can we be sure our students have attained it? How do our present degree requirements and policies concerning the number of credits and courses, expectations of breadth of program, language mastery, concentration, transfer of credit, etc., relate to our understanding of what the degree signified or insure that our graduates have met our expectations for them?

What are the affective non-cognitive experiences or the evidences of "personal development" that we believe are essential for a student to have had if he is to receive a Brown degree? What evidence is there that there are significant differences in the attainment of such personal development by students who have been here less than four years? How are these provided by contemporary resident undergraduate life at Brown? How are nonresident students expected to come by comparable growth? Are we prepared to withhold a degree from a student who does not display the qualities we expect his liberal education to have fostered?

□ Appoint a committee to reexamine the concept of a specially structured "transitional freshman year," and to evaluate the present one, introduced in 1969 and based on the Modes of Thought courses. As background it would be important to know how the numerous comparable freshman-year programs at other colleges and universities have fared. This committee should analyze the freshman-year educational experience of the last four entering classes, and after consultation with individual departments and taking into account the relative successes and failures of what is presently being done, recommend how best to proceed.

□ Consider the creation of an office or department to provide on-going, in-depth study of education at Brown. Consider seeking funds for the creation of a center to initiate, direct, and evaluate a broad range of controlled educational experiments based on the findings of such an in-depth self-study. Consider the appointment of one or more outside consultants who, working with Associate Provost Paul Maeder and his staff, and with a faculty-administration steering committee, would design and direct such a study, while drawing on any and all parts of the University's personnel as necessary.



Uosis Juodvarkis

Jacquelyn A. Mattfeld became dean of academic affairs and associate provost at Brown last summer. In late January, she presented a policy paper to the faculty's Educational Policy Committee and the Faculty Policy Group in which she—to use President Hornig's words to the Alumni Council—"cogently analyzed the present condition of the New Curriculum and inquired how we should continue to develop and improve it." The full text appears here, edited only to conform to magazine style.



Gliding over the ice

Glisser . . . to skate . . . gliding through the warmth of your own moving, through the air, along beside and between the other skaters. . . . Nodding at acquaintances whose faces blur with the swish of your passing. . . .

Almost always the same people come, edging their way in and out of the Thayer Street noon-time traffic, past the Market and turning on Cushing Street toward Meehan—a professor of Russian literature, a young girl from Mary Wheeler, secretaries from University Hall, and of course, the undergraduates. But they come more lazily with more time to spend than any of the others, skates efficiently laced over one shoulder or just casually grasped by the blades in a clenched hand . . . lingering along the way to talk to friends.

Always it will take five minutes to strap on a pair of skates, longer if you rush. Then—solidly established on the ice—confronting it, sliding, skating, skimming the surface while the distracting tensions of the morning blur and fade inside your mind.

Too quickly you must return to a world whose pace is hummed by the IBM selectric—or, if you are luckier, the classroom or the studio. And the shavings of ice crystals, gathered on your blades, will disappear in one timeless step of transition, and melt away.

Photographs by UOSIS JUODVALKIS
Text by MARGARET WHITCHURCH





Arnie Berman:

A love affair with Brown

Just prior to the start of the home opener with Yale, Satch Jamiel, a Brown trainer, walked to mid-court to render a trumpet solo of the *National Anthem*. To put it kindly, he started slowly and then gradually tapered off.

For Eddie Jamiel, one of the most respected athletic trainers in the East, this had to be one of life's darkest moments. As he started the long walk back to the sidelines, head down, one of the Brown players left the pre-game huddle, trotted down to Jamiel, and warmly clasped his hand.

Probably not too many spectators were aware of Arnie Berman's kindly gesture that evening. The band was playing, the cheerleaders were bouncing up and down, and the referee's whistle had called the players to their positions. It took Berman only a few seconds to console Jamiel and then spring back to the team huddle, but his action said something about the Brown senior that those close to him have known for some time: as great as he is as a player, Arnie Berman is an even finer human being.

If there's one word that's overused in sports, it's the word "great." But when you are talking about Berman, the description applies. He doesn't have the all-around grace of a Moe Mahoney '50, the effortless shooting form of a Harry Platt '40, or the fierce driving ability of a Mike Cingiser '62. But when the game is over and you look at the box score, what Berman does have is an average of better than 26 points per game.

By the middle of February, Berman held six Brown scoring records and was on the verge of breaking several others. An amazingly accurate foul shooter, he held the game (25), season (197), and career (550) records for free throw conversions, along with the best free-throw percentage in a career—.854. He was also number one in all-time career scoring with 1,428 points.

On Feb. 5, at the close of the first half of the Ivy League season, Berman paced the league in scoring with a 27.7

average and in free-throw accuracy with 82 of 92 foul shots for .891 percent. He was second in rebounding and fourth in field-goal shooting with an average of 50 percent. On a national basis, Berman ranked fifth in foul shooting and eleventh in scoring. These are the cold statistics. In Berman's case there's much more.

"Arnie Berman is the greatest basketball story in the history of Brown University," says Coach Gerry Alaimo. "With limited ability as a freshman, he has developed into the best scorer, rebounder, and foul shooter Brown has ever had. And all of these achievements have been acquired through endless hard work and conditioning.

"This kid has done more for Brown athletics than anyone I've seen in the last 15 years, with the possible exception of one hockey player," Alaimo adds. "He's a public relations guy, a recruiter, a basketball player, and a 3.2 student all rolled into one.

"The reason Arnie is so effective as a promoter, whether he's spending one of his weekends on campus hosting sub-freshmen or speaking before alumni groups around the East, is that he has absolutely no reservations about Brown being the greatest school in the country and his sincerity shines through. The big, handsome guy is an immaculate dresser, wears his hair reasonably short, and has a wonderful personality. The alumni love him. I guess you could call Arnie the Jack Armstrong of the 1970's."

The man who recruited Berman, former Brown coach Stan Ward, terms him the finest "power player" that Brown has ever had. "There's only been one other Ivy Leaguer I've seen in the last 17 years who could be compared to Arnie in this phase of the game," Ward says. "That would be Rudy LaRusso, who played at Dartmouth in the late 1950's and then turned pro. But I don't think Rudy was as good."

Other coaches around the East are equally impressed with the big Bruin forward. Dave Gavitt of nationally-ranked Providence College calls him a "supreme opportunist" offensively. Jack Rohan of Columbia describes Berman as an outstanding college player and says: "He's strong, smart, and always takes advantage of anything you give him on the floor. Few people take the ball to the hoop the way he does, and he always seems to play up to the best of his ability."

The man who is now a candidate for All-American honors started playing basketball one day a week at gym class when he was in the fifth grade at a school in the suburbs of Buffalo. The next year he played Sunday afternoons at the Jewish Center and got his first taste of what athletic pressure could be like.

"The kids really had fun in those Sunday games at the Center," Berman says. "But the parents would go berserk. They were real tough on the referees, and even on the players. It got so bad that some of the kids would end up crying after the games. My dad realized how silly it all was, and we'd laugh about it while driving home."

Berman says that his folks always took an interest in his athletic activities. They were encouraging, but, unlike many parents, they didn't consider sports a life or death matter. Within the Berman family there was no pressure for young Arnie to compete.

During the growing-up years, Berman played summer basketball at Camp Eagle Cove in the Adirondacks, where he came under the coaching influence of a pair of former professional stars, Bello Snyder and Al Cervi. Berman was taller than most of the other campers and the two pros, seeing some distant potential, spent long hours with this youngster who was eager to learn all there was to know about basketball. Later, Berman returned to the camp as a counselor and gained more experience playing in those fast summer leagues.

"I still had a very long way to go when I played JV ball as a sophomore in high school," Berman says. "One of my problems was that I wasn't very strong. The coach recommended that I build myself up by lifting weights and sent me to a place in Buffalo run by a former Olympic weight lifter. The gym was in the worst section of town, and a person took his life in his hands just walking down there.

"This weight-lifting program really made the difference. Between my sophomore and junior years I went from 165 to 185 pounds, and the next year I jumped another 15 pounds. The program hardened my body and helped me as a rebounder. But it did something else—it gave me self-confidence. I strongly recommend some sort of weight-lifting program for any high school boy who is seriously interested in playing competitive sports."

Berman was mainly a rebounder for the varsity his junior year at Nichols School, a private day school. He averaged 18 rebounds a game and set a school record for rebounds in one year with 330. But he really blossomed as a senior, averaging 24 points and 20 rebounds a game for a team that finished 16-1. He set the school single-game scoring record against Shadyside Academy by tossing in 34 points.

"I was fortunate in having an excellent coach at Nichols School," Berman notes. "I was the tallest boy on the team, and the natural thing for most coaches would have been to play me at center. But my coach knew I wouldn't play the pivot in college and so he put my future ahead of the immediate good of the team and played me at a forward position."

Even before he finished his senior season, Berman was receiving recruiting letters from all over the country. As an "A" student he had his choice of colleges but finally boiled things down to Brown, Rochester, Union, Tufts, and Louisville. Brown's Coach Ward kept in touch with the Bermans and assigned a former Bruin player who was working in Buffalo, Max McCreery '58, the job of giving Brown's recruiting effort the personal touch.

As Brown "bird dog" on this case, McCreery took Berman to several college games, introduced him to alumni at a Brown Club meeting, and every now and then sampled some of Mrs. Berman's apple pie. (Bird dogs are notorious for consuming apple pie. It's a natural hazard of the profession.) Despite all this attention, Berman almost got away.

"Early in my senior year my high school coach knew I'd play college ball, probably small college," Berman says. "Then as the season went along he started thinking Niagara, St. Bonaventure, or Ivy League. By the end of the year he felt that I could play at a school such as Louisville, which is number three in the nation right now."

"In the final analysis it was a close decision for me between Brown, with no scholarship, and Louisville, with a free ride and a chance to play a national schedule. Finally, it was my dad who swung me toward Brown and its more academic flavor, along with good basketball."

By the time Berman reached Brown he was a good basketball player, tough inside near the hoop, but a boy who needed a great deal of work on his

outside shooting. His freshman coach was Alan Young '64, and the two of them were a familiar pair on the court long after practice had ended—Berman practicing his shooting from various spots outside the key and Young whipping the ball back and offering some occasional instructions.

Berman and Young sound like members of a mutual admiration society when talking about that 1968-69 season. "Arnie had all the potential in the world when he came to us," Young says, "but there were rough edges. What made Berman stand out from the crowd was that he recognized his shortcomings and was willing to stick around after practice for an extra 20 or 30 minutes almost every day to work on them."

"I had a certain amount of confidence in my ability when I came to Brown," Berman says. "But I was at that age when I needed this confidence reinforced. I had to be told that I could compete at this level. The 'Fox' did that for me, constantly. Self-confidence is the biggest factor in sports. In fact, it's basic to everything you do in life."

Coach Ward resigned in 1969 and Gerry Alaimo was hired as his replacement. While in town to watch the closing freshman game from the track at Marvel Gym, Alaimo was asked by a reporter if he were looking forward to his new job. "Yes," Alaimo said, "mainly because of that boy you see down on the court right now. He has the tools to be a great one." For his freshman year, Berman led the team in scoring with 333 points and had a 20.8 average.

As a varsity player, Berman's improvement has been constant. He averaged 18.0 as a sophomore, 21.6 last year,

Arnie Berman: Preparing for his specialty.



Paul Felton

and was 26.7 for the first 18 games of his senior season. As a junior, Berman played in the shadow of the more flashy Rusty Tyler. Still, his credentials were solid: in New England—fourth in scoring, second in free-throw percentage, and eleventh in rebounding; Ivy League—third in scoring and first in free throws; nationally—fifteenth in free-throw percentage and fifty-first in scoring.

But nothing Berman did previously compares to his senior year. When Brown opened the campaign at the University of Maryland, the spotlight was on the home team's heralded sophomore, Tom McMillan, a *Sports Illustrated* cover boy when he was still in high school. Maryland won the game, 100-83, but Berman won the individual duel with McMillan before 18,000 fans by hitting 13 of 20 field goal attempts and ten of 12 free throws for 36 points.

"Berman has to be one of the best forwards in the country," said Maryland's assistant Jim Maloney after the game. "Against us he played both ends of the court for 40 minutes. He's great at getting position, shoots well from the outside, and is a tough rebounder. He's easily one of the best we'll face all year."

Against Ohio State, then ranked seventh nationally, Berman scored only 14 points, but that night he went head-on-head with Luke Witte and did a superb defensive job by limiting the Buckeyes' muscular seven-foot center to 16 points. And Berman won the battle of rebounds, 15-12.

While Brown was winning the Hall of Fame Festival at Springfield during the Christmas vacation, Berman scored 89 points, pulled in 44 rebounds during the three games, and was the unanimous choice as the tourney's most valuable player.

Berman's true worth to the team was dramatically apparent in back-to-back games at Marvel Gym against Columbia and Cornell on Jan. 7-8. The bruising 6-7 forward scored a personal high of 38 points against the Lions in Brown's 77-72 victory, hitting eight of 20 from the floor and 22 of 24 from the free-throw line. His 22 conversions broke by one the Ivy League record set by Bill Bradley of Princeton seven years before.

The 101-88 victory over Cornell the next night was a game Berman will never forget. He came up with another 38-point performance, but the big story was that with 3:57 remaining he tossed

in two foul shots to raise his career scoring to 1,332 points, one better than Brown's previous leader, Mike Cingiser. The standing ovation he received lasted several minutes.

In both the Columbia and Cornell games, Brown was outscored from the floor but came out on top by building up a large margin at the foul line, a situation that has been the rule rather than the exception this winter. And the man mainly responsible for giving the Bears their big edge at the line is Berman.

As far as Arnie Berman is concerned there are no regrets on his decision to take Brown over Louisville, the Ivy League over so-called "big-time" basketball. In fact, Berman becomes somewhat indignant when anyone suggests that basketball as played in the Ivy League isn't big time.

"I think Princeton, Penn, and Columbia have shown in recent years that there are teams in the Ivy League that can hold their own with the best of them," Berman says. "My dad was right in steering me to Brown. I'd have been happy at Louisville, but I couldn't be any happier than I am at Brown."

Looking to the future, Berman has his sights set on law school and then politics. He admits that he wouldn't mind the sound of something like "Senator Berman" some day. But if he is drafted by the pros he definitely would make the try. And if that didn't pan out he might be interested in playing basketball in Europe for a year. The thought of being paid for doing something he likes is intriguing.

"This is going to be a two-handkerchief graduation in June," Coach Alaimo says. "Arnie's parents are going to be crying. I know I'm going to be crying. And I think Arnie's eyes will at least be moist. For him, the last four years have been a love affair with Brown University." J.B.

