

唐書

宋書

齊書

北齊書
周書
隋書

前漢書

後漢書

三國志

史記

前漢書

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籌辦夷務始末

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清史稿

清史稿

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*Rites and Reason, the black theater group at Brown, in rehearsal.
For more about the company, turn to page 14.*

Brown

Brown Alumni Monthly March 1972, Vol. 72, No. 6

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Racing driver Mark Donohue '59 visited the campus recently and Brown's students found that he doesn't exactly fit some popular conceptions of alumni over 30.

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The cover photograph (by Uosis Juodvalkis) is of the Gardner Collection of Chinese books in the Rockefeller Library. The collection is shelved in special wooden cabinets built in Peking and includes such titles as a 19th century archive called The Complete History of the Management of Barbarian Affairs, used by the Chinese as a bureaucratic guide to the correct handling of foreign affairs.

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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.

'Men are just like people'

Sir: In reading through the letters to the editor in the January issue of the BAM, I couldn't help but notice that all the ones from my fellow females were decidedly negative. I must admit that there were times, when I was at Pembroke, that I felt extremely unwelcome on the other side of Faunce House Arch. But there were also people there, both faculty and students, who were extremely encouraging and helped me through the McCarthy Era with my rational faculties intact and my perceptions less, rather than more, distorted.

Now I am going through a sort of identity crisis in regard to association with my Alma Mater. Who-am-I, an ex-Pembroker, a Pembroker-exed, a Brown Woman? But I have great hopes. I never realized the extent of my disassociation from the University until I began to receive the BAM. Now I feel like part of the picture.

I don't believe that women will be suppressed, or relegated, now that we are integrated. Surely we all have a reciprocal commitment to our University and our efforts will be recognized and maintained in a spirit of cooperation and good will. I am not afraid. Men are just like people when you get to know them.

MARION SIMONS THOMPSON '53
Spokane, Wash.

No tenure in the world of finance

Sir: I read with interest the article on 'Steady state' and tenure.

As I understand it, tenure means that (once attained) the recipient cannot be discharged except for severe breach of conduct.

There is of course no such thing as tenure in the world of finance. Compassion and understanding, yes—but a guaranteed job, no. I have been working in real estate finance for 25 years and still have no such thing as tenure.

Thus, the problems of young professors who are upset because their jobs cannot be guaranteed falls on very deaf ears as far as I am concerned.

S. H. DOLLEY '42
Los Angeles, Calif.

Threat to good teaching?

Sir: As a junior faculty member who is not receiving tenure, partly because of financial retrenchment, partly because of putting teaching before publication, I would like to comment on the January ar-

ticle on "Steady State and Tenure." The writer A.B.'s light-hearted tone and breezy style (e.g., about policy directives which "did not turn out to be the perfect model of good personnel relations," or the issues "which may or may not be related, depending on your point of view") should not obscure the serious threat to good teaching at Brown.

Today, and for the next several years, hundreds of assistant professors, with high professional ideals, considerable teaching experience, and even publications, are, and will be, looking for vanishingly few positions. Their very qualifications price them out of what little market exists. New Ph.D.'s can be had (a word of added meaning) for lower, budget-stretching salaries. But these beginning teachers are all certain that if they spend much effort on their teaching, they may well be discharged by the time they become good at it. When President Hornig emphasizes that "a steady state does not imply that the faculty will not address itself to good teaching," let no one be fooled. The well-advised, i.e., the tenure-seeking, assistant professor will first write that monograph and have just as little to do with general courses as he can get away with. Then, after six years, when his job is secure, he may, if he still remembers his original goals, begin seriously to teach. But by this time it will be too late for his first students; it may be even too late for him.

CALEB R. WOODHOUSE '54
Pontiac, Mich.

Perhaps it did

Sir: I would like to congratulate Uosis Juodvalkis on his pictures being shown in the BAM. I particularly liked the shadow picture on the back cover of the January '72 number and the double spread, in the middle of the same number.

I have worked in libraries all of my life and I do not recall ever previously being pleasantly attracted by a mass of pamphlets and other hard-to-shelve material. Perhaps the vista between the two sections of shelving had something to do with this case.

Keep up the good work.

EARL W. BROWNING '05
Santa Barbara, Calif.

From the 1933 band president . . .

Sir: I feel obligated to establish my support for Dave Scott in his letter to the editor in the November issue regarding the half-time shows at Brown football games. If such a performance as the two "Bears" on Oct. 9 can occur without any reprisal by the college authorities or assurance that

such things will not be tolerated in the future, then who needs Brown?

Where the fault lies is incidental. Their immediate removal is basic. Whether the blame lies with cheer leaders or band-leadership (and I led the Brown Band in '33), their filthy public antics cannot be condoned unless the responsible University authorities have lost any concept of dignity, pride, and responsibility to what we alumni like to think is representative of our University.

We need scores, not scars. In view of the fact that faculty permissiveness can allow such disgusting performances in public at a Brown function, please disregard my pledge to the Brown Fund for this year and forget them in the future.

NORMAN E. WARNER '33
Saratoga Springs, N.Y.

... and the 1971 band president

Sir: Since it does not appear that the eloquence of alumni on the subject of the Brown Band is going to stop in the near future, I feel I can still add a few observations without appearing to beat a dead and unlamented horse. I am, of course, a biased commentator, having served for a year as president of the band, but I feel I can speak both as a band member and a current student at Brown. I stated in the November issue of the *BAM* that the band felt that it could only entertain students in our halftime shows. This was not arrogance, I believe, but rather an admission on our part that after having tried different topics and approaches, we found we simply do not know what will make alumni laugh. Furthermore, we feel that a style similar to a Big Ten, precision band would have bored both us and our audience and would have resulted in the demise of the Brown Band (an event which evidently would cause no end of rejoicing in the ranks of alumni).