The basketball story: No longer the Ivy League doormat

Incredible as it may seem, it wasn't until 9:27 on Saturday, Feb. 12, that Penn was able to shake off the pesky Brown basketball team and take sole possession of first place in the Ivy standings. The Quakers had defeated Cornell that afternoon to raise their record to 7-1. When the Bruins dropped a 78-72 heartbreaker to Harvard Saturday night, their Ivy

mark fell to 6-2.

Not since the Ivy League started formal play in 1953 has a Brown team made such a run at the coveted Ivy League championship. The skeptics were saying that the early schedule favored the Bruins, with the first six games against the league's weaker teams. This is true, and Brown's 6-2 record could very well be 6-8 before the season ends. But what the skeptics don't realize is that Gerry Alaimo has done a sound job with this team. He has them believing in themselves. Brown basketball appears to have turned the corner.

Perhaps the game that best illustrates the new spirit of the Brown team was the thriller with Dartmouth at Marvel Gym on Friday, Feb. 11. The Bruins shot an amazing 65 percent in the first half of this game and walked off at intermission with a seemingly safe 54-37 lead.

Using a full-court press the entire second half, the Indians slowly chipped away at the Brown lead as the crowd roared and finally went ahead, 73-72, with six minutes remaining. That's when the Bruins, playing with only six men through most of the game, might have folded. They didn't. Paced by All-American candidate Arnie Berman and a pair of sophomores, Jim Burke and Mark Flynn, the Bears pulled back into the lead and

held off another late Dartmouth surge.

"Dartmouth has a fine basketball team," Alaimo says. "They knocked Princeton off just the week before, and when they overcame that 17-point lead against us and pulled ahead, I thought we'd had it. But the kids came back and I'm tremendously proud of them for staying in there and fighting Dartmouth basket for basket."

At that point, Brown had won ten of its last 11 games, with only the loss to Furman to break the string. And the freshmen were still rolling along undefeated. These two factors were responsible for something seldom seen at Brown—a complete sellout at 7:15 for the Harvard game the next evening. The doors were closed and customers were being turned away 45 minutes before the start of the varsity game.

With a crowd like that on hand, along with the Brown Band, it would have been nice if the Bruins could have kept the streak going. It wasn't to be. The Crimson, playing five legitimate high school All-Americans and backed by a strong bench, wore Brown down and won in the closing minutes, 78-72. The injury to 6-9 Roy Stiff in the closing minutes of the Dartmouth game may, in the final analysis, have been the difference against the Crimson. He had 14 points against the Indians and pulled in

Jim Burke: His ball-handling has been a major factor in the Bruins' improvement.



Paul Felton

11 rebounds.

Berman, whose exploits are covered in another article in this issue of the *BAM*, continued to dominate each team he played. The 6-7 forward had 480 points after 18 games for a 25.6 average and was fifth in the nation in foul shooting. He broke the Ivy League record for foul shooting with 22 against Columbia and then bettered his own performance by tossing in 25 of 26 free throws against Cornell. This also topped the Brown mark of 23 set by Ed Tooley in 1954.

Thanks to players such as Burke and Flynn, teams weren't able to double-team Berman successfully. Columbia tried it at New York and Burke picked up 34 points, the 5-8 guard hitting on 11 of 17 from the floor and 12 of 13 from the foul line. When Dartmouth left Flynn open in the first half while double-teaming Berman, the Bruin sophomore scored 22 of his 30 points on 11 one-handed jumpers from around the foul circle.

One of the keys to Brown's success this winter has been the play of Burke, the 5-8, 155-pound sophomore. Coming down the stretch he was the team's second leading scorer with 235 points, but his contribution is primarily as a play-maker and in his ability to break the man-to-man press. He brings the crowd to its feet when he dribbles through the opposition, especially late in the game when Brown is in the lead and trying to hold onto the ball. Burke set a modern Brown record with 15 assists against Dartmouth.

Midway through February, Brown led the nation in foul shooting, hitting on 426 of 544 shots for .783 percent. And it was this ability to draw the fouls, and convert them, that played a major role in the team's winning streak. In nine of the ten victories Brown had by Feb. 12, the team was outscored from the floor but won the game by piling up the points at the foul line.

The freshman team continued to excite the fans, winning its first 12 games. In Ivy competition, the Cubs rolled over Dartmouth, 109-85, and Harvard, 84-65.

• Although the basketball team has captured the fancy of the fans this winter, Coach Al Soares had his hockey team flying after the Christmas recess. Starting Jan. 8, the Bruins won seven of eight games and raised their overall record to 8-9 with six games left to play.

One of the most exciting hockey games in many a year took place at Rhode Island Auditorium on Feb. 1. In this one, the Bruins trailed Providence College, 4-1, going into the final period. Lou Reycroft, the starting goalie, was in streetclothes for the game with a broken toe and his backup, Mark Donahue, joined him after the first period with a shoulder injury. Sophomore Dave Sagaser moved into the nets for his first varsity experience.

Many of the Brown fans in the Auditorium crowd left after the second period. They should have had more faith. The Bruins came out snorting fire in the third period, racked up four goals in the first seven minutes, and went on to defeat the Friars, 6-5.

Senior wing John Bennett had four assists in the third period, three of them coming on Brown's final goals. Defense-man Bob Bianchi fired home the tying goal and center Wayne Radomsky blasted home the winner.

This victory started a rash of one-goal games. The Bruins trailed Penn, 3-0, at Philly before sophomore defenseman Keith Smith scored on a breakaway and then set up Mike Powers for a second score. But Penn hung on for the victory and then went on to upset Harvard by the same score a week later.

Then against Yale, Brown blew a 2-0 lead and trailed, 3-2, with 42 seconds left when Keith Smith fired a long shot from the point that skidded through a maze of skates and slid into the net, sending the game into sudden-death overtime. Steve Shea, a 5-6, 150-pound senior, picked up the winning goal at 4:02 of the overtime period for a 4-3 victory.

At West Point three nights later the Bears trailed 2-0 in the second period before pulling it out, 3-2, again in overtime. John Bennett scored for Brown in the second period and Keith Smith tied the game again with nine minutes to play. Captain Bill Coakley scored the winning goal at 4:48 of the overtime period.

If the name Keith Smith seems to be prominent in this story, it should be. The 6-1, 180-pound sophomore from Burlington, Ont., has developed into one of the finest all-around defensemen in the East. He's both strong and cute defensively, can rush the puck out of his zone, and has a good shot from the point.

Pangia and Cieplik: Football co-captains for 1972

For the fourth straight year, the Brown football squad has elected co-captains. Chosen to lead the Bruins during the 1972 season are Bob Pangia, a defensive tackle from Staten Island, N.Y., and Ken Cieplik, a linebacker from Niles, Ill.

The announcement of the election came at the eighth annual Brown Football Association Dinner held Feb. 3 at Woolley Hall on the campus. Eight years ago the BFA assumed responsibility for this post-season dinner, carrying on a tradition that was started by the late Fred Broomhead '05 in 1922.

Pangia, a biology major who dabbles as a short-order cook in the off-season, gained stature as one of the finest defensive linemen in the Ivy League last fall. The 6-0, 225-pounder averaged 12 solo tackles a game.

During his high school career, Pangia served as captain at Monsignor Farrell School and was voted the most valuable lineman by both the Catholic Football Conference and the Staten Island Quarterback Club. Last fall, he was named to the All-Ivy second team.

Cieplik, a 6-0, 200-pounder with an especially keen sense for diagnosing plays, averaged 11 tackles a game. After serving as captain of the Cubs, Cieplik stepped right into a starting role with the varsity and earned honorable mention All-Ivy and All-East as a sophomore.

As a senior at Notre Dame High School, Cieplik was captain of the team and was selected as an All-Conference and All-Area linebacker. Last fall he joined Pangia on the All-Ivy second team. An English major, Cieplik has prepared for a possible teaching career by doing tutoring while at Brown.

"I am tremendously impressed with the overwhelming margin by which these two boys were elected captain," says Coach Len Jardine. "They have really captured the imagination of the entire team with their leadership ability both on and off the field."

Pangia received additional honors at the Brown Football Association dinner, being named recipient of the Brown Club of Rhode Island's War Memorial Trophy established in 1956 and given each year to the undergraduate "who through performance, sportsmanship, and influence has contributed most to

the sport at Brown." Bernard V. Buonanno, Jr., '60, president of the Club, made the presentation.

Two other awards were presented at the BFA dinner. Nick Albertson, senior tight end from Westport, Conn., was awarded the Class of 1910 Football Trophy as the senior member of the team who had the highest academic average for the first six semesters. Albertson has been an honor student while majoring in education.

John Holod of South River, N.J., a specialist who centered on punts, received the Broomhead Memorial Trophy as the senior "whose continuous and generous contribution to Brown athletics and his school are most certain to make him an ambassador of Brown in the tradition of Fred Broomhead." Holod was limited to special duty because of a pair of bad knees. Lloyd Broomhead '49 made the presentation.

President Donald F. Hornig was the main speaker. He praised the ability of the 1971 team to come back week after week with strong efforts on the field. Dr. Hornig also quipped that since President Nixon had set the tone by recommending a play for the Miami Dolphins to use in the Super Bowl game, his own responsibilities to the football team would be correspondingly greater next fall.

The freshman hockey team: Making Allan Soares happy

In basketball, a coach looks for a player with speed and quickness. In hockey, the ability to skate and handle a stick are of paramount importance. The freshman hockey team, which roared into February with an 11-2 record, has several people who meet these qualifications.

This is not a large squad in terms of numbers. Coach Jack Ferreira rarely is able to skate more than two lines and two sets of defensemen. But in terms of varsity potential—and that's what all freshman coaches are looking for—this could be a highly successful season.

"The Cubs have size and can skate and score," says Allan Soares, the varsity coach. "These are the things I like to see, and these are the things we need at the varsity level. You know the freshmen are good skaters because they have only two solid lines and they don't fade in the third period."

Much of the excitement surround-

ing the team centers on Co-Capt. Rich Heimbach, a highly-regarded center from Duluth, Minn. Through the first 13 games he had 25 goals and nine assists for 34 points.

Heimbach attended Taft School, where he earned four letters in hockey, captained the team twice, and led the league in scoring three times. He was All-New England twice and was a prep school All-American last year. Heimbach also earned four letters in lacrosse. Soares says that he could easily have held down a regular shift on the varsity this winter.

Another promising wing is Dave Stevenson, the son of Cliff Stevenson, the Brown soccer and lacrosse coach. A 6-1, 185-pound alumnus of Mt. St. Charles Academy, he had 18 points on ten goals and eight assists after 13 games. He was All-State in both hockey and lacrosse at Mt. St. Charles. Like Heimbach, Stevenson is a center.

There are three more forwards with varsity potential: Co-Capt. Dave Given (Chatham Township, N.J.), Greg Galatz (Hibbing, Minn.), and Mike Holland (International Falls, Minn.).

Given, who had 18 points coming into February, won a total of seven letters in hockey, soccer, and golf in high school. He was a National Midget Tournament all-star in hockey. A 6-1, 185-pounder, Given is especially tough battling for the puck in the corners.

With the varsity graduating three defensemen in June, the hockey staff was hoping for some help there. They have it in Jerry Gilligan (Edina, Minn.), Bob Thornton (Norwood, Mass.), and Mike Galvin (Huntington Beach, Calif.).

Thornton, who is a 6-0, 200-pounder, captained his high school team, was MVP in his league, and was selected All-State Massachusetts. He was the highest scoring defenseman in his league and was an All-Scholastic pick by four newspapers.

Built along the same lines as Thornton, Gilligan is the policeman on this year's Cub team. His enthusiasm for hitting is reflected in the fact that he had a seemingly safe lead in penalty minutes going into the second semester. He was All-League two years at Benilde High in Minnesota.

Winter Scoreboard

(Jan. 16 to Feb. 16)

Basketball

Varsity (10-8)

Furman 86, Brown 72
Brown 89, Cornell 73
Brown 78, Columbia 72
Brown 69, Greek National 62 (exh.)
Brown 94, Dartmouth 88
Harvard 78, Brown 72

Freshman (12-0)

Brown 88, Worcester Acad. 77
Brown 84, R.I. Jr. Coll. 56
Brown 109, Dartmouth 85
Brown 84, Harvard 65

Hockey

Varsity (9-9)

Brown 9, St. Nick's 2 (exh.)
Brown 6, Providence 5
Penn 3, Brown 2
Brown 4, Yale 3 (ovt.)
Brown 3, Army 2 (ovt.)
Brown 3, Princeton 2 (ovt.)

Freshman (13-2)

Brown 6, Alumni 0
Brown 4, Providence JV 1
Brown 6, New Prep 2
Brown 8, Yale 2
Brown 8, Penn 4

Swimming

Varsity (2-4)

Harvard 78, Brown 31
Brown 86, Babson 25
M.I.T. 61, Brown 52

Wrestling

Varsity (0-9)

Penn 36, Brown 6
Springfield 31, Brown 9
Cornell 30, Brown 15

Track

Varsity (3-6)

Penn 88, Yale 41, Brown 19
Brown 71, Columbia 37
Brown 53, B.C. 48, H.C. 36
UConn 63, Brown 46

On the Sidelines

Written by Jay Barry

A rambunctious rookie

Curt Bennett '70 has had his ups and downs this year with the St. Louis Blues, playing half the season with the NHL Club and the other half with its Denver affiliate. But the former Brown All-American has made a deep impression on the Boston Bruins. In a game at St. Louis on Nov. 28, Bennett centered the checking line and was given direct responsibility for shadowing Phil Esposito, the league's leading scorer.

The 6-3, 210-pound Bennett was so diligent in his duties that Esposito, in exasperation, let fly with an elbow or two. Bennett retaliated and the fur started to fly. The two antagonists were headed for the penalty box when Wayne Cashman, Boston's policeman on the ice, decided that maybe he'd teach the St. Louis rookie a lesson. Moments later, the former Ivy Leaguer had deposited Boston's bad boy on his back. This story, at least, had a happy ending for St. Louis fans as Bennett scored the winning goal at the 17-minute mark of the third period to provide the Blues with a 5-4 upset.

A few weeks later, Bennett was farmed out to Denver, only to return in time for the meeting between the Blues and the Bruins at the Boston Garden in late January. Although Boston won the game, Esposito didn't contribute to the point total. Once again Bennett held him scoreless. The next day Bennett was sent back to Denver. "I'm beginning to think that St. Louis just brings this big kid up to haunt me," Esposito moaned to a Boston newspaperman.