In recent issues of this magazine, we have been told that we are not to attempt humor for we are pathetic, that we are undisciplined and unrehearsed, and that, somehow, we represent a loss of human dignity at Brown. I must respectfully deny these assertions. The Brown Band rehearses its shows approximately six hours a week. A knowledgeable listener would have noticed a tremendous improvement in our musical performance in the past two years, due to the members and the hiring of a full-time faculty member in wind music. In the course of writing our shows, we confer at length with our censor and work to achieve a script that will not be particularly offensive. While our exploits at football games have our largest audience, it may interest some to know that we also

play at all home hockey games, most away hockey games, and several basketball games. We give a pops concert on the Green every spring, believe it or not.

Concerning pathetic humor and human dignity, I can only say that it would indeed be pathetic if we could not laugh at ourselves and Brown. After all, we are going to be Brown alumni soon enough.

BARBARA JEREMIAH '73
Campus

With these two letters, the editors are calling a moratorium on letters about the band shows at football games.

Reform ROTC, but keep it

Sir: I read with interest David P. Whitman's letter on the possible revival of ROTC at Brown (*BAM*, February 1972). I don't see myself as a member of a "band of necromancers," nor do my reasons for favoring the retention of ROTC have anything to do with an "armed host in the vanguard to clear the rabble from the streets" on Commencement Day as he smugly suggests. Rather, my concern is with the already dangerous alienation of the military from the rest of American society.

Ten years ago, going into the service upon graduation was an honorable alternative to other career opportunities. Only a rare soul objected to being drafted, and even fewer thought it wrong that ROTC be offered at Brown. Now, attitudes towards both have changed. Has the draft somehow become immoral only in the last decade? Why has the ROTC become considered an unwelcome intruder on campus only in the last few years? The answer, of course, is that hostility towards both the draft and the ROTC has arisen only since U.S. foreign policy made such a mess out of things in the Vietnam era. It's the policy, then, that's out of joint, not the ROTC, and to reject the latter out of pique at the former has a quality of throwing out the baby with the bathwater that I don't think is wise.

Mr. Whitman confounds himself by first alleging that Brown is in "complicity" with the military (and therefore guilty of some unspecified crime), but then arguing that we can rely on the service academies for a "liberalizing influence" because their product "still resembles General Eisenhower rather than General Patton." How can he put so much faith in the military, if mere association with it is immoral, as he charges is true in Brown's case? Patton, after all—the villain of Mr. Whitman's comparison—was a West Pointer, too.

I would suggest instead that those who, like myself (and Mr. Whitman, too,

probably) often oppose U.S. foreign and military policy, should cling to ROTC units at the great schools like Brown. The goal here would not be a "liberalizing" influence on military life and attitudes, but a *pluralizing* one. Otherwise, the armed forces would be composed entirely of officers from the service academies and places like Texas A&M, and who can pretend that such a cadre would have the breadth of view that is representative of American society? To my mind, any system which broadens the base from which military personnel are selected is a good thing, because it would make the service more reflective of society at large, and presumably less likely to become intellectually sterile and morally apathetic. Conversely, a method which would narrow that selection is a potential evil we should strive to avoid.

Let's keep ROTC at Brown, so that Brown men and women will be encouraged to serve in the military. Reform the ROTC, certainly; make it stand up to the most rigorous academic tests. But keep it—the service and the country will be better off for it.

WILLIAM T. GENEROUS, JR., '63
Wallingford, Conn.

For those who oppose ROTC . . .

Sir: I believe that those who feel that ROTC represents a "complicity with the military which the University, at least morally, can ill afford," should be required to read *This Kind of War* by T. R. Fehrenbach.

CHARLES M. LYONS '60
West Hartford, Conn.

'Truly artistic' photographs

Sir: I enjoy the *Brown Alumni Monthly* but of course miss the news about Pembroke. What makes the *Monthly* really outstanding are the excellent photographs.

May I congratulate Uosis Juodvalkis for his truly artistic and sensitive portrayals of Brown University.

DELIA DEVENIS BOBELIS '54
East Dundee, Ill.

Ouch!

Sir: I see where the Brown basketball team defeated the Greek Nationals, 69-62, in an exhibition game at venerable Marvel Gym. Such contests during a cold war prove that truce is stranger than friction.

ROBERT V. CRONAN '31
New York City

Under the Elms

By the Editors

The word is 'go' on the medical school

"The word is go."

With those words, President Hornig opened a press conference March 10 to announce that the Brown Corporation had voted unanimously to establish a medical education program at the University leading to the M.D. degree.

The Corporation's decision, which came at a special meeting, was not exactly a surprise, since it had been widely assumed that the M.D. program would be approved. Still, it was a historic moment, and it came after many months of meetings of various committees, several Faculty Forums, and thousands of spoken words. The final campus obstacle to the program had been overcome only three days before when the faculty voted, 142 to 47, to approve the M.D. program, subject to much the same conditions as imposed by the Corporation in its vote.

At the press conference, Chancellor Tillinghast read the resolution voted by the Corporation: "That the president be authorized to take appropriate steps to establish a program in medical education

leading to the M.D. degree, subject to the following conditions:

"(1) That the medical program be independent of University financial support except for a maximum annual appropriation from general funds of \$300,000.

"(2) That the state of Rhode Island demonstrate a commitment for continuing support of the program through the enactment by the General Assembly at its present session of enabling legislation and an appropriation beginning at a level of approximately \$200,000 annually.

"(3) That a start-up fund of at least \$3,000,000 be raised to cover deficits and contingencies during the initial years of the program and that maximum efforts be made to develop unrestricted endowment to serve as a reserve against contingencies after a steady state is reached.

"(4) That an organizational structure satisfactory to the president and the Corporation be developed."

The trustees and fellows prepared a statement outlining their reasons for

At the press conference, John Nicholas Brown reads the Corporation statement. With him are President Hornig and Chancellor Tillinghast.



Andy Dickerman—The Providence Journal

giving the go-ahead to a medical school, and it was read to the press by Senior Fellow John Nicholas Brown, the secretary of the Corporation. The statement described the decision as a "difficult" one, and it tempered optimism about the prospect for obtaining the required financial support with caution against a possible drain on the University's already sorely-pressed financial resources.

It is essential, the Corporation members said in their statement, "that the medical program depend on its own financial resources, and we therefore have limited the amount of general University funds which may be devoted to its support. . . .

"We feel strongly that, since the principal beneficiary of the program will be the Rhode Island community, the program cannot proceed unless there is an adequate community commitment to it. It is not reasonable to expect that millions of dollars required from the federal government and foundations will be forthcoming unless the program can count on continuing assistance from the state as well as substantial private gifts from individuals and organizations in

our local community."

Among the reasons listed by the Corporation members for approving a medical school were several familiar ones: it would attract distinguished physicians and high-quality residents to hospitals in the state, it would provide the means by which physicians in the state can keep abreast of the latest advances in medicine, and it would provide better opportunities for qualified Rhode Islanders to attend a medical school here, or reciprocally, in another state.

Important as these benefits would be to the state, the Corporation said, "it was vital that we evaluate the impact of an expanded medical education program on Brown. The medical program must add to the strength of the University and not endanger existing educational programs or our deep commitment to excellence; the program itself must be of the highest quality." The statement made it clear the Corporation was satisfied on these points.

The seven-year M.D. program, which will be developed in cooperation with the six community hospitals with which the present six-year program is affiliated, is expected to admit the first sixth-year class in September, 1973, Mr. Hornig said. The first M.D. degrees will be awarded in June, 1975.

At the press conference, someone asked the president how you raise \$3 million. Mr. Hornig replied briefly, saying you go to foundations who are interested in medical education, alumni, corporations, community people, etc.

Someone else said, "You smile as though you had the money in your pocket." Mr. Hornig's reply: "I wish that were so."

The president's own feeling perhaps was best summed up earlier in the conference when he said, "Now the hard work begins."

The French House, an experiment-in-living

One of the things that college administrators can depend on not to change through the years is a constant desire on the part of the students for changes in living patterns.

When the men came marching back to College Hill following World War II, there was a strong feeling that it would be nice if Brown became a resident college. The Wriston and West Quadrangles were the results of this pressure.

In the early 1960's some students became disenchanted with the resident college concept and petitioned to live off campus. The late 1960's brought coed housing to Brown and many other colleges around the country.

Brown's newest experiment-in-living is a coed dormitory for students with a "special interest" in French language and civilization. Home of this experiment is a three-story Victorian mansion located at 67-69 Manning Street. Given to the University by Mrs. Therese Lownes Noble in 1951, the home in recent years has been a graduate student center and a dormitory for male undergraduates.

"Special interest housing is new at Brown this year," says Robert E. Hill, director of housing. "The idea is very popular now, coming at a time when many undergraduate organizations, such as fraternities, are not flourishing."

Director Hill uses the "special interest" designation when referring to a house where a group of students live together for social, cultural, or academic reasons.

The residents of the French House pay only the regular room charge to the University and take their meals in the college dining rooms. The students are responsible for governing themselves, aided by Serge Gaulupeau, an assistant professor of French who is the resident fellow.

There are no freshmen in French House, and two of the 40 residents are graduate students. While there is no "French only" rule in the House, most conversations, serious or social, are in that language. Each student has his personal reasons for living there.

Leslie R. Schover, Secrétaire-General or president of the House, puts it this way: "As a small community, it's more personal—like living in a home instead of a dormitory."

Maurice T. Bolmer claims that residence there "is a good way to keep up the language." He plans to go to France this summer and says: "Living here helps me learn the day-to-day expressions that aren't part of any formal course."

The French House has an almost international air, with many of the residents speaking a third language in addition to French and English. Spanish is the most common, but one student is a native of Portuguese-speaking Brazil.

The president was all smiles afterward.



Other international residents include a girl who is a native of Cuba and another who is from Dakar in Senegal, a French-speaking nation in Africa.

Among the planned cultural events at the House during the spring semester are a series of French films, at least one poetry reading, and an exhibition of paintings by students in Brown's art department.

The French House works closely with the French studies department and the French Club at Brown and maintains ties with the Alliance Francaise, a community group also interested in the French language and culture.

The idea for the special-interest house first surfaced about three years ago when a delegation of students went to Prof. Reinhard Kuhn, chairman of the French studies department.

"I told them that everything would depend on their own efforts," says Professor Kuhn. "The students contacted similar houses at other universities and then wrote a proposal, which was subsequently approved by the Brown committee on special-interest housing.

"The present group of students took a great deal of pride in their residence," Dr. Kuhn adds. "With no financial support of any kind, they have done a great deal to improve the house—cleaning, painting, and so on. They alone have been responsible for the success or failure of the experiment, and the fact that it has been a great success shows that students can govern themselves responsibly."

It is the hope of both Professor Kuhn and the students in residence that French House can be another bridge to better town-gown relations for the University.

"Many members of the faculty and staff at Brown are interested in French culture, and there is a large Francophilic element in Rhode Island," says Dr. Kuhn. "We hope that eventually French House will become known as a meeting place for all these people."

'He always seemed the right man'

When he came back to Brown in 1970, Donald Hornig was saying recently, it was plain that the University had become a "big business" which could be helped by the most modern managerial concepts and methods. That fact, coupled with Brown's financial prob-

lems, led him to seek a strong, "outstandingly capable" man to oversee all of the University's financial, operational, and service functions.

After a long search, the president announced in early March that he had found his man—on the first floor in University Hall. Mr. Hornig appointed Paul F. Maeder, who has been associate provost since 1968, to the post of vice president for finance and operations and made him responsible for all of the internal financial affairs at Brown and for all services, maintenance of the physical plant, physical planning, housing, and dining operations.

The president said he approached Maeder a long time ago—"he has always seemed the right man"—but Maeder's long-run interests "are educational and academic." So, the new vice president will remain associate provost and continue to direct the Office of Analysis and Plans and to supervise Brown's computers.

Mr. Hornig cited Maeder's "incisive mind" and his "outstanding" record as chairman of the executive committee of the Division of Engineering from 1962 to 1968, his deep understanding of computerized systems and his work in putting together the New Curriculum, and his "personal characteristics of toughness and compassion."

Vice President Maeder has been a member of the engineering faculty for more than 20 years and is a specialist in mechanical and aeronautical engineering. A native of Switzerland who is a nat-

uralized American citizen, he earned a Ph.D. at Brown in 1951.