Phasing in the swimming pool

President Hornig had a receptive audience when he addressed the old grads back on campus for Alumni Council Weekend in February. He scored points when he indicated his support for the Medical School and added to his total by suggesting that a way might be found to retain NROTC on the campus. But the cheers were loudest when the president announced that ground would be broken this spring for the new swimming pool, Phase I of the three-part Athletic Complex program.

Guests at the Alumni Council have been hearing about the Complex for at least a decade. They've been shown pretty sketches, heard optimistic talks, but seen no results. That's why there were sparks in February when the president revealed that, in an effort to finally get the program

in motion, the A&E Committee last fall authorized an incremental plan—the swimming pool, the field house, and then the gym. It was agreed that Phase I would start just as soon as \$1.2 million in specifically designated funds had been raised. This drive went over the top in February, climaxed by the announcement of several large gifts at the retirement dinner for former swimming coach Joe Watmough.

In his talk during Alumni Council, Athletic Director Andy Geiger went into more details about the pool, noting that it would be Olympic championship size, would be one of the finest in the East, will seat 2,000, and will cost \$2 million. The pool, he said, will be designed to accommodate swimming, diving, and recreation all at the same time. It is also expected that there will be space available for squash courts, handball courts, and a weight conditioning room.

"Now," says Geiger, "our sights are set on raising the money needed to get Phase II off the ground."

Leadership from the juniors

There haven't been many post-game victory parties for the juniors on this year's football squad. As freshmen they were members of an 0-6 team, followed by 2-7 and 0-9 varsity seasons. Individually and collectively the juniors came to a conclusion—they were sick of losing and they wanted to do something constructive about it.

The first step they took was to the football office, where they petitioned Coach Len Jardine to initiate a weight conditioning program, giving him the assurance that they would police it themselves. The juniors went to everyone who is expected to be a candidate for next year's varsity and sold them on the program, which asks that each player select his own schedule and report to the football office three times a week to work with the newly-purchased Universal Weight Machine under the direction of one of the coaches.

Within two weeks, the program had 100 percent participation. Only one of last year's players questioned why he should participate. The juniors had an answer: "Because we're recommending to Coach Jardine that first stringers who don't come out should be forced to start at the bottom next fall and work their way back up."

"We've laid it on the line," one junior said. "It's time we all quit complaining and feeling sorry for ourselves and started doing something positive about the situation. We feel that the weight program, and the discipline involved, will get us physically as well as mentally ready for 1972. We've been losing long enough. We'd like to see how the other half lives."

Burying the hatchet

The last time Brown defeated Dartmouth in football most of this year's high school students hadn't even been born. The year was 1955, and, strangely, the man who gets a lion's share of the credit for that historic victory was busy coaching a high school team approximately 2,614 miles from Brown Stadium when the upset unfolded.

Lou "Tarzan" Farber '29, a starter on the Iron Man football team as a sophomore, is the man to whom Al Kelley, Brown's head coach back in 1955, lifted a toast along about 4:30 that October afternoon. At the time Farber was coach at Pueblo High in Tucson, Ariz.

"It was Bob Blackman's first year at Dartmouth," says Kelley, a man who decided to go straight and left the coaching profession to take a position as assistant to the president at Hobart. "He had been at Denver the previous year, where he had outstanding success with the V formation. I checked several coaches to see what they could tell me about the V, but I didn't have much luck.

"Then I remembered my friend Lou Farber in Tucson, the man who, without doubt, owned the biggest playbook in high school football. Just let a coach anywhere come up with something new and Lou had a letter off to him the next day asking for details and diagrams he could add to his 'Black Book.' Lou didn't let me down. He sent me everything I needed. I just about had Blackman's complete playbook, as well as his newspaper clippings and techniques."

Brown came into that Dartmouth game 0-2, but the Bruins stopped Blackman's V formation cold and won, 7-0, on a touchdown by Joe Miluski. Since then, the Indians have been wearing the white hats in this series.

Bringing all this to mind is the report that Tarzan Farber has retired (see profile on page 49). The \$64 question: Who will inherit Farber's Black Book?

Comments

Mark Donohue '59, voted the nation's top racing driver for 1971 and named to the All-American racing team, asked if he found the Indianapolis 500 a dull race: "It's never boring to win \$285,000."

Basketball Coach Gerry Alaimo replying to a friend who suggested to him that Brown's victory over George Washington "wasn't a bad win": "There's no such thing as a bad win."

The Classes

00 The estate of Ethel G. Cary, sister of Pearl Grant Godfrey, has given the sum of \$10,000 to the Class of 1897 Pembroke Scholarship in memory of Pearl.

07 A biography of The Rev. Merrick L. Streeter, D.D., *Guided by a Voice*, has been written by his widow, Mary H. Streeter and published by Twin City Printery in Lewiston, Maine. Written in a pleasant, informal style, the book "traces a life of Christian service on two continents during one of the most turbulent periods of history."

11 The September-October issue of *Oceans Magazine* contains a feature story by Robert C. Murphy. Entitled "Three Days at the Bottom of the World," the distinguished naturalist describes his return trip to Antarctica in 1960 aboard the U.S. Navy's largest icebreaker, the 310-foot *Glacier*, an expedition in which he served as chief scientist.

13 George T. Metcalf has compiled a book called *In Memoriam—Edward DeForest*. The book consists of art work, poetry, and prose by Mr. DeForest. The introduction is written by George himself. The looseleaf notebook from which the book was compiled is part of the Harris Collection at Brown.

Jackson Phillips, severely handicapped with arthritis, left Pennsylvania early this month for a two-month stay in Mexico. Jack has three grandsons in school and an adopted daughter studying in England.

17 Col. Girard B. Troland, retired from the U.S. Corps of Engineers since 1954, is enjoying the leisure life with Mrs. Troland at their home in Lexington, Mass. His hobbies include cooking and performing on the piano on special occasions. The Trolands have seven grandchildren and two great-grandchildren. Girard left Brown at the end of his freshman year and entered West Point. He served his total career in the U.S. Corps of Engineers, with action in France during World War I and in the South Pacific during World War II. He also served as an instructor in the Infantry School at the Point.

Peter A. Vasilieff, retired for 17 years now, is in fine health and enjoys life at Saratoga Springs, N.Y. Pete was born in

Russia but came to this country in 1907. After graduation he was employed by the Board of Transportation of New York City as an electrical engineer.

19 William H. Edwards, retired Providence attorney, has been named to a newly-created 17-member citizens group to recommend "humane" steps to make the Rhode Island Adult Correctional Institutions more than a custodial operation. The appointment came from Governor Frank Licht '38. Bill was chairman of a 1969 inquiry panel at the ACI.

Fritz Pollard was the featured speaker in December at a pro football dinner sponsored by the Pro Hall of Fame in Canton, Ohio. With him for the occasion was another former Bruin, Hal Broda '27, captain of the 1926 Iron Men. An eight-page feature story on Pollard appears in the January issue of *Ebony* magazine, written by Jay Barry '50.

20 William L. Dewart has retired from the investment business in New York City and is living in the Masonic Homes, Room 1038, Lancaster Building, Elizabethtown, Pa.

Walter Hoving is a central figure in the new book, *The Tiffany Touch*, written by Joseph Purtell and published by Random House (\$10). A major section of the book is given to our classmate's victory in the 1955 struggle for control of the world-famous company.

21 Abraham I. Shulman has retired as chief engineer with the Comptroller's Office for the City of New York.

23 Ruth Hanchett Garrett has been presented a gift from the professional staff at Middlesex Community College in recognition of her three years of volunteer help at the MCC Library. She was a former librarian at Wesleyan and Yale Universities.

Lawrence Lanpher has been elected deputy governor general of the Society of Colonial Wars in Rhode Island.

Frances M. Wright, keeping busy in retirement working with Planned Parenthood, left in January on a round-the-world cruise under the auspices of the American Association of Retired Persons.

25 George A. Pournaras has retired as an equipment engineer with Texaco, Inc., New York City.

While on a trip to the South Seas last winter, Beulah Leathers Roensch and her husband, Max, received word that he had been chosen for the Horning Memorial Award by the Society of Automotive Engineers.

Mildred Hoyle Voelker earned a master of science degree in social administration in 1927 from Western Reserve. She also raised four children and gives a hand to 12 grandchildren, still managing to find time for activity in church, YWCA, and fraternal organizations. It is her own secret where she found time to do 50 oil paintings plus 22 portraits, mostly in pastels.

Philip L. Voelker, a registered professional engineer, has retired after 35 years with BIF Industries, Providence, and one year with Charles A. Maguire Associates, also in Providence. Most of his time is now devoted to playing golf and improving Castle Hill, a golf course operated by his brothers-in-law.

26 H. Cushman Anthony reports that he attended the wedding last summer of Horace Mazet and Linda Grassfield. They have traveled through India and are now living in Balboa Island, Calif.

Edward Austin retired July 23 as assistant treasurer of E. A. Adams & Son, Inc., Pawtucket, R.I. At the 45th reunion he was made class treasurer.

Gerald A. Higgins, recently retired, is living at 32 Chipman Road, Sandwich, Mass.

Dorothy Russell Knight, who is the senior instructor and science coordinator for the Salem Hospital, was the official delegate from Brown at the inauguration of Eleanor Tupper Bierkoe as president of Endicott Junior College. Mrs. Knight was impressed by how much Eleanor had accomplished in building up the physical facilities, which include the most modern dormitories, auditorium, student center, art building, infirmary, and sports areas.

Ronald MacKenzie is known as "Mr. Skier" in Lake Placid, N.Y. He is a member of the Winter Games Committee for the FISU World Student Winter Games to be held in Lake Placid in February and March.

27 Dorothy Hampson Pope, even with her long-time job as editor of *The Journal of Parapsychology* in Durham, N.C., has taken on another job, editing a second book, *Progress in Parapsychology*. She and her husband, Edward, returned recently from a trip to Mallorca, Spain, and Portugal. Dot has three grandchildren of her own, and three acquired by the remarriage of one of her twins.

28 Sidney Friedman is board chairman and chief executive officer of National Bank of North America, a position he has held since 1964. Before moving to this post, he had been senior partner in the New York City law firm of Cole, Friedman & Deitz.

Lucius Garvin has retired from his position as executive vice-president and provost of Macalester College, St. Paul, Minn.

Joseph L. Strauss, Jr., is president of Hillison & Etten, a printing concern in Chicago.

29 Donald P. Cruise has retired as a designer for the Electric Boat division of General Dynamics Corporation in Groton, Conn.

William R. Faddis, describing himself as "clerk of the works," is in charge of all new construction for the Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston.

Nathan E. Pass has resigned his post as city solicitor in East Providence. He was serving a second two-year term.

The estate of Blythe Richmond Selige has given Brown a bequest in the amount of \$500.

30 Henry Cutler is associated with South Shore Buick Agency in Quincy, Mass.

Karl E. Stein has retired after 35 years in the hide business and is making and presenting documentary travel films. This year he will show these films in 25 states and Canada, particularly to Rotary and Kiwanis service clubs.

Virgil S. Viets is an English teacher in the Hartford (Conn.) public schools.

31 A. Paul Brugge is serving as president of the Rhode Island Industrial Chemical Association.

Dr. G. Edward Crane is one of two physicians elected to the Hall of Fame of the Rhode Island Football Coaches' Association. As one of the first two physicians elected by this group, Dr. Crane was cited for providing schoolboy athletes with medical services for many years.

Edward V. Osberg, president of National Polychemicals, Inc., Wilmington, Mass., has been elected a director of the Smaller Business Association of New England, Inc., Waltham, Mass. Ed is a member of the board of trustees of Thompson Academy.

32 Milton I. Bennett has retired and is living at Sunset Drive, Whispering Pines, N.C.

Henri Beziat is general attorney with

John E. Rouse: Oil man, Wyoming rancher, and now—a third career

Retirement doesn't necessarily mean a prolonged period of depressing idleness. For some, retirement can be the bridge to a new career, one more enjoyable, successful, and satisfying than the first.

John E. Rouse '13 is a classic example of a man who made the sometimes difficult transition to "retirement" with one easy giant step. After eminent success as an oil executive, he retired and became a breeder of ribbon-winning cattle.

Now, Rouse has launched a third career. He's become an author and has published a three-volume set of books on cattle breeds around the world, books regarded by some as the most comprehensive illustrated study of the subject ever issued.

According to Rouse, he had a yen to see cattle of the world when as a small boy he stood on street corners and hawked the *Denver Post*. This was back in 1908-09. It may have taken Rouse 45 years to realize his ambition, but now with the publication of his books, *World Cattle* (University of Oklahoma Press, \$25), he feels that the wait was well worthwhile.

After graduating from Brown as an engineer, Rouse went to work for the Standard Oil Company refinery at Bayonne, N.J. It wasn't much of a job—he started by firing a still—but when he retired in 1953 he was vice-president of Standard Oil Company of Indiana.

"The lure of the livestock industry was



too great for me to stay out of it completely for all those years," Rouse says. "In 1932 I bought a 320-acre farm near Genoa, Ill., and started a cattle-breeding operation. But my real interest was in selective breeding, so when I bought the One-Bar Eleven Ranch near Saratoga, Wyo., in 1955 the Illinois farm was traded as part payment."

Running the One-Bar Eleven Ranch would be job enough for most men. It houses 800 Aberdeen Angus cows on its 7,500 acres. But once a year, starting in 1963, Rouse and his wife, Roma, would climb aboard a jetliner and head for foreign countries—to look at cattle. His travels have taken him to 72 nations. Rouse has taken notes on cattle-raising methods from Canada to Chile, from the One-Bar Eleven to Singapore, from Ireland to Afghanistan, from Jamaica to Mozambique, and from Iceland to Hong Kong. He's even been to all the Iron Curtain countries except Albania, where travelers from the States are not welcome.

On an island on the Borneo side of Java, Rouse witnessed something he had not seen anywhere in the world—a race involving teams of bulls especially bred and trained for this purpose.

"They have a big race in the fall when the rice festival is celebrated," Rouse says. "The bulls are decorated and there is a parade with all kinds of festivities. I heard about the race and asked if I could see one. The natives quickly agreed to organize one for my benefit.

"The race was held in the village square, and there must have been 2,000 people gathered. There were soldiers around to keep order. It was all quite impressive. It occurred to me that since these good people were putting on this show especially for me, maybe I should show my appreciation by offering a prize to the winner. I did—putting up \$50 for the winning team.

"The race was very exciting, everyone in the village had a tremendous time, and when it was over the mayor walked over to see me with his hand out. I thought he was going to thank me for putting up the \$50 prize and so I extended my hand. Instead of thanks I was handed an envelope containing a bill for the whole thing. It came to just over \$200."