Maeder's appointment was effective immediately. One of his first tasks is to seek the kind of economy measures that will help the University curb its deficit—projected at \$2.4 million for the current fiscal year.

Better alumni relations is the goal of a new committee

Taking aim at one of Brown's current trouble spots—weakened relations between the University and its alumni and alumnae—President Hornig has appointed an ad hoc Corporation committee to study the situation and come up with recommendations for solving the problem.

Stressing the sense of urgency that he feels in this matter, Mr. Hornig has set a reporting date of no later than the June meeting of the Corporation. Knight Edwards '45, a partner in the Providence law firm of Edwards & Angell, is serving as chairman.

In his charge to the committee, President Hornig pointed out that there were both long-term and short-term aspects to the problem. In immediate terms, the problem affects maximum alumni support precisely at a point in time when Brown needs it most. In more far-reaching terms, Dr. Hornig fears that Brown may not be building the kind of long-range relationships that will be crucial to the University in the years ahead. The president also pointed out why this question arises now.

"The merger of Brown and Pembroke alone is sufficient reason for us to review the ways in which we carry out our relationships with alumni and alumnae," he said. "At the time of the merger, the Brown Corporation postponed any significant action related to alumni and alumnae. Now we have found that to make any orderly progress we must review the alumni structure and build new models that will be effective.

"Yet, even if the merger had not taken place, there would be good and sufficient reason to review this part of the University. Three turbulent years on the campuses have resulted in disaffected alumni at many of our institutions. My concern is that with new generations of students graduating from Brown, new models should be found to deal with them as alumni.

"Within the past few months, Brown

Paul Maeder: Trying to curb the deficit.



Uosis Juodvalkis

has initiated a number of new projects designed to mobilize support behind the University. But these projects convince me more than ever that the job cannot be done piecemeal. We need a review of our alumni operation and possibly a new model to carry out our future plans. And on this point the merger is critical, for unless we can put together some workable alumni structure that reflects the fact that Brown is coeducational, we will have further erosion among the men and women we need most."

President Hornig's specific charge to the committee is as follows:

□ To review the University's programs for alumni and alumnae and the activities of alumni and alumnae organizations off campus and suggest ways in which these can be improved and strengthened.

□ Propose a mode for an alumni-alumnae relations office on the campus and give recommendations regarding staffing, functions, and the relationship of this office with the Corporation.

□ Suggest a model for an alumni-alumnae association with recommendations regarding its relationship with the Corporation.

Serving with Chairman Edwards are Robert G. Berry '44, president of the Associated Alumni; Helena Hogan Shea '30, president of the Alumnae Association; Sophie Schaffer Blistein '41, Frederick Bloom '40, and Alexander A. Di-Martino '29, all alumni-ae trustees; Frances F. Gibson '59 and Joseph F. Lockett, Jr., '42, who will serve as trustees at large; Robert A. Fearon '51 and Dana C. Leavitt '48.

Music department now sings a different tune

Several months back, some 250 students held a friendly demonstration in front of University Hall (BAM, December 1971) asking for more space for the music department. To show that there were no hard feelings, the group even brought along the Brown Band to play an assortment of college tunes, including "Ever True to Brown."

President Hornig entered into the spirit of things by appearing on the steps of U.H. and playing a solo on his kazoo. But the president of Brown gave the audience something more important—a promise that its request for additional space would be granted.

In addition to lack of space, the

music department has had another problem—lack of money. But, because of financial conditions at the University, members of the music department hoped to work out the latter problem themselves.

This story has a happy ending. In recent months, the department has acquired a building and has raised more than \$84,000 in funds and equipment.

"At the beginning of the year we didn't have enough practice rooms for the students or enough pianos for them to practice on," says department chairman Ron Nelson. "Even if we had scheduled the rooms on a round-the-clock basis, each student would have had only one half hour of practice a week."

In Chairman Nelson's definition of students, he included only those whose courses required practice. Members of the band, chorus, and orchestra were on their own, as were those students who wanted to practice for fun.

"In the last five years, enrollment in music courses has gone up 120 percent," says Professor Nelson. "The number of students in applied music courses has jumped 300 percent, and the department has a new concentration in non-Western music."

The space problem was partially solved last month when President Hornig made available the former Bryant College student activities building at 148 Power Street. The first move there was to convert the building into class-

room space and practice rooms.

Publicity on the music department's plight—most of it resulting from Dr. Hornig's kazoo solo—prompted offers of assistance from various parts of the University community, along with a couple of major gifts.

Several residents of the area, including Mrs. Lilli S. Hornig, the president's wife, offered to let students practice on pianos in their homes. And a benefit hockey game between the Grizzlies, a team composed of members of the Ladies of the Faculty and other women's groups on campus, and the Pembroke Pandas was held March 11 at Meehan Auditorium, with proceeds going to the music department.

In his efforts to secure financial help, Professor Nelson contacted Henry Schneider, president of the Albert and Marie Steinert Foundation and the father of Barbara L. Schneider, a Brown senior. Mrs. Steinert had been a benefactor of the Brown music department since 1950, when she set up the Albert M. Steinert Music Fund. Through a trust arrangement, Mr. Steinert, who owned the Knox Piano Company, established the Alice M. Steinert Scholarship Fund at Brown in 1968.

The income from the Steinert Music Fund allowed Brown to purchase several musical instruments each year but was not sufficient to cover the cost of pianos. However, after conferring with Professor Nelson, the Steinert Foundation agreed to provide additional financial help to the music department, starting with a check for \$50,000, which was presented to the Brown chairman on March 1. The money will be used to purchase 15 sound-proof practice modules and 26 pianos. The portable modules will be set up in the Bryant building.

Thirteen of the pianos are in a Baldwin Electropiano Laboratory, which operates very much like a language laboratory. From one to 13 students can play pianos in the same room, with all the sound transmitted into earphones. The teacher can either listen in or broadcast one individual's playing so that the students can learn from each other. This Electropiano Lab is also housed at 148 Power Street.