J.B.

the Immigration and Naturalization Service in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Richard Salomon on Jan. 9 resigned his duties as chief executive officer of Lanvin-Charles of the Ritz, Inc., the fragrance and cosmetic company. He has joined the executive committee of the board of directors of Squibb Corporation, parent company of Lanvin-Charles of the Ritz. Dick has been associated with Charles of the Ritz and its successor companies for almost 40 years and has been its president for the past 35. In 1936, Dick's first year as president, the firm's total sales were about \$600,000. In the year just ended, total sales were estimated to be in excess of \$80 million.

33 **S. Turner Blanchard** has been named assistant controller for the town of Westport, Conn. Publisher of the now defunct *Westporter-Herald* from 1944 to 1955, he has also been the proprietor of marine businesses in Westport.

Dr. Russell E. Leach is a staff psychiatrist with the Michigan Department of Corrections at the Michigan Reformatory in Ionia. He also is engaged in the private practice of forensic psychiatry.

Ruth Hussey Longenecker was the guest star on the *Marcus Welby M.D.* television program on Nov. 16. She has also taped a segment for the *Jimmy Stewart Show*, which was to be telecast in January. This was her first reunion with Jimmy Stewart since she starred as the photographer and reporter in *The Philadelphia Story* in 1940. Her son, John, a movie producer, won the Academy Award in 1970 for the best live-action short subject, *The Resurrection of Broncho Billy*.

34 **Daniel W. Earle**, who served as associate vice-president and director of development at Brown for many years, is serving as vice-president of The Cumerford Corporation, with responsibility for its offices in New England, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

Roland G. Newcombe is vice-president and general manager of the air systems department of Clarkson Industries, Inc., New York City.

35 **Stanley Henshaw, Jr.**, has been elected deputy governor of the Society of Colonial Wars in Rhode Island.

37 **George I. Bliss**, a fund raiser, is associate secretary of the Friends Committee on National Legislation in Washington, D.C.

John Kennedy (GS) has accepted an appointment as a lecturer in management in the School of Business Administration and Economics at San Fernando Valley State College.

38 **Dudley R. Sullivan** is owner of the law firm of Dudley R. Sullivan in Chicago.

Miles M. Zisson is an advertising account executive for Reuben H. Donnelley Inc. in Yonkers, N.Y.

39 **Kenneth L. Frank** is vice-president and secretary of Universal Foods Corporation, food manufacturers located in Milwaukee, Wis.

John H. Leavitt, a foreign service officer, is working on plans and programs for the Department of State in Washington, D.C.

Stanley F. Mathes has become general manager of the industrial piping division of ITT-Grinnell. He had been president of the Hartwell Co., Inc., a firm acquired by Grinnell of Providence.

40 A nuclear anti-submarine submarine has been named after our late classmate, **William H. Bates**. As a Massachusetts congressman, Bill was a strong backer of nuclear-powered warships. The USS William H. Bates, launched at ceremonies in Pascagoula, Miss., is a Sturgeon-class vessel designed to seek out and destroy enemy submarines. It will carry a crew of 107.

Wilbur E. Becker has been named director of Hercules Incorporated's personnel department, working out of the plant's main office in Wilmington, Del. He remains active in the Episcopal Church and in Boy Scout work.

Richard B. Uhle has been appointed executive director of the Ohio Presbyterian Homes in Youngstown, a non-profit, religious corporation comprising six homes in Ohio.

41 **Richard O. Love** has accepted a position as manufacturer's representative with Love & McCormick, Inc., Buffalo, N.Y.

William A. Millard is New England district sales manager for Carpenter Technology Corporation in Providence.

Alexander Murdoch, Jr., is vice-president of sales at the Hercules Tire & Rubber Products of Maine in Springvale, Maine.

Leon L. Tracy has moved to Detroit, where he is owner of the Union Insurance and Motor City Agencies.

Willis Franklin Woods is director of the Detroit Institute of Arts. He has held the position seven years, coming to Detroit with his wife and three children after 13 years as director of the Norton Gallery and Art School in West Palm Beach, Fla.

42 **Brig. Gen. Ernest F. John**, Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence with the Seventh Air Force, left for Vietnam Dec. 1 to assume duties as Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence at Headquarters, Pacific Air Forces, Hickam AFB, Hawaii. Before assuming his Seventh Air Force duties in December of 1970, General John was vice-commander of the U.S. Force Security in San Antonio, Texas. A prisoner of war for one year during World War II, he has been in intelligence during most of the period since 1949.

Irving W. Patterson, Jr., is building a summer home in Jamestown, R.I. He was named president in 1969 of the Damon G. Douglas Company, a Newark (N.J.) building contractor since 1931. His son, Ronnie, received a master's degree in business from

Syracuse University in June, and his daughter, Judy, is attending Mt. Ida Junior College in Newton, Mass.

William A. Ross, Jr., is a broker for Prudential Insurance Company in Tustin, Calif.

Edward Sarnoff has resigned as chairman of the board of Collier Photo Engraving Company in New York City to assume the presidency of Fleet Messengers, also in New York City.

43 **Leonard J. Eyges (GS)** is a research physicist with the U.S. Air Force Research Laboratories in Bedford, Mass.

John Lomartire, a chemist, is director of technology at Monsanto Textile Company in New York City.

44 **A. Peter Quinn** has been promoted to senior vice-president with Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, Springfield. Pete has an LL.B. from Yale Law School and was a partner in a Providence law firm before joining Mass Mutual in 1959.

45 **Robert G. Furlong** is president of Furlong Marketing, Inc., a newly-formed distribution operation. The firm has been appointed the Teledyne Packard Bell distributor for Metropolitan New York and lower Connecticut, New Jersey, and the Philadelphia trading area, including Wilmington, Del., and eastern Pennsylvania. The offices are located at 546 Valley Road, Upper Montclair, N.J.

Leon S. Mann, vice-president for production at Hasbro Industries, Inc., of Pawtucket, has been elected to its board of directors and executive committee.

Leonard S. Michelman competed recently in the National Bridge Tournament in Atlanta and placed second in the overall field in the National Open Pairs. While in Atlanta, Len bumped into *Phil Merry '45*, who lived across the hall from him in Maxie back in 1941. "I hadn't seen him since," Len says, "but I recognized him immediately. Which speaks well for my memory and Phil's appearance. He was running the tournament." Len is a counselor at law with offices at 1333 East Columbus Ave., Springfield, Mass.

Evan R. West, headmaster of Providence Country Day School, has been elected the Rhode Island representative to the commission on independent secondary schools of the New England Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

Roger D. Williams, formerly chairman and president of the S.S. Pierce Company, Boston, has joined the Coca Cola Bottling Company of New York, Inc., as senior vice-president. Prior to his association with S.S. Pierce, Roger was executive vice-president of Rheingold Breweries, Inc., and from 1953 to 1965 was regional vice-president of the Carling Brewing Company. He was responsible for Carling's expansion into the Northeast in the 1950's, with the establishment of a major brewery at Natick, Mass. Roger is a trustee and member of the Corporation of Brown as well as a trustee of

Wilbraham Academy and the Charlestown Savings Bank.

46 Alice Clark Donahue was one of 20 women appointed by Governor Frank Licht '38 as members of the Permanent Advisory Commission on Women. As chairman of the education sub-committee of the commission, Alice is particularly alert to the status of educational opportunities for women in Rhode Island. She is also currently president of United Cerebral Palsy of Rhode Island and vice-chairman of the National Women's Federation.

Dr. Myron Gordon is associate professor and director of family planning services in the department of obstetrics and gynecology at New York Medical College. He also is treasurer of District II, American College of Obstetrics and Gynecologists. On Dec. 16, he was married to Karol B. Tucker of Fort Lee, N.J.

Dr. James T. McNeil has been elected a trustee of Bridgton Academy in North Bridgton, Maine. A dentist whose practice is in Everett, Mass., Jim is the father of Kevin '70 and David '71, both of whom were the recipients of the Headmaster's Trophy in the years that they attended Bridgton Academy.

Craig W. Moodie, Jr., who has been with Armstrong Cork since graduation, has been named to a steering committee with the National Advertising Review Board.

Class Agent Shirley Sugarman Wolpert received a silver bowl at the Alumnae Fund dinner during Alumnae Council. The bowl was awarded in recognition of the 25th reunion gift of approximately \$12,000, which was assigned to the Program for the Seventies, specifically for a student lounge and conference area in the proposed Performing Arts Center.

47 Robert W. Annett has accepted a position as administrative services manager of accounting, office services, and data processing with Anthony J. Pizza Food Products Corporation in Chicago Heights, Ill.

Patricia Synan Lucey has been admitted to the California Bar after graduation from Hastings College of Law last June. Pat and Paul '48 are the parents of Gloria Lucey '73.

Joseph Palastak, Jr., is executive director of the Transit Advertising Association in Washington, D.C.

Robert A. Rocchio, vice-president of Norwood Motors Chevrolet in Warwick, R.I., has been elected to the National Council of Chevrolet Dealers. The nine-man group will represent all Chevy dealers throughout the 50 states.

The Rev. Clyde J. Walsh, director of the Diocesan Commission on Human Relations, has been named to a 17-member panel charged with recommending humane steps to make the R.I. Adult Correctional Institutions into more than merely custodial operations.

Paul B. Zuber is associate professor of law and urban affairs with the Center for Urban and Environmental Studies in Troy, N.Y.

Frances Linden: A pioneer in the field of mental retardation

When Frances R. Linden '28 became Rhode Island's first professional social worker in the field of mental retardation, there were those who considered her a radical. Her professors at Boston University, where she took graduate courses in social work, told her it was a waste of time to work with the retarded.

Public attitudes toward retardation have improved considerably since then, says Miss Linden, but there is more work to be done. Some agencies, for example, still hedge their commitment to the retarded, saying that they have to give preference to those with whom they can show some progress.

Miss Linden patiently explains why that is a misguided notion in her many speaking engagements to increase community awareness about retardation. Recently she received an award for work in retardation—along with Sen. Edward Kennedy, among others—from the John E. Fogarty Foundation for the Mentally Retarded. "I have no idea how I ended up in that league," she says, "except that I am the oldest living candidate in the field." Eventually she concedes that "I guess I was a pioneer."

Her childhood ambition, Miss Linden explains, was to be a physician. At Pembroke, she took as many pre-medical courses as possible and worked summers as a medi-

cal technician at local hospitals. When family illness made it impossible for her to attend medical school, Miss Linden accepted the first in a series of jobs which brought her to her present position as casework supervisor for the State Division of Retardation.

When she graduated from Pembroke, she was offered a job to set up and buy all the equipment for a general laboratory for Memorial Hospital in Concord, N.H. Once that was completed, she returned to Rhode Island to work in the X-ray department of the Institute of Mental Health. "Eventually," she says, "I got tired of working with things and I decided I wanted to work with people."

She took courses in social work during her free time and began working with retarded children and their families. Miss Linden is against wholesale institutionalizing of the mentally retarded and she believes that "if a child has any potential at all, he will develop better in a home setting." However, she cautions that each case has to be decided individually.

"It's our job to present the parents with all the facts," she says. "Unfortunately, there are still some old wives' tales about retardation and we try to dispell those."

"I have tremendous sympathy," she says, "for the parents. They have great difficulties accepting the fact of retardation, and it doesn't make any difference whether they're rich or poor. They still have to go through all the feeling of finding out." As an aid to parents with retarded children, Miss Linden organizes small groups where parents have the chance to talk about their problems. She also does "crisis intervention" work, giving emergency help in situations where, for example, one parent dies.

Miss Linden loves her work because "it's not static; you can grow with it. I've seen us in the last ten years go from training only those who were slightly retarded to working with those we thought couldn't be reached. We don't know enough yet to determine the limits of a child's capacity, so it's wrong to give up on anyone." A.B.

Frances Linden: 'I guess I'm a pioneer.'



48 Charles E. Andrew has been named general manager of touring services for General Drafting Company, Inc., Convent Station, N.J.

Earl M. Bucci, a resident of Schenectady, N.Y., has been appointed chairman of the Committee on the Administration and Distribution of Decedents' Estates of the Real Property, Probate, and Trust Law Section of the American Bar Association. Earl attended the American Bar meeting in London with his family last summer. He's currently serving as a member of the selective service board for Schenectady County.

Robertta Jones Coppock paid a brief flying visit to the University for the first Athletic Hall of Fame dinner to accept an award on behalf of her father, Davey Jones '24. While in the area she visited with Michelina Rizzo and Flora Grillo Parisi '49.

Harlan J. Espo, president of the Jewish Community Center of Rhode Island, has been appointed chairman of the Northeast Area Council of the National Jewish Welfare Board.

Roger Gettys Hill is president and chairman of the board of Gettys Manufacturing Company, Racine, Wis. He and his wife have two children, Wendy, 17, and Roger, III, 8.

Joseph A. Poor, an engineer and estimator, is with Cenco Piping Corporation in Janesville, Wis.

49 Dr. William H. Baird has been named chief of medical services at Gaylord Hospital in Wallingford, Conn.

Ernest W. Corner, vice-president of the Bergen-Paterson Pipe-Support Corporation in Braintree, Mass., is the new president of the American Pipe Fittings Association, headquarters for which are in Stamford, Conn.

Mayor Wilfred C. Driscoll of Fall River, Mass., is president and treasurer of D. D. Sullivan-Wilfred C. Driscoll Funeral Home. After leaving Brown, he earned his master's in education at Bridgewater State Teachers College. He taught for ten years in the Fall River school system and later served for 12 years on the school board before being elected to the state legislature as a representative seven years ago.

Howard P. Dutemple is president of Persam Enterprises Corporation in Washington, D.C., a petrochemicals and financing firm.

Robert L. Fuller is in charge of the Internal Revenue Service office in Topeka, Kan.

Augustyn F. Lukasiewicz of Wallingford, Conn., is an operations manager for Whitney Blake Company in Hamden, Conn.

Raymond A. Sadler, underwriting vice-president at Monarch Life Insurance Company, Springfield, Mass., has been elected president of the Monarch Retirement Fund.

Harold Steingold became a vice-president of Visualtek in Santa Monica, Calif., last spring, a company of which he was a co-founder. The firm has developed and manufactured a commercial version of Randsight, called the Visualtek Read-Write

System, which was originally developed for Dr. Sam Genensky '49. "We have met with very gratifying success to date," Harold says, "and many partially sighted individuals across the country are using our Read-Write System. Brown alumni who would like to know more about this equipment for a relative or friend who is legally blind but who has some residual vision should drop me a line." The Steingolds welcomed their third child and first daughter, Ruth Suzanne, in October of 1970.

50 William B. Crafts is a visiting scholar at the University of Illinois, where he is taking a special program of graduate studies in counseling.

Norman C. Fisher, a conservationist, is executive director of the New Jersey Audubon Society in Franklin Lakes.