The music department also received a gift of two Steinway concert grand pianos from Thomas G. Corcoran '22, Washington (D.C.) attorney and the

Ron Nelson: No more looking back.



father of Christopher P. Corcoran, Brown junior.

"With these two gifts from the Steinert Foundation and from Mr. Corcoran, most of our immediate needs have at long last been met," Professor Nelson says. "In addition to our new quarters, we have practice rooms at 48 College Street and classrooms and offices at 54 College Street.

"What we need now is a larger building for a library, offices, classrooms, and research, along with a second building for instrumental and choral rehearsals, lectures, and recitals. With about \$250,000, we could refurbish two of the existing buildings on the old Bryant campus."

When space and equipment are concerned, Professor Nelson is a man who looks to the future. He has to. It hurts too much to look back.

Male chauvinism is subject of a flighty demonstration

It was more action than has taken place on the College Green all year. On Leap Year Day, otherwise known as Sadie Hawkins' Day, Women of Brown United sponsored a gala Liberation Spec-

tacular to the delight and bemusement of several hundred spectators. The object was for Brown women to write on helium-filled balloons the names of men they would like to free from sexual stereotypes. After a brief ritual, the balloons were cut free from their moorings to float up into the Providence sky, hopefully taking with them all the male chauvinism at Brown.

The good-natured event was explained in a statement handed out to the crowd:

"Leap Year and Sadie Hawkins' Day are the traditional times when our society pretends to allow women to step out of their role of passivity and assume an aggressive stance in personal relationships. A woman can be so independent as to ask a man to marry her, and the prize she gets for her independence is to be dependent on her husband thereafter! We say down with a society which reserves one year for women to assert themselves and does so with tongue-in-cheek. Down with sex roles, or rather up in the air might be more suitable."

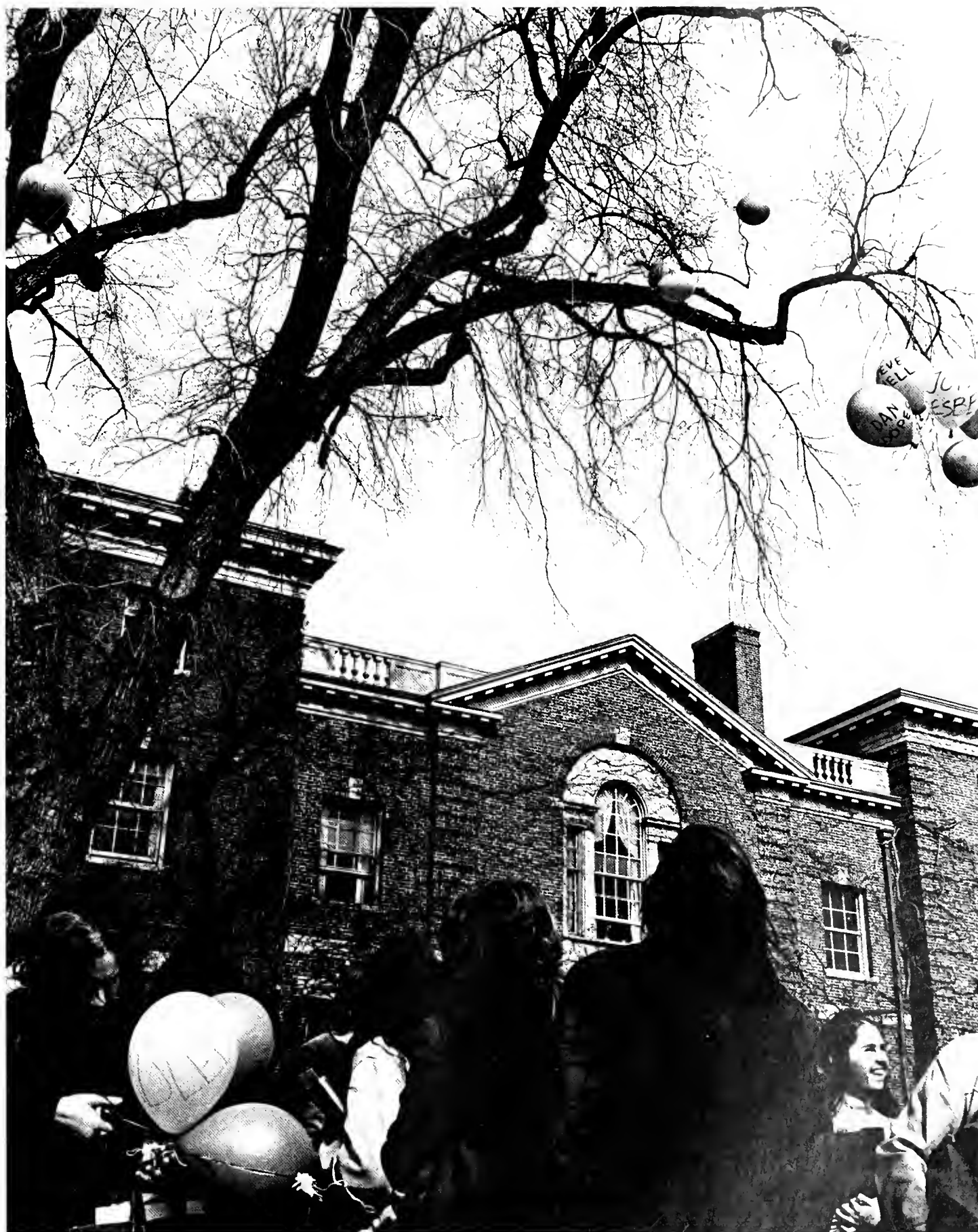
Dozens of women at a time crowded around the balloon stand, eager to symbolically liberate their favorite male chauvinists. Some women inscribed their



After writing on balloons the names of men they would like to free from sexual stereotypes, the women cut the balloons free to float up into the sky.



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boyfriends' names, while others concentrated on 'the men in the Brown karate class' or 'the entire anthropology department.'

The male contingent of top administrators was well-represented on the balloons, with honors going to Admission Director James Rogers, whose name appeared on four or five balloons. Rogers was recently quoted (inaccurately, he contends) in the *Brown Daily Herald* as having remarked that in a case where two women applicants had similar qualifications, natural preference would be for the more physically attractive one. Interviewed at the Liberation Spectacular, Rogers said he was all in favor of the event. "The more active the girls are on the Brown campus," he said, "the more appealing Brown will be to female applicants and I'm all in favor of that."

Other men reacted in an equally sanguine manner on finding their names among the several hundred balloons. "What could be a higher compliment," asked Brown Rabbi Rick Marker, "than to be considered highly enough by a woman for her to wish to free you of your male chauvinism?" An undergraduate in the crowd echoed Marker's sentiments by complaining to his girlfriend, after the event was over, "I'm hurt you didn't liberate me."

Brown Youth Guidance —the results are tangible

In recent years it's been a case of not being able to tell the campus organizations without a scorecard. Various and sundry groups would spring up, have their moment in the sun supporting this or that cause, and then fade from view.

Brown, too, has had its share of these fly-by-night groups. But one organization that just seems to roll on and on is Brown Youth Guidance (BAM, December 1968). For the past 18 years BYG, the largest student organization on College Hill with 500 members, has been providing a wide range of volunteer services throughout the Providence area.

Former president Henry M. Wriston once said that the curse of bureaucracy lies in the beauty of its design. Conversely, the beauty of BYG lies in the looseness of its design. Its structure is just strong enough to coordinate student involvement with 17 different social service and community agencies. Beyond that, the students run the whole

show, even to financing and supporting their Volkswagen busses, which are a welcome sight around town.

Among the BYG programs this year are tutorial projects in Providence at the Gilbert Stuart School, the Edward W. Flynn School, and the John Hope Settlement House; enrichment programs at the state Boys' Training School, the Adult Correctional Institutions, the Rhode Island Medical Center, and Federal Hill House.

Big Brothers of America is a member agency of BYG, and Big Brother/Big Sister programs are conducted in the Fox Point, Southside, and Public Street neighborhoods and at Bradley Hospital and Rhode Island School for the Deaf.

Not surprisingly, the tangible results of these programs vary. This year's program at the Gilbert Stuart School, however, has been especially effective and the results particularly heartwarming.

Once or twice a week, each of the 30 tutors from Brown participating in the project spend an hour-and-a-half working with from one to three students. They concentrate on the subjects in which the junior high school students need the most help.

The value of the program is assessed by Louis Yosinoff, director of guidance at Gilbert Stuart. "Brown students provide a great deal of motivation," he said. "It's inspirational to the kids that someone cares enough to spend so much time with them every week."

Mr. Yosinoff adds that the relationships which develop between the tutors and the kids are often just as meaningful as the learning assistance provided. Even chronic absentees tend to show up at school on the days when their friends from Brown are scheduled to visit.

Peter J. Davis, principal at the Gilbert Stuart School, also has high praise for the BYG tutorial project. He cites an instance in which the school phoned an absent student at home to tell him that his tutor was at the school. In 15 minutes, the student was also at school.

Like most organizations, BYG has its share of problems. Scarcity of funds is high among them. Also, lack of coordination in some neighborhoods tends to inhibit the quality and extent of volunteer assistance efforts.

In spite of the problems, BYG goes on—and its results are mostly tangible. As one member put it: "People have

their own reason for wanting to be involved in this sort of thing. Some figure they might not be able to change the whole world so they're working on improving just a little part of it."

A book no publisher wanted becomes a best-seller

The First Congressional District of Rhode Island, in which Brown is located, has more federally financed housing for senior citizens than any of the other 434 districts in the country. This interesting, little-known fact—along with its probable cause—can be gleaned from a new 1,030-page reference book which is fast becoming indispensable to political insiders. *The Almanac of American Politics* was produced by Grant Ujifusa, a Ph.D. candidate in American civilization at Brown, Michael Barone, and Douglas Matthews, all recent Harvard graduates.

The book has already sold 34,000 copies and received a glowing write-up in the *New York Times*, which described it as "a kind of political scorecard that combines detailed profiles of every political district. . . . They are spiced with much intimate detail, economic and sociological background, historical perspective, literary allusions, and sharp irony."

According to Ujifusa, who is married to Katherine Glover Ujifusa '69 and is the brother-in-law of Margaret Glover '74, the manuscript was turned down by a number of publishers on the grounds that it wouldn't sell. Finally a small Boston publishing house called Gambit accepted the almanac, which is priced at \$4.95 in paperback.

The idea for the book started during the campus activism of 1970, Ujifusa says. It was originally to be a handbook for students who were working for anti-war candidates in the 1970 campaign. "We thought," Ujifusa says, "that if bad guys controlled the Presidency, why not work on changing Congress. We discovered that not much was known about the districts and what there was either was scattered around in many different sources or was the undivulged property of specific campaigns."

"You learn in fifth grade civics that Congress is made up of districts and what that means is that, if you take all 435 districts and piece them together, you have the whole country. We thought it would be a good idea to let the people

in the South Bronx know what the people in East Providence are like."

The three authors went to Washington, D.C., to promote their book and now, Ujifusa says, "it's pretty well known there." The Muskie and Humphrey campaigns are known to be using it, and a press secretary to the Democratic National Committee told a *New York Times* reporter that "we've worn out three copies already."

The referee held the player's hand in the penalty box

Brown may have played the first game of intercollegiate hockey in 1898, but it's fairly safe to say that the school was never involved in an ice engagement to rival the game at Meehan Auditorium on March 11 between the Pandas and the Grizzlies.

For the uninitiated, the Pandas are the undergraduate female hockey players, a team that takes the game so seriously that it entered—and won—the first annual Women's Invitational Hockey

Match this spring in Montreal.

And the Grizzlies—well, they are a group of faculty and administration wives and University secretaries who challenged the Pandas, partly for the sake of competition, but mainly to raise money to help defray the cost of the Pandas' trip to Montreal and to provide financial support to the music department.

With two such admirable goals, how could the meeting between the undergraduate Pandas and the "more mature" Grizzlies fail? It didn't. Some 1,000 hockey buffs attended the game and contributed to the \$1,200 profit.