Stephen Fisher is president of Stephen Fisher, Inc., New York City.

John J. Hurley, principal of the Orchard Street School in East Providence, came up with a new educational wrinkle for his school this year. He set up a new classroom period called a mini-course. Meeting one period a week, the courses in economics, science, mathematics, and creative languages deemphasize grades and introduce students to areas that are not touched upon in the usual seventh-grade curricula. To make room for this program, most study halls were abolished. The pilot program, which had the approval of the East Providence School Committee, has been highly successful and may be tried in other schools next fall.

Russell E. Hutton has been appointed manager of special services for Miller & George, one of the oldest investment firms in the Providence area. His duties will also include early planning of college funding programs.

C. Benjamin Integlia is vice-president of Niantic Rubber Company and International Supply Company in Cranston, R.I.

Anthony D. Marshall has been nominated by President Nixon to be United States Ambassador to Trinidad and Tobago. For the past two years, he had been Ambassador to the Malagasy Republic. From 1959 to 1969, Tony had been president of the African Research and Development Company, Inc., New York City. Earlier in his career he served in various capacities in the U.S. government, including service at the U.S. Consulate in Istanbul, Turkey, from 1958 to 1959.

John J. O'Connor, Jr., former representative for Gorton & O'Connor Insurance in Providence, has joined Amica Life Insurance Company of Providence as a special representative.

Norris L. O'Neill has been appointed a section chairman on administrative law of the Connecticut Bar Association.

John T. Swanton, Jr., has been named a vice-president of Foote, Cone & Belding Advertising, Inc., Chicago. Before joining FCB, he spent ten years in various positions at E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company.

Joseph M. Walters, Jr., is head of his own advertising service called The Business Builders in Cummaquid, Mass.

51 Kenneth E. Curewitz is a project manager with Computer Corporation of America in Cambridge, Mass.

James H. Stoeher, Jr., is president of the Cincinnati (Ohio) Floor Company.

52 Patricia Keshen Freeman's daughter, Margot, is a freshman at Brandeis University. Pat earned her master of social work degree from the University of North Carolina last June.

Robert B. Milner is a scientific instrument sales representative with VWR Scientific in Buffalo, N.Y.

Leo R. Murphy, Jr., has been appointed to a special legislative commission by Governor Frank Licht '38. The North Providence resident, along with three other attorneys, will study the overhaul of state probate laws.

53 Leonard B. Berkman is a partner in the Norwich (Conn.) law firm of Goldberg, Vasington, Berkman & Hinchey.

Dr. Arthur E. Eisen (GS), professor of medicine and head of the division of dermatology at Washington University School of Medicine, was one of three dermatologic trustees elected to the board of the Dermatology Foundation at the annual meeting of the American Academy of Dermatology held recently in Chicago.

Henry T. Fisher is a marketing representative in the New York City area for Armstrong Cork Company.

William E. Roberts, art director at Turners Falls (Mass.) High School, is one who clings to the tradition of reading children a Santa Claus story on Christmas Eve. So he collaborated with a friend in the writing, illustrating, and publishing of their own story. It is called *Santa Claus' Snack*, and the book was published by Franklin County Press of Turners Falls. Bill studied at the Rhode Island School of Design and at Westfield State Teachers College, where he received a master's in education.

54 Dr. Arthur A. Bayer has accepted an appointment as associate professor of economics at Memphis (Tenn.) State University.

Ronald L. Eliasson is sales manager of the Tennessee Castings Company in Dickson, Tenn.

Mary O'Neil Fines received a master of education degree from Lowell State College last June and is employed as the learning disability specialist at Central Cooperative kindergarden in Chelmsford, Mass. Her work involves screening, followed by individual testing, in order to formulate a remedial program for approximately 100 children. When her six children, ranging in age from five to 16 years, are in school, Mary plans to return to full-time employment.

S. Thomas Gagliano has been sworn in as Monmouth County (N.J.) Surrogate. Following his Nov. 2 election to the full term, Tom's victory was subject to a recount, which showed him the winner by a margin of 456 votes. The Georgetown Law School

graduate is chairman of the public relations committee of the Monmouth Bar Association and a member of its board of trustees.

Gordon L. Hiebert (GS) is head of the National Science Foundation liaison staff in New Delhi, India.

Arnold Lederman has been appointed assistant manager of the main office of Halle and Stieglitz, members of the New York Stock Exchange.

Hugh N. Major has a supervisory position as a classification specialist with the U.S. Patent Office in Washington, D.C.

55 David S. Decker, assistant vice-president of Chubb & Son Inc., San Francisco, has been elected a vice-president of Pacific Indemnity Company. He is a member of the governing committee of the California FAIR Plan Association.

Fred A. Joest, Jr., is assistant division director in the amphibious ships logistic division of the Naval Ship Systems Com-

mand in Washington, D.C.

Paul M. Nangle, Jr., is vice-president of sales of the Leed Conveyor Manufacturing Company of Guilford, Conn.

Mary Segal Riker has her exhibition entitled "Changes and Polarities: A Multi-Media Report from the Road, Drawings and Other Images" on display in the Arizona State University Memorial Union. In addition to showing and winning awards in many group exhibitions, she has given six one-woman shows and has had her work published in *Motive Magazine*.

Adrienne Farr Sabatier has returned to her home in Fairfield, Conn., after two years in France.

Loren W. Samsel, Jr., has been appointed district manager of the Austin Powder Company. In his new position he will supervise sales of Austin explosives and blasting supplies in New York and the six New England states. His headquarters is in Saratoga Springs, N.Y.

Dr. Edgar C. Smith, Jr., (GS) is man-

ager of operations in programming development with IBM Europe in Nice, France.

Michael Usdan, professor of education at City University of New York Graduate Center, has been named president of the board of education in New Rochelle, N.Y. At City University, Mike is responsible for developing a new doctoral program in educational administration.

56 William T. Brightman, III, has been promoted to vice-president of State Street Bank & Trust Company, Boston. He has been acting manager of the branch banking system as an assistant vice-president.

Joel Davis, president of Davis Publications, Inc., New York City, and a trustee of Brown, has been elected a director of The MONY Fund, Inc., a mutual fund sponsored by Mutual of New York. Presently a director of The Magazine Publishers Association, Joel is also a member of the National Panel of Arbiters of the American Arbitra-

Lou Farber: Closing his 'Black Book' after 41 years

Lou Farber '29 has closed his "Black Book," bringing an end to an association with football that covered 50 years. And his trademark (some called it his security blanket) during his 41 years as coach was that Black Book, a bulging notebook of pet plays which served as his constant sideline companion.

For the past 17 years, "Papa Lou" served as head coach at Pueblo High in Tucson, where he earned a reputation as one of the giants of Arizona football. He won two state titles at Pueblo, was always competitive, and in 1961 received the supreme accolade—selection as Arizona Coach of the Year.

Farber's association with football goes back to the Golden 20's when he was a tackle at old Pawtucket High. Known then as "Tarzan Farber," he was a four-letter-man in high school, competing in basketball, baseball, and setting a school discus record in track. After a year at Moses Brown, Farber captained the Brown freshman team and then, in 1926, he was a sophomore starter on the famous Iron Men, the school's only undefeated football team.

Passing up an opportunity to play pro football in 1929, Farber went into his dad's roofing business. One day in 1930 he was on a job overlooking the practice field at Barrington High. Things weren't going well on the field, Farber came down to offer some advice, and he's been toiling on dusty practice fields with hopeful youngsters ever since.

Farber spent a year at Barrington, two years at St. Raphael Academy in Pawtucket, and two years as an assistant at East Providence before becoming head coach there in 1935. In 15 seasons at East Providence, he compiled an 85-45-10 record, including

three state championships. His 1949 team was undefeated and allowed only six points.

At this point, Lou Farber was a legend in Rhode Island as player, coach, and star of the most controversial radio sports show in the state. But his wife's health dictated a move away from Rhode Island and Tucson became his new home. Most people have trouble building one legend in a lifetime. Farber was about to start building his second.

After coaching junior high football, Farber went to Pueblo High as head coach when the school opened in 1955. The Black Book was just one of the trademarks of this tank-like figure of a man. On the practice field he always had a stop watch, a whistle, and a pair of spectacles—each on a separate shoelace—wrapped around his neck. And during the games, he paced the sidelines like a caged tiger. By his third year, Pueblo finished in the black. The following fall the team was 9-1 and shared the state title.

The man who stressed defense at East Providence High adopted the quick draw approach when he went West. His teams became noted for their explosive attack. When most coaches were using the running play three of every four downs from a single offensive set, Farber's teams were displaying a variety of formations and tossing bomb after bomb at befuddled secondaries.

The final record after 17 seasons at Pueblo High was 86-74-4, but when you talk about the contributions of Lou Farber you look beyond the record. Ed Brown, an assistant coach, put it this way: "Coach Farber is a great organizer. Nothing is ever left to chance. But it is more than his football knowledge and skill. There just isn't a

man anywhere in coaching who is more conscientious, more dedicated than Lou Farber."

Writing in the *Tucson Daily Citizen*, Ed Jordan noted that Farber's life had been an unrelenting crusade for high school sports in general and football in particular. "Farber has been accused of being a rebel because he takes firm stands against the Establishment," Jordan says. "But he isn't fighting the Establishment, only trying to improve it."

"And along the way he's been responsible for starting statewide catastrophe insurance for athletes and the Arizona Football Hall of Fame. He also was the first to step forward and take a stand against the school board when it recommended that golf and swimming be eliminated from the athletic program. Both sports were retained."

Farber has been known to take \$800 out of his own pocket to pay an extra assistant coach or to shell out \$250 for a training film, but, like Jack Benny, he prefers to project the image of a man who is very careful with his money. Things like gassing the car early in the morning or late at night because "gas expands in the heat of the day" or leaving for school early so he'll hit the flashing yellow lights, thereby saving wear and tear on his brakes.

Once this financial caution got him in trouble. Shopping for a set of wagon wheels, he was extra careful that he not get "taken" by the shopkeeper who wouldn't set a price. "Let's put it on paper," he said. "You write down the least you'll accept, I'll write the most I'll pay, and we'll split the difference." The vender agreed and wrote down \$5. Papa Lou wrote down \$35. It was a very sobering experience. J.B.

tion Association and of The Young Presidents' Organization.

James C. Fry is president of the Tamarrack Investment Corporation of Warwick, R.I., a real estate and franchise company.

Barry H. Gottelher has been appointed vice-president of public and community relations of Madison Square Garden Corporation, New York City, and executive assistant to the chairman. Since 1966, Barry had served as executive assistant and chief trouble shooter for Mayor John V. Lindsay of New York City. The corporation for which Barry now works owns Madison Square Garden Center, the International Holiday on Ice Productions, the New York Rangers Hockey Club, the New York Knickerbockers Basketball Club, Madison Square Boxing, Inc., and Roosevelt Raceway, among other businesses. Irving Mitchell Felt, chairman and president of the Corporation, was pleased to land Barry's services: "His administrative and creative experience in government and journalism is unique," Felt said. Upon Barry's resignation, Mayor Lindsay wrote, in part: "Theoretically no one is irreplaceable, but you come as close as anyone I know. During your six years in government, you have probably done as much as any other person in the country to make meaningful the work of the Commission on Civil Disorders. And in the broadest sense, your capacity for communicating and understanding the particular concerns of individual groups and communities has been invaluable. This extended from the streets to the United States Youth Games, which you conceived and brought to national prominence, and to the renaissance of the motion picture industry in our city which you inspired and coordinated—bringing more than 200 film-making companies here in the past five years."

George S. Kirkpatrick has been named a G. H. Walker vice-president and manager of the Providence office of the investment banking firm. He had been vice-president and manager of the Hartford office of Estabrook & Company, Inc. and manager of its Providence office from 1959 to 1967. He formerly had been a registered representative with the Providence office of Hornblower & Weeks for three years.

Edward V. Randall, Jr., has moved to Pittsburgh, where he is senior vice-president of marketing and personnel, urban affairs, with the Pittsburgh National Bank.

Ian A. Sinclair is vice-president of the real estate finance department of the United States National Bank in San Diego, Calif.

57 *Renwick D. Dimond* has been elected an assistant vice-president with Kidder, Peabody & Company, Inc. The resident of New Canaan, Conn., holds an M.B.A. from the Wharton Graduate School of Business.

Ann Webster Foote is living in Baltimore, Md., temporarily, having received a grant from the National Institute of Mental Health for training as an alcoholism counselor.

Dr. Richard J. Kostecki, a plastic sur-

geon, has moved his office to Waterbury, Conn. He recently returned from Nairobi, Kenya, Africa, where he was on a fellowship from Medico in conjunction with the African Medical Research Foundation.

Dr. David C. Lewis is assistant professor of medicine at Harvard Medical School. He also is assistant physician at Beth Israel Hospital in Boston. This year he was appointed senior fellow at Harvard's Laboratory of Community Psychiatry.

Major Marc M. McClelland is one of more than 608 select government officials and officers from the United States and allied armed forces attending the U.S. Air Force Command and Staff College at Maxwell AFB.

Palmer D. Sparkman, vice-president of Johnson & Higgins, international insurance brokers, delivered an address recently to the American Society of Insurance Managers in Dallas, Texas, on umbrella liability insurance. Palmer has major responsibilities for the firm's petrochemical, oil, gas, and manufacturing clients. He resides in Riverside, Conn., with his wife, Betsey, and children, Peter and Anne, ages five and four respectively. He is the newly-elected president of the Greenwich Skating Club.

Arthur R. Taylor, director, executive vice-president, and chief financial officer of International Paper Company in New York City, has been elected a director of Bradford Computer & Systems, Inc., New York City.

58 *David B. Bradley* is owner of the Sullivan (N.H.) Golf Club.

Lawrence Delhagen has rejoined National Life of Vermont and William H. Joslin, Jr. & Associates as a chartered life underwriter.

Bruce L. Fowler is an insurance administrator with ATO Inc., Willoughby, Ohio.

Leslie Feifer Peltier is a co-ordinator in the Cranston (R.I.) Public Library system.

Palmer Sealy, Jr., has been named vice-president of Cross and Brown Company, New York City real estate brokers.

Robert F. Tavares, a chemist, has joined Givaudan Corporation in Delawanna, N.J.

59 *Major Angelo L. Anzivino*, USAF, is chief of the programs and surveillance branch at Langley AFB.

Edith Brewster Bridgeo's husband, *Bob*, is with the *Evening Bulletin* in Philadelphia. She still paints as time permits. Their new address: 311 Hilldale Road, Villanova, Pa.