And what a festive sight Meehan was the night of the game. The Brown Band was there, along with the University Chorus. Clowns paraded up and down the aisles hawking food, beverages, and balloons. Between periods, members of the band and chorus cautiously made their way onto the ice and serenaded the fans. And then the fans were invited to come on the ice and enjoy family skating until the teams

were ready to have at it again.

Tradition says that the officials must get the razzberry when they are introduced. Tradition was honored, even though the referees were a particularly distinguished group, including Ken Mease, sports director at WPRI-TV; Mike Brennan, dean of the graduate school; and Peter Mott, headmaster at Moses Brown.

Mease had the dubious distinction of becoming the first official in hockey history to assign a player to two minutes in the penalty box and then get into the box himself to hold the player's hand.

The Grizzlies received a blow to their hopes the day before the game when Lilli Hornig, wife of the president, suffered a knee injury in practice. Coach Rudy Meteka (of the Development Office) and the players immediately voted to donate Mrs. Hornig's double runners to the University's newly-formed Athletic Hall of Fame.

The Grizzlies trailed, 5-4, until the final seconds when they scored on a

Confusion seemed to be the order of the day when the Grizzlies met the Pandas.



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penalty shot with all three officials screening the Pandas' goalie. The Pandas immediately protested the game to the Library Grievance Committee.

Co-Chairman Ellen Sadlier and Judy Schroeder hope to make this game an annual event. "After all," Mrs. Sadlier says, "I've never known a college community that didn't have a financial problem or two waiting to be solved."

No dog days ahead for the College Green

There have been a myriad of meaty issues for members of the Brown community to ponder this winter—the proposed Medical School, a possible return of NROTC, the difficult tenure crisis—but until last month no one suggested that the campus was going to the dogs. And then it happened.

John McConnell, assistant director of housing, started it all by notifying the students that the University intended to put some bite into its regulation on campus pets—mainly dogs. Too many canines, he said, had been roaming the campus, and matters had come to a head when he looked out his window and saw two students jump on the hood of a car to escape a pack of 15 dogs.

From now on, students must pay \$5 to register their dogs and cats with the University. And the new rules specify that dogs must be either on a leash or under control at all times.

Those breaking the rule will be faced with a \$10 fine, McConnell said. He estimated that there are between 60 and 75 dogs and cats housed on campus this spring, a sharp drop from the 150 or so in residence prior to the Christmas holidays.

Stressing that his bite would be worse than his bark if the rules were violated, the assistant housing director said that anything with four legs that isn't caged must be registered. Well, almost anything. He conceded that his edict would not include pet hamsters, mice, quail, anteaters, or boa constrictors, all of whom are currently exposed to the educational climate on College Hill.

At first blush it appeared that here, finally, was an issue on which most people could agree. Being against packs of dogs roaming the campus was almost like being in favor of motherhood.

But then William Murphy, Seventh

Ward city councilman from Providence, entered the picture, stoutly claiming that Brown was barking up the wrong tree (an elm, presumably) in asking its students to pay a \$5 registration fee. Having the students register their pets with the city at a fee of \$3 would be sufficient, he claimed.

"Who is Brown to supersede a city ordinance with an additional fee?" Councilman Murphy asked.

Robert E. Hill, the University's housing director, was quick to explain that Brown wasn't superseding the city ordinance. "We're just adding a \$5 fee of our own to help defray the costs of minor pet damage to the dorms," he said.

The students seemed to be taking things in stride. The closest thing to a complaint came from one senior who observed, with a grin, that "those guys in University Hall are hounding us again."

However, the last word went to Mr. Hill. "We fully expect," he said, "that the new edict will be a howling success."

Dr. Simeone: Looking for a better valve for transplants

If the research currently being carried out by a Brown professor of medical science is proven correct, a major breakthrough in heart transplants could be the result.

Dr. Fiorindo A. Simeone '29, who is also chief of surgery at Miriam Hospital and a man known the world over for his work on artificial organs, has spent a great deal of time during the past 20 years with machines that can take the place of the heart and lungs and which make open heart surgery possible.

In his research, Dr. Simeone is now experimenting with "fresh, unfixed valves" taken from freshly slaughtered animals and implanted within a few hours. He feels that such "unfixed" valves are longer lasting than "fixed" valves which are in more general use. The "fixed" valves have been preserved by chemicals and are stored for use when needed. The "unfixed" only become available upon death of the donor.

At least once a week at Miriam Hospital, Dr. Simeone and his staff implant artificial man-made valves into human patients to replace diseased cardiac valves. Although he considers this implantation of artificial valves a great

surgical advance, he says that man-made valves are not perfect and suffer from their tendency to promote blood clots.

"Biologic valves, which are natural and come from humans, are much less troublesome to the patient, but they pose serious problems of availability," Dr. Simeone says. "For this reason, my associates and I have been working with the feasibility of implanting biologic valves from species other than man, such as the pig and especially the cow."

The Brown professor prefers to study the valve-bearing vein segments from cows to heart valves removed from pigs because the cow valves are readily available, easier to prepare, and they can be obtained in a wide range of sizes.

"The best valves we get from cows to transplant are not heart valves," Dr. Simeone admits. "We prefer valves which are located in the main neck vein and its branches."

The surgeon says he thought physicians may be able to use such animal valves to replace defective human heart valves in the future. He explained that the clotting problem is less than it is with artificial devices and the problem of anemia—caused by blood damage—is not present. These animal valves are also easy to keep sterile.

Dr. Simeone is frank to admit that scientists still do not know with certainty that fresh, unaltered animal valves will function better than, or even as well as, artificial valves that have been in place for a long time. He said that this question must be answered by laboratory experiments before fresh animal valves will find general acceptance.

It is a distinct possibility, in the opinion of Dr. Simeone, that a mechanical whole heart designed to last a patient a lifetime might be developed within ten years, but he hesitates to make a similar prognosis for animal heart valves.

"We need much more research with animal valves," he admits. "In the experience of others, they have become less than perfect after having been in place two or three years. This may be because they were treated with substances that killed their living tissues before they were implanted. Such valves might function better on a long-term basis if they could be implanted in the fresh state."



Dr. Simeone supervises a heart-valve implant operation on an animal.

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The Rites and Reason company rehearses Bass' play, Oh, Lord, This World.

Black theater at Brown: 'Positive, collective images'

Students who have been active in black theater at Brown since its precarious beginnings four years ago divide their experiences into two eras: Before George and After George. Playwright George Bass is the first director of black theater at Brown, and students recount his coming as the event that transformed their struggle, confusion, and negativism into direction, affirmation, and creativity.

Sheryl Grooms '71, who, with classmate James Borders, organized the first black theater group, recalls the early days as though they took place at least a decade ago. "Things really were different then," she says of her freshman year. "There were only about ten black students in my class." The spring of Sheryl's first year at Brown, a black theater group from Tougaloo College performed on campus.

"I was really excited," Sheryl says. "I'd never seen anything like it before." At the cast party after the production, Sheryl met Professor James Barnhill (director of theater at Brown), who encouraged her to enroll in his acting class. She did, and, as part of her classwork, presented a rough production of a play by black playwright Ed Bullins. It was an unfinished first effort, Sheryl recalls, but almost all the black students on campus came to see it and were very interested. "Meanwhile," Sheryl says, "black theater was sprouting all over the country, but not yet at universities."

Sheryl and James Borders soon founded a student group to do black theater with "no money, no equipment, and no experience." James Barnhill provided support and the Production Workshop lent the group space in Faunce House. Still, there were problems.

Black students had to study very hard, Sheryl says, and their school work came first. Also, at those early stages they didn't understand the hard work and pain involved in getting together a production. There was no faculty member to provide creative impetus, so Sheryl and James Borders directed most of the early productions. "Jimmy and I didn't have a chance to act," Sheryl says, "so we couldn't really understand actors' problems, which didn't help."

Since James and Sheryl were the first black students to be really involved in theater at Brown, some of the white theater students had difficulty understanding their views and motivations. "At first," Sheryl recalls, "white students saw us as a threatening group. They didn't understand why we didn't try to do Genet. There was a funny feeling that we were rejecting them by having our own theater group to do black playwrights."

For their part, the black theater students saw contemporary white theater as decadent. "We couldn't play white roles," Sheryl says, "not that we weren't given

parts, but in most plays that were done on campus, there was no part that made any sense for a black person."

The black theater group began producing plays by the best known of the black playwrights—works that George Bass dismisses as "victim plays, protests and lamentations of the black-white, honkie-nigger genre." The students didn't necessarily accept these negative, sword-rattling statements as being entirely relevant to their own concerns, but no one had pointed out other possibilities.

One of the first things George Bass did as director of black theater was to encourage students to create their own, more affirmative statements. As one student put it, "Before, we had only books to tell us what black theater was; then George came and told us that we have ourselves. We should look to our own experiences."

When Bass visited Brown for an interview, he was almost certain in his mind that he didn't want the job. He was 30 years old and working in New York as associate director for a theater company called Urban Arts Corps, which brought plays to schools and parks. He had written a series of television plays on important figures in black history. He had been director of the Black Arts Theatre in New Haven. The screen adaptation of one of his plays had won a prize at the Venice Film Festival. He had worked for five years as literary assistant and secretary to black poet Langston Hughes. Bass' short career in theater was clearly headed somewhere, and his preconceived notion, before he visited Brown, was that educational theater was not where the action was.

While he was here, however, he went out to dinner with the half-a-dozen students who formed the core of the black theater group and they converted him. "I thought if they have so much energy and drive, all on their own, we could really do some worthwhile work," he recalls. Sheryl Grooms also has a vivid memory of that dinner. The students talked with Bass late into the night, easily coming to first-name terms with him. "We didn't think we could get him," Sheryl says, "because of his credentials, but he started out by asking us all kinds of questions that made us realize that he was especially sensitive to the kinds of things that were bothering us."

One question the black students in theater were confronting was the balance between polemics and art. As blacks who were involved in the larger struggle of their people, the students tended to dismiss art as useless entertainment. They were more interested in a frankly propagandistic and didactic form of theater. Sheryl Grooms recalls that when white students would accuse the black theater group of being more engaged in polemics than in theater, "we would say, 'so what, that's the point.'"

As Bass began working with the students, he gently



George Bass: Theater that will enable black people to develop "positive, collective images."

led them to the conclusion that a concern with aesthetics does not necessarily dilute the message. "He let us know," James Borders says, "that whatever an artist does is bound to reflect his sense of morality, his values, his politics. He taught us that if your beliefs are informed with craft and technique and love, then they can become art."

Students say of Bass, "He is my *teacher*," with an emphasis that is meant to convey much more than someone who presides over a classroom or a lecture hall. "Just knowing George is an educational experience," says Deborah Williams '74. "You can talk to him on a street corner for five minutes and he leaves you with something to think about. He causes people to change their entire mental habits." Bass encourages black students to re-examine many of the things they had labeled as negative in their experience. "George asks us to look at the dignity and the strengths we have," Sheryl Grooms says, "and not to accept the white stereotypes of what's good and what isn't. For example, someone might realize that if his mother works as a domestic, it's because of her oppression, but at the same time, he can still be very ashamed about it. George would say, 'Wait, think about all the strong things in her life.'"

"When he first came, he got involved with students in quiet ways. He'd say to a few of us, 'Let's go get something to eat,' and of course none of us ever had any money, but George did, so we'd find ourselves in a pancake house or a Chinese restaurant. We'd talk about our old grandmother down South and how she handled a certain problem. You'd remember some negative things about her, like how she'd hit you upside the head if you looked at her funny, but you'd also remember how she held you when you were cold and sang to you. What he is really saying to us is to hang on to our strengths, because there are so many."

Bass has set down this philosophy in a statement of purpose he wrote for the black theater company (now named Rites and Reason):

In order to celebrate the beauty of one's own being, a person must love himself. Black people do not love themselves. They do not rejoice in their being. They do not feel their importance; they are spiritually deformed. They have been conditioned to accept