Dr. Gordon S. Cohen, a Yale Medical School faculty member, has been named associate pathologist at the recently-expanded pathology department of the Hospital of St. Raphael in New Haven. He has been an assistant professor of pathology at Yale Medical and an attending pathologist at Yale-New Haven Hospital.

Robert D. Crothers is vice-president and an accounts supervisor for Kenyon & Eckhardt Advertising in New York City.

Edward J. Gehrlein and his wife, *Marilyn McKenna Gehrlein*, have moved to Kansas City, Mo., where he is director of systems and programming in the reserva-

tions system with TWA. They have four children.

Lois Wolpert Graboy's exhibit of paintings, box and wall sculptures, and paper work at the Lenore Gray Gallery was given an enthusiastic review recently in the *Providence Journal*.

Yvette Greifer Kahn and family have moved to Greenwich, Conn. Her husband is managing the U.S. operation of a London-based electronics company in New York.

George D. Linger has joined Joseph Schlitz Brewing Company in Milwaukee, Wis., as a schedule coordinator.

Robert S. Rogers, Jr., and his wife, *Lynda*, of New York City, have announced the birth of their first child, a son, *Robert Stockton, III*, on Oct. 6.

Dr. Robert P. Scobie, after four years of Ph.D. work at the University of Michigan, is now a faculty member at Macalester College, St. Paul, Minn.

John C. Wright is vice-president of research at F. S. Smithers & Company, New York City.

60 *Donald K. Anderson*, former associate manager of the Utah Repertory Dance Theater, has been appointed program director for dance of the National Endowment for the Arts. He had been with the Utah Repertory Dance Theater since 1969.

Caroline Cole Cornwell and her husband, *Elmer*, of Providence, have announced the birth of their first child, a daughter, *Leila Lacy*, on Nov. 30.

T. Ming-Su Hsia and his wife of Los Angeles, Calif., have announced the birth of their first child, a daughter, *Christine Tracy*, on Nov. 27.

Erich Kunzel, Jr., (GS) is a resident conductor for the Cincinnati (Ohio) Symphony Orchestra.

John MacKenzie is building homes on Cape Cod, some of them designed by his brother *Don*, a Rhode Island School of Design graduate.

Edward F. McSweeney, III, was married to *Christine S. Penniman* of Owings Mills, Md., on Dec. 18. He is a member of the institutional services department of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, New York City.

Alan D. Richards was appointed earlier this year a special assistant in the communication and procedures division of the casualty-property commercial lines department of The Travelers Insurance Companies in Canton, Ohio. Recently he completed all examinations of the Chartered Property Casualty Underwriter Association and will shortly receive the CPCU designation.

M. Douglas Woodring has been appointed assistant manager of Wells Fargo Bank's Crown Zellerbach office in San Francisco. He has been with the bank for the past seven years.

61 *John H. Cairns* has joined the Orlando, Fla., firm of Robert A. Cairns Inc., as a real estate developer.

Mark S. Foster received a Ph.D. degree from the University of Southern California and is a visiting assistant professor

of history at the University of Missouri.

Linda Costigan Lederman and her husband, Irving, have announced the birth of a son, Joshua Ben, in October.

Faith Leonard Margolin and her husband, Jerome, have announced the birth of a daughter, Susan Charlotte, on Sept. 16.

Gardner C. Patton has left Western Electric and joined Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc., in Whippany, N.J., as a systems programmer.

Stanley H. Roehrig, an attorney, is a representative in the Hawaii state legislature.

Peter S. Siedzick has been appointed a technical sales representative for the radiography markets division of Eastman Kodak Company and assigned to the firm's New York region, where he will serve Kodak customers on Long Island. Pete had been an industrial engineer since joining Kodak Park's motion picture and sheet film division in 1968. After leaving Brown, he earned his degree from the U.S. Military Academy.

Joyce Reed Taylor and her husband, Charles, have announced the birth of a son, Benjamin Gabriel, on May 25. Joyce and her husband have started a botanical garden (herbs and medicinal plants) and raise their own food organically. They live in an old Japanese farmhouse about 2,000 feet above sea level on Mauna Kea, Hawaii, amidst 300 acres of meadows and giant old trees.

Richard G. Unruh, Jr., has been elected a vice-president with Kidder, Peabody & Company, Inc., underwriters and distributors of investment securities. He holds a master's from Penn's Wharton Graduate School. Dick is in Kidder, Peabody's Philadelphia office and lives in Malvern, Pa.

62 Bruce C. Dunham is assistant director of housing at the University of Rhode Island.

Nicholas M. Hagerman teaches English in the ninth through eleventh grades and is assistant football, basketball, and varsity baseball coach at Jacksonville (Fla.) Episcopal High School.

Eugene F. Koenig is a real estate appraiser with the Federal Housing Administration in New York City.

John J. Lavino, Jr., a public relations consultant in the insurance field, is the Washington (D.C.) representative for Kemper Insurance.

Philip J. Makanna, assistant professor at the California College of Arts and Crafts, is director of the North American Star System and the television project at CCAC. Phil also is a film maker.

Dr. Roger Wilson is serving his second year of psychiatric residency at Bernalillo County Mental Health Center in Albuquerque, N.M.

63 Dr. Wong-B Bang (GS) has been appointed project leader in the physical chemistry group at Indusmin, Ltd., Toronto, Canada. He will be responsible for physical chemistry research of nepheline syenite and silica.

Dr. Van S. Batchis is serving his first

Sue Heller: Combining her social conscience and her daily job

The only trouble with Sue Heller's successful career as a production supervisor in New York publishing was that it didn't leave her enough time to work on righting the wrongs of the world. "It got to the point," she says, "where I was doing volunteer work six nights a week and I was exhausted. I realized that I would have to find some way of combining my social conscience and my job." Half-a-dozen years after Sue Heller '60 graduated from Brown, she returned to graduate school at Hunter College for a master's degree in city planning. Sue had been interested in planning ever since she took an art history course at Brown from Professor William Jordy, but at that time, she says, "you needed an architecture degree to work in the field and I thought I was too lazy for that."

Sue was fully prepared to start out in her new career as city planner at the "raw apprentice" level, but when she finished her degree, she was offered jobs that she didn't think she could handle. She now works for the Hoboken Model Cities Project as a social planner and has so many exciting projects in mind—some already underway and some still in the wild dreams stage—that she can hardly talk fast enough to describe them all. Words tumble out at high speed (with occasional pauses to remind herself that "I'm getting carried away") as Sue lists the things she would like to see happen in the model cities neighborhood.

"It's very hard to choose priorities,"

Sue Heller: The words come tumbling out.



she says, "because the people need everything. To start with, 30 percent of the people in the area are unemployed." One project in the proposal stage is a non-profit food commissary which would cater to needy organizations, providing food for the hungry and jobs for the unemployed. The *pièce de résistance* of Sue's blueprint for a renewed Hoboken is a multi-service center for which she hopes to find money. It would include, under one roof, welfare services, mental health counseling, legal affairs, consumer counseling, family planning, and a child ombudsman. Sue has developed a pilot program model for administration of the center which is intended to prevent people from getting lost in a bureaucratic maze.

Even as she is elaborating on her most visionary ideas about social planning, Sue is careful to take political realities into account. Her training was as an advocacy planner, one who considers the potential users to be the primary clients, no matter who is the actual employer. As often happens, however, Sue's on-the-job experience has modified what she learned in school. "I still believe in advocacy planning in theory," she says, "but I'm not sure how well it works. People in Hoboken have had the worst possible government, so they are really cynical. They don't believe that anything good is possible, because they've seen so many boondoggles."

If politics is a necessary component of city planning, Sue has the experience to operate in that sphere. She was election district captain for the Village Independent Democrats for many years and she worked for a group called Citizens for a Better New York, studying the high cost of prescription drugs. "I was interested in the possibility of non-profit drug stores selling drugs at low cost under their generic names," she says.

In her spare time, Sue has also done volunteer work for the Lighthouse for the Blind and for several civil rights groups. What time she saves for herself, she spends swimming, going on "big movie binges," working on a patchwork quilt that she hopes to finish in a decade or so, cooking, and telling funny stories about her "incredible" landlord. "I have the New York landlord to end all New York landlords," she says, "but you have to be able to laugh to survive in this city."

A.B.

year of residency in psychiatry at Beth Israel Hospital in Boston.

Dr. Paul K. Brandon is associate professor of psychology at Mankato State College.

Sara Lee Silberman Burlingame and her husband, Michael, have announced the birth of a daughter, Rebecca Ellen, on Sept. 29. She and her husband are teaching American history at Connecticut College.

Mary Carlisle was married to Bruce E. Schultheis in Washington, D.C., on June 26. *Susan Aldrich Carlisle* was matron of honor.

Dr. Mario L. D'Avanzo (GS) is an associate professor of English at Queens College.

English Austin Friedberg and her husband, Barry, of New York City have announced the birth of a son, Benjamin Salit, on Oct. 18.

Jay Gerard received an A.M. degree from Columbia University Teachers College and is a music teacher with the Pearl River (N.Y.) School District.

Dr. Robert J. Iorio is an assistant professor of anatomy in the College of Medicine at the University of Oregon.

Alan L. MacAdams and his wife of Sao Paulo, Brazil, have announced the birth of their first child, a daughter, Alison Joyce.

Last month, *Charlotte Thomson* presented a special lecture on "Ancient Art of the Americas" at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. She organized the Museum's current exhibition of Ancient Art of the Americas, which will be on view through May 28, and also wrote the catalog for the exhibition.

William Thomas Wilkins, III, received his master's in social work from Smith last summer. His father is a member of the Class of 1919.

64 *Suzanne Hapke Amram* is teaching prepared childbirth classes for the Childbirth Education Association of Rhode Island. She also teaches a one-parent family class at the Sophia Little Home. Last March she was a discussion leader for the women's forum that Pembroke co-sponsored, and she is enthusiastic about the plans for a women's center in Rhode Island.

Anne Wohlers Beck was married to David L. Toombs on Dec. 11. He is a pilot for United Airlines, and she has acquired two stepchildren, Janet, 13, and Greg, 16.

Dr. Robert L. Dickman has joined The Matthew Thornton Medical Center in Nashua, N.H., as a family physician. He had served as a general practitioner at P.H.S. Indian Hospital in Eagle Butte, S.D., where he was chief of field services, TB central officer, and director of medical education. He also has been teaching one afternoon a week at Harvard Medical School in the Family Health Care Program.

David W. Dumas has been elected registrar of the Society of Colonial Wars in Rhode Island.

Robert J. Guenther has been promoted to employee benefits counselor in the Wethersfield (Conn.) district office. He is a captain in the Connecticut National

Guard.

Anne L. Hunter is a first-year medical student at S.U.N.Y.'s Stony Brook, L.I., campus in the first medical school class admitted there.

A. Thomas Levin and his wife of Rockville Centre, N.Y., have announced the birth of their second child and second daughter, Karen Jill, on Dec. 15.

Barbara Zwick Lewin and her husband of Chesterfield, Mo., have announced the birth of a son, Bradley Lawrence, on Dec. 19, 1970.

Douglas K. Nelson, a management consultant, is associated with McKinsey & Company, Inc., New York City.

Dr. David S. Protas is an assistant professor of mathematics at San Fernando Valley State College.

65 When *Charles Ansbacher* was a student at Brown, he started and conducted the Brown Chamber Soloists, a small chamber orchestra which included as one of its members *Carolyn Moershel '68*. Now, Charles is conductor and musical director of the Colorado Springs Symphony Orchestra. And one of the members of the orchestra is his former colleague, *Carolyn (Moershel) Waple*. Charles is in his second season with the orchestra.

Paul A. Bradley has joined the Center for the Study of Evaluation in Los Angeles, Calif., as an associate director of the school evaluation project. He is an educational psychologist.

Dennis C. Brown is teaching art in the Eureka (Calif.) city schools.

Melvin W. Bryant, Jr., is a senior associate and programmer with IBM Corporation in its Arlington (Va.) office.

Nancy L. Buc is an attorney-advisor to Chairman Miles W. Kirkpatrick of the Federal Trade Commission in Washington, D.C.

Joseph P. deCubas has joined Esso Eastern Incorporated in Houston, Texas, as a senior financial analyst.

John E. Finnerty is a third-year law student at Rutgers School of Law, where he is a member of the *Law Review*. Next year he will be clerking for Justice Nathan Jacobs of the New Jersey Supreme Court.

Tarleton R. Hocker, an electronics design engineer, is with Westinghouse Electric Corporation in Baltimore, Md.

Dennis A. Holt is a regional industry representative in insurance with IBM Data Processing Division's northeast region in New York City. He and his wife, *Ulle Viitroja Holt '66*, have two daughters, Nicole, 3, and Denise, 1.

William G. Hooks recently joined Teletypewriter Corporation, the nation's largest cable TV operator, as northeast marketing director in New York City.

John A. Kern has been promoted to manager of accounting at Deltown Foods, Inc., in Fraser, N.Y. He was previously assistant to the treasurer at the company office at Yonkers, N.Y., before his transfer to Fraser.

Susan J. Lee is author of a novel, *After*, to be published by Random House in September.

Ralph MacKenzie is a photographer on Cape Cod. His pictures have appeared in several crafts exhibitions and art galleries and appear regularly in the local press.

David A. Smith is a registered representative with Kidder, Peabody & Company, Inc. in Chicago.

William H. Sudell, Jr., has received a J.D. degree from the University of Pennsylvania and is with the law firm of Morris, Nichols, Arsht & Tunnell in Wilmington, Del.

Dr. Mark Tafeen, a pediatrician, is working with the Children's Hospital of the District of Columbia in Washington.

Lawrence W. Vanderburgh is a project architect with Rouse-Wates Company in Columbia, Md.

Robert S. Woolley is a research associate with the Downstate Medical Center, S.U.N.Y., Brooklyn, N.Y., in the department of pathology.

Hadley Hesse Wood is an instructor in French at S.U.N.Y., Brockport, N.Y.

66 *Charles R. Allison, III*, a captain in the Marine Corps, is flying F-4 jets out of Kailua, Hawaii.

Anthony D. Baldino was married to Bernadette McKenna of Bayonne, N.J., on Dec. 4. Lt. *John Pfaff* was best man.

Mary M. Eaton was married to Harold W. Rollins on May 31, 1970. She is an instructor in English at Canaan College, where her husband is an instructor in psychology.

Paul F. Gleeson, Jr., is a research assistant in archeology at the University of Washington and is a candidate for a Ph.D. degree. His new address: 307 W. McKenzie, Pullman, Wash.

John Keedy is a teacher-student. He conducts classes in the foreign language department at the Providence Country Day School and is in the MAT program at Brown. He has taught Latin and the classics at all levels at Punahou School in Hawaii, Episcopal Academy in Philadelphia, and Beaver Country Day School in Chestnut Hill, Mass.

Jane Konheim was married to Mondie Elimelech in Hewlett, N.Y., on June 28.

James A. Miller is an assistant professor in the division of the humanities at City University of New York.

Edward W. Potter (GS) was married to Diane M. Lanigan of Rochester, N.Y., on Nov. 20. At home: 11 Lloyd Lane, Cedar Haven Park, Brewer, Maine. He is a teaching assistant in history at the University of Maine and a candidate for the Ph.D. degree.

David D. Prior is an adjuster with Aetna Life & Casualty in Bridgeport, Conn.

J. Craig Weller is a transportation agent for United Airlines, based in Washington, D.C.

67 *Carl H. Boudreau* is writing plays and working part-time as a systems analyst with India Imports of Rhode Island, Providence.

Stanley L. Cummings, Jr., and his wife, *Linda Pei Cummings*, are living in Stanford, Calif., where Stan is working toward his Ph.D. degree in ecology at Stanford.

James W. Davenport is a first-year graduate student in physics at the University of Pennsylvania.

Thomas S. Ferguson became a Fellow of the Society of Actuaries in May of 1970 and since then has been working as an assistant actuary at the Equitable Life Assurance Society in New York City.

Karen Kelly (GS) has assumed additional responsibilities as administrative assistant in her third year of teaching ninth and twelfth grade English at Jacksonville (Fla.) Episcopal High School. She also serves as a college counselor and co-ordinator of central subjects for the ninth grade.

Norman H. Loewenthal does research and writing for the Center for Population Research and Services of the Research Triangle Institute in Durham, N.C.

Robert H. Ormerod, Jr., has received a master of science degree in mechanical engineering from Union College and is still working for the General Electric Company in Schenectady, N.Y. Their first child, a son, Derek Robert, was born on Oct. 3.

Richard G. Rastani is at the University of Michigan's Graduate School of Business Administration completing degree requirements for an M.B.A. degree, which he expects to get this year.

Dwight H. Renfrew was married to Marian Peleski of Princeton, N.J., on Nov. 6. He has earned a master's degree in physics at Princeton and is now a doctoral candidate there.

68 Benjamin S. Bradshaw (GS) is associate director of the Population Research Center and an assistant professor of sociology at The University of Texas at Austin.

Britt E. Carlson (GS) of Springfield, Mass., was married to William O. Cain, Jr., on Nov. 27.

Nancy Carlson was married to Dr. Richard R. Schrock on Aug. 22. She received her M.L.S. degree from Simmons College in August and is currently librarian for the architectural firm of Whitley & Twist in Cambridge, England.

Susan Levy Goloboy and her husband, Michael, have announced the birth of a daughter, Jennifer Lee, on Nov. 26.

William I. Grosky, who received a Ph.D. degree from Yale University in December, is an assistant professor at the School of Information and Computer Science of Georgia Institute of Technology in Atlanta.

Arthur Grossman was married to Virginia Vanderwicken '70 in Providence on Aug. 14. She will receive an Sc.M. degree from Brown in 1972 and is now a graduate student in metallurgy at the University of Washington. He is a third-year medical student there.

Wayne B. Guenther is temporarily working as a desk clerk at Snowflake Lodge in Aspen, Colo.

Robert G. James was married to Susan K. Rowen of Weston, Mass., on Nov. 27.

Lucy Kuiper was married to Latif Jean-Marc des Tombe at Wisma Subud,

Tjilandak, Djakarta, on the island of Java, on Oct. 3.

Leonard K. O'Donnell is a student at Suffolk University Law School.

Thomas J. Ponosuk, a chemist, is head of the department of dyeing at Sun Chemical Company in Staten Island, N.Y.

Richard A. Sherman is a student at the University of Denver College of Law.

Tefft Smith has received a J.D. degree from the University of Chicago Law School and is associated with the law firm of Kirkland and Ellis in Chicago.

Andrew C. Twaddle (GS) plays three roles at the University of Missouri. He is associate professor of sociology, associate professor of community health and medical practice, and associate director of the graduate training program in medical sociology.

69 Pamela H. Borchert (GS) is employed by Prudential Insurance Company in Huntingdon Valley, Pa., as a management trainee.

James B. Brennan is a graduate student and teaching assistant in geology at the University of Rhode Island.

Francine Chernack Clark is studying under the M.A.T. program at Rhode Island College.

Nicholas M. Hellmuth (GS) is a visiting fellow in the department of art history at Yale. He has done archaeological field work in Peru, Spain, and Guatemala.

Elizabeth Beu Hill earned an M.S. degree in public health from UCLA last September.

William A. Longcore is at Cornell University in the Sloan Institute of Hospital Administration, having received a comprehensive health planning traineeship from the federal government. His two-year program integrates health courses with the regular core courses in the business school. Bill and his wife, Candice Santamaria Longcore '68, are living at Candlewyck Park 2-A1, Ithaca, N.Y.

Gala Hammett Mowat (GS) is teaching second grade in a school in Piedmont, Calif., while her husband, Bruce, is working for his CPA.

Dr. Thaddeus V. Osmolski (GS), a biologist, is assistant professor at Lowell (Mass.) State College.

Elizabeth E. Patton is affiliated with the Addiction Services Agency, a state-supported program in New York City.

Eileen Riordan was married to Robert K. Kalinoski on Aug. 28 in Lancaster, Pa. They are living in Boston, while her husband attends Boston University Law School.

James M. Schall is a first-year law student at the University of Pennsylvania.

Steven Shahinian is a first-year law student at the Albany (N.Y.) Law School.

70 William Ambrose teaches secondary school mathematics at South Windsor (Conn.) High School.

R. Jerald Beers is a medical service representative for the pharmaceutical firm of G. D. Searle & Company, Chicago.

Randolph E. Cochran has joined The Bureau of National Affairs, Inc., in Wash-

ington, D.C., as a district sales representative in the states of New Hampshire and Maine.

Thomas W. Corddry is a student in the graduate school of communications at the University of Washington, Seattle, and a part-time teaching assistant.

Io-Aurelia Duncan has just returned from a trip to Ghana, Africa, with the American Forum for International Study.

Susan Godsell is a staff member at M.I.T., working as a systems programmer for a research project at the Institute.

Alison Ray Gustafson is assistant to the vice-president for communication at The Boston Company in Boston. She was enrolled in Radcliffe's publishing procedure course last year.

Stephen T. Murray is an English teacher at the Wachusett Regional High School in Holden, Mass.

Mark M. Nunlist was married to Cathryn Cummings of Greenfield, Mass., on July 3. This wedding marks the third Brown-Pembroke marriage in the Cummings family, which includes Jean Bruce '40 to Stanley Cummings '40, and Linda Pei '67 to Stanley Cummings, Jr., '67.

Jack D. Rickly was married to Patricia Lytle '71 in Providence on June 4. Lynne Gozonsky '71 was maid of honor, and Susan Nusbaum '71 and Leila Novak Rosenberg '71 were bridesmaids. Jack is a communications and electronics officer with the U.S. Air Force.

Graham Y. Tanaka is a first-year M.B.A. candidate at the Graduate School of Business at Stanford.

Lawrence R. Tummino is serving as a house father at the Paul A. Dever State School in Taunton, Mass., a half-way house for mentally-retarded young men.

Virginia Vanderwicken was married to Arthur Grossman '68 in Providence on Aug. 14. She will receive an Sc.M. degree from Brown in 1972 and is now a graduate student in metallurgy at the University of Washington. He is a third-year medical student there.

71 Engin Akoy (GS), working for the Turkish organization for price control on imports, is cost expert on textile machinery for Fiat Tetkik Dairesi, Istanbul, Turkey.

Christopher B. Baker is an engineer with Western Electric in its Newark, N.J., plant.

Kaethe Bierbach is completing her A.B. degree requirements in environmental conservation and management at Barnard College.

Spencer Crew was married to Sandra Prioleau of Washington, D.C., on June 19. Cynthia Luck '72 and Carol McSweeney '72 were bridesmaids. The Crews are graduate students at Rutgers University, she in education and he in history.

Beverly Jennings was married to Jeffrey A. Kosak in Providence, R.I., on Sept. 1. She is "girl friday" and receptionist at the American Universities Field Staff in Hanover, N.H.

Richard Knowles is a graduate student

in theatre arts at the University of Pittsburgh.

Ens. *Bruce A. Lovell* has completed the first phase of his flight training at the Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla.

Patricia Lytle was married to *Jack D. Rickly* '70 in Providence June 4. *Lynne Gozonsky* was maid of honor, and *Susan Nusbaum* and *Leila Novak Rosenberg* were bridesmaids. Jack is a communications and electronics officer with the Air Force.

Stephen W. Nevins is director of child development at the Greater Providence chapter of the R.I. Association for Retarded Children.

Armen Shahinian is a first-year law student at New York University's School of Law.

Marvin S. Wasser is studying medicine at the University of Bologna, Italy. It is a six-year program in which 100 other Americans are also involved.

Deaths

DR. WILLIAM HAWLEY ROBERTS '06 in East Providence, Dec. 18. Until he retired he was a practicing physician in Providence for many years. Dr. Roberts received an M.D. degree from Columbia College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1908, and was a staff member and later a consulting pediatrician at the Rhode Island and the Charles V. Chapin Hospitals. During World War I, he served as examining physician for the Volunteer Medical Service Corps. Beta Theta Pi. His widow is Maude P. Roberts, Home for Aged Women, 180 George M. Cohan Blvd., Providence.

DOROTHY BOURNE MEYETTE '10 in Willimantic, Conn., Sept. 14. She was a former tutor in languages. Her son is Stephen B. Hawthorne, 129 Long View Drive, Warwick, R.I.

IVAN ELIJAH BAXTER, A.M. '11 in Decatur, Ill., Nov. 22. Mr. Baxter received an A.B. degree from Baylor University in 1910. His son is John Baxter, Illiopolis, Ill.

ARLINE FIELD STONE '11, A.M. '12 in Providence, Dec. 15. Following a year of special studies at MIT in chemistry and bacteriology, one of her first positions was as an assistant in the department of herpetology for the American Museum of Natural History in New York City. Mrs. Stone also was a former director of income tax accounting for the Central-Union Trust Company in New York City, and more re-

cently as a self-employed income tax accountant in Providence. She was a former treasurer and auditor for the Montclair and New Jersey State League of Women Voters. Her sister is *Doris Field Barber* '15, and her daughter is Mrs. Arthur E. O'Gorman of Upper Montclair, N.J.

FRANK FISKE '14 in Orange, Calif., Dec. 5. He was a retired journalist and music critic for the *Los Angeles Herald-Express*. In a journalism career that spanned more than 40 years, Mr. Fiske served as reporter, night editor, and rewrite man at various times with the old *Los Angeles Examiner*, *San Francisco Examiner* and *Chronicle*, and *Variety*, and as city editor at the *Santa Ana Journal*. In the 1940's, he viewed the Los Angeles music scene as the "Poor Man's Critic" for the *Herald-Express*. His widow is Dorothy Fiske, 158 Monterey Road, Orange.

MARY BUTLER DURSIN '16 in Cumberland, R.I., Dec. 26. She was the wife of *Henry Dursin*, who was general manager of the Lafayette Worsted Company of Woonsocket, R.I., for 40 years before retiring ten years ago. During World War II, Mrs. Dursin was an organizer and chairman of the Red Cross Nurses' Aid Corps in Woonsocket. Her son is *Henry L. Dursin* '42, her daughter is *Marilyn Dursin Ring* '45, and her husband, *Henry*, lives on Diamond Hill Road, Cumberland.

JOHN SWEETLAND '18 in Boston, Dec. 10. He was sales manager in the heating division of Bonded Oil System, Boston. During World War I, Mr. Sweetland served as a Marine lieutenant commander with the overseas transport service. He was also a buyer with the now defunct Callendar, McAuslan & Troup Company in Providence, manager of the Lowell (Mass.) store of Cherry & Webb, and manager of the South Shore division of Stetson Fuel Company, Boston. Theta Delta Chi. His brothers are *Reynolds Sweetland* '13 and *William Sweetland* '26, and his widow is Mary A. Sweetland, 250 Beacon St., Boston.

HERBERT WYLIE GREENHALGH, SR. '19 in Hyannis, Mass., Dec. 15. He retired in 1960 as vice-president and director of the New England Power Service Company in Boston, after 40 years of service. During World War I, he served as a private with the Yankee division of the U.S. Army. Mr. Greenhalgh, while mainly connected with the accounting department throughout his long career, also had been supervisor of insurance and of the company's medical department. Delta Upsilon. His son is *Herbert W. Greenhalgh, Jr.*, Ridgevale Road, South Chatham, Mass.

ANTHONY JAMES RUSSO '19 in Garden City, L.I., N.Y., Jan. 22, 1971. He was retired from the legal staff of General Motors Corporation in Mineola, N.Y. He received an LL.B. degree from Harvard Law School in 1922 and immediately joined GM in its legal department. Phi

Kappa. Phi Beta Kappa. His brother is *Victor D. Russo* '26, and his widow is *Madeleine K. Russo*, 111 Seventh St., Garden City.

FLINT GRINNELL '20 in Evanston, Ill., March 14. He recently retired as general manager of Newsprint Engraving Company, Chicago Engravers, and Colormatic Lithography Company. Mr. Grinnell helped found the Chicago Better Business Bureau and served as its first manager. He also was general manager of the Better Business Bureau in Providence. During World War I, he served with the U.S. Army. Phi Delta Theta. His widow is *Mildred C. Grinnell*, 2641 Hillside Lane, Evanston.

JOHN FRANCIS YEILUSH '20 in Dallas, Texas, Sept. 27. He retired in 1962 as a department manager of the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas. Phi Kappa. His widow is Mrs. John F. Yeilush, 5210 Morningside, Dallas.

LESLIE ELSTON BRACE '22 in Pompano Beach, Fla., Aug. 31. He retired in 1962 as a senior buyer in the automotive field for Western Electric Company in New York City. Mr. Brace had been in the purchasing field for 45 years with the company and had also served in Philadelphia and Washington, D.C. Phi Kappa Psi. His widow is *Florence J. Brace*, 2940 North-east 19th St., Pompano Beach.

FREDERICK WILLIAM BRACK '22 in Hyannis, Mass., Dec. 10. He was New England representative for the educational department of N. W. Ayer & Son in the Boston office of the advertising firm, from which he retired in 1967. Mr. Brack also was an amateur performer with *Wig and Whiskers*, a Little Theater group in Needham, Mass. While in college he was a *James Manning Scholar* and manager of the swimming team. Before joining Ayer in 1945, he was connected with *Livermore & Knight* in Providence, *Suffield* and *Montclair Academies*, and *Bordentown Military Academy*. Phi Gamma Delta. Phi Beta Kappa. His son is *William R. Brack* '68, and his widow is *Virginia W. Brack*, 27 Clearwater Drive, Harwich, Mass.

PAUL LEON HOLMGREN '23 in Alpine, N.J., Dec. 5. He was the retired owner of *Holmgren Building Materials Company* in Englewood, N.J. Delta Tau Delta. His son is *David L. Holmgren* '51, 46 Surrey Lane, Tenafly, N.J.

PHILIP BERNARD GOLDBERG '25 in Providence, Dec. 11. He had been a partner in the Providence law firm of *Goldberg & Goldberg* since 1929. Mr. Goldberg received an LL.B. degree from Boston University in 1929. At one time he was president of the Providence Hebrew Sheltering Society and the First Odessa Independent Beneficial Association. One of his best known cases was his successful constitutional challenge in the Rhode Island Supreme Court of the right of the Providence

Bureau of Police and Fire to install parking meters in the city. His brother is *Leo Goldberg* '28, and his widow is Mary B. Goldberg, 96 Eaton St., Providence.

GEORGE HAWKINS PROSSER '26 in Westerly, R.I., Dec. 27. He was a former deputy sheriff in Washington County and a former Charlestown, R.I., town councilman. Mr. Prosser received an LL.B. degree from Harvard Law School in 1928 and practiced law in Massachusetts for a short time. During World War II, he served for a short time with the U.S. Army Air Force. Following his discharge, he was employed by Merritt Chapman and Scott Corporation, the firm that built the Charlestown Naval Auxiliary landing field, and by the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey. Mr. Prosser had long been active in Republican Party activities in Charlestown, and at one time served on the Republican State Central Committee. He was a member of the town council from 1948 to 1950. He also was a doorkeeper in the State Senate for two terms and served as a deputy sheriff, handling clerical work, in the Washington County sheriff's office in the Westerly courthouse from 1960 to 1968. His widow is Phyllis T. Prosser, Post Road, Charlestown.

FREDERICK LEWIS WOOD '26, A.M. '28 in Weymouth, Mass., Dec. 2. He was a retired mathematics teacher at Bridgewater (Mass.) State College where he had taught since 1942. Mr. Wood also studied at the University of Illinois and later taught in the mathematics departments at Brown and Illinois before joining the Bridgewater faculty. He was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the American Mathematical Society. Sigma Xi.

HERBERT STETSON TOWER '49 in Denver, Colo., Aug. 4. He was president and owner of Frontier Fire Protection Inc., Denver. Mr. Tower previously was a contracting engineer with Grinnell Company, Inc., dealers in automatic sprinklers in Denver. During World War II, he served as a staff sergeant with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. His brother is *Arthur W. Tower* '49, and his widow is Zita M. Tower, 3062 South Meade, Denver.

GUSTAV RUSSELL JOHNSON '51 in Boston, Mass., Nov. 29. He was a machine designer and engineer at the American Science and Engineering Company in Cambridge, Mass. A graduate of the Rhode Island School of Design, he had also been a design engineer with the American Optical Company in Chelsea, Mass., and the General Vacuum Corporation in Medford, Mass. During World War II, Mr. Johnson served as a sergeant with the U.S. Air Force. His widow is Helen W. Johnson, 36 School St., North Woburn, Mass.

Foster Damon dies at 78

When S. Foster Damon gave the major address in London during the Blake bicentennial celebration in 1957, many people in the audience thought that he had been long dead. This was not because of inactivity on his part, but, rather, because his work on William Blake had already attained the dimensions of a classic.

In literary circles, Professor Damon was a legend in his own lifetime. A distinguished teacher, writer, and scholar at Brown for more than 40 years and one of the world's leading authorities on Blake, Professor Damon died Christmas Day after a lengthy illness. He was 78.

Once referred to by an admirer as "myriad-minded," Dr. Damon's pursuits ranged from poetry and scholarly biographical research to cooking, square dancing, and witchcraft. He was one of the most respected members of the Brown faculty, and the University celebrated his 75th birthday with a two-day festival in 1968. The activities of the occasion reflected the range of his genius.

At one session during this festival, Professor Damon read from his own poems, a Brown music professor played Damon compositions on the piano, and drama students produced excerpts from *Witch of Dogtown*, a Damon play. But the highlight of the festival was a seminar on Blake, always Dr. Damon's first interest.

In 1924, three years before he joined the Brown faculty, he drew the attention of Blake scholars with his publication, *William Blake—His Philosophy and Symbols*. The book has been called "the starting point of our knowledge of the meaning of that mystical sage." Dr. Damon was 31 at the time.

This work was followed a year later with the publication of *A New Page in Blake's Milton*, in 1950 with *The Doctrine of Job*, and in 1955 with *A Blake Dictionary*. A close friend of poet Amy Lowell, Professor Damon published the definitive

Foster Damon: Unpretentious humanity.



biography of her in 1935. His critical work on James Joyce is regarded as a milestone in critiques.

From 1929 until shortly before his death, Dr. Damon also served as curator of the Harris Collection of Poetry and Plays in the John Hay Library, called the most complete collection of its kind in the world. During his 40-plus years as curator, he built the collection from 57,000 books to better than 140,000 volumes, from 8,000 pieces of sheet music to 101,000, and from 400 manuscripts to 27,000.

Despite his greatness, Professor Damon was a man of unpretentious humanity. He was especially casual in his dress while on campus, frequently appearing in class in a checked, flannel, tieless shirt—a sharp contrast to the colorful brocaded vests he wore on festive occasions.

In his own quiet way, Dr. Damon had a sharp sense of humor. Prof. Edward A. Bloom, a colleague in the English department, recalls an incident in 1957 when Professor Damon was considering his invitation to travel to London for the Blake bicentennial.

"A frugal Yankee, Foster went to the late Provost Sam Arnold to ask whether the University would 'pay his carfare' to London," Dr. Bloom recalls. "After long and careful deliberation, Mr. Arnold agreed to pay half of the fare.

"At first, Foster was pleased to have received this much of a concession from an extremely cautious administrator. But, perhaps under the prompting of Blakean mysticism, he began to fret. 'Which way,' he asked me, 'are they paying my carfare—going or coming?'"

Professor Damon was well known for the Halloween parties he and Mrs. Damon held each year at their home for the children of the area. Parties at the Damon home for colleagues and friends also were memorable affairs, with the guests usually treated to a *cordon bleu* meal prepared by Foster himself. The guests were often invited to keep him company in the kitchen while he cooked—and while he plied them with lethal martinis served in exquisite blue antique wine glasses.

Professor Damon earned a bachelor's degree in 1914 and a master's degree in 1926 from Harvard. While an undergraduate he majored in music and captained the fencing team. He also founded the Harvard Musical Review and was one of a group of poets—including e.e. cummings, John Dos Passos, and Robert Hillyer—whose verse was published as *Eight Harvard Poets*.

His widow, Mrs. Louise Wheelwright Damon, is confined to the Waterman Heights Nursing Home in Smithfield, R.I. J.B.

On Stage:

Yes, Virginia, there is an Annmary Brown Memorial

To go from the West Quadrangle to the main campus by way of Brown street, it is necessary to pass the Annmary Brown Memorial. Yet it seems likely than many undergraduates spend four years at Brown without ever entering the remarkable museum-library-mausoleum. In fact there is a legend to the effect that any student rash enough to set foot inside will never graduate. Those curious souls who do venture in off the street are apt to inquire of acting curator John Charles, "Is there a body in here?" "Yes," he tells them, "straight ahead."

The Annmary Brown Memorial was built in 1905 by General Rush Christopher Hawkins and dedicated to his recently-deceased wife, Annmary Brown, after whose grandfather Brown University was named. The Memorial houses Hawkins' excellent collection of rare books and paintings. At the far end of the building, lattice-work, gold-bronze doors lead into a mausoleum, lined with marble from Vermont and Italy, where General and Mrs. Hawkins are entombed.

General Hawkins, who was commander of the Hawkins Zouaves during the Civil War, built the Memorial to his wife and the library for his collection with the understanding that he also would be buried there on his death. He further specified that every year on his wife's birthday, flowers would be placed on her tomb and left until thoroughly wilted. It is said that for years following Hawkins' death, elderly Providence ladies would arrive on the March date to inspect the vault and ensure themselves that Hawkins' wishes were properly carried out.

The combination of mausoleum and library is not unique, according to John Charles. "I hear there is a similar one on the outskirts of London. I suppose it is unusual," he says, "but I'm so used to it that it seems like the homiest thing to me. It was a little strange at first, but by now I feel like a library without a tomb is like a cage without a bird."

The first gallery of the Memorial is lined with elegant glass and wood bookcases containing some of the rarest books in print. Hawkins' major collecting interest was incunabula—books from the earliest period of printing, dating between 1450 and 1500. The books were assembled to illustrate the spread of printing from its birthplace in Mainz about the middle of the 15th century. Hawkins' goal was to get a copy of the first book printed in each European town that had printing by 1500. The collection is small—about 700 volumes, but according to a 1913 catalogue of incunabula, only the British Museum had a more complete sampling of the earliest printing presses.

Scholars from around the world consult the Hawkins' collection to study the various forms of type design, book

binding, and book illustration which were in use during the first half-century after the invention of printing.

Former curator Margaret B. Stillwell, in a loving essay on the Memorial, relates several anecdotes which indicate the importance of the collection: "One cannot resist telling the story," she writes, "of the Providence man who, some years ago, while at the British Museum asked if he might see the first book with a dated title-page. He was told that but two copies were on record: one in Cologne, the other in the United States. 'Where is the one in America?' he asked, and the reply was, 'In Providence.' In some instances it is not charity but research which should begin at home.

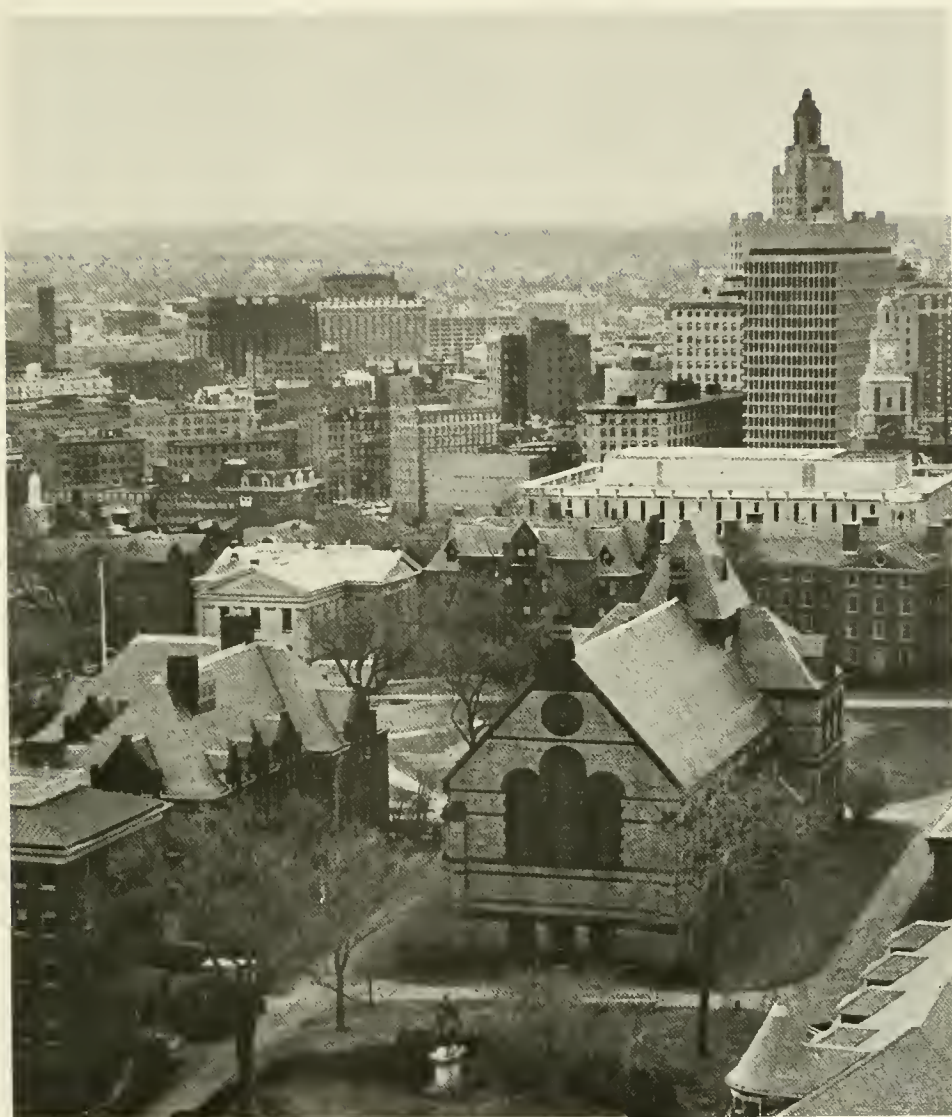
"And another instance of the collection's strength," Miss Stillwell continues, "one of our trustees drove out from Rome last year toward the monastery at Subiaco and then, after considerable mountain climbing and as a fitting climax to the trip, he was shown a copy of the first dated Italian book extant. He might well have been spared the climb, for at home he might have driven from his office to the Memorial and there have seen an excellent specimen of the same edition."

In addition to the incunabula collection, which is added to at the slow rate of one or two items a year, the Memorial also contains several manuscript collections. The Wyllys papers consist of court trial records—including several witchcraft trials—from the colonial period in Danbury, Conn. The Weedon papers are the repository for the correspondence of Revolutionary War General George Weedon. According to John Charles, this collection, which includes a letter to George Washington and one from Lafayette, receives as much scholarly usage as anything else in the Memorial. The library also contains General Hawkins' personal correspondence, which traces the 60-odd-year history of Hawkins' energetic collecting in Europe. A few family relics are also housed in the Memorial, including General Hawkins' sword and Romanesque busts of members of the Brown family.

Two of the Memorial's three galleries are devoted to the display of Hawkins' collection of paintings. While the painting collection is, on the whole, not as important as the incunabula collection, it does contain several impressive works. There is a "Holy Family" by Andrea del Sarto and a richly detailed painting of the Grand Canal by Canaletto.

With so many fascinating treasures inside, John Charles wishes that more people would come in and see them. Whatever the legend about not graduating, it seems well worth the risk to push open the imposing bronze doors, embellished with buxom figures of Art and Learning, and investigate the Memorial that Rush Christopher Hawkins built in honor of his wife, Annmary Brown.

A.B.



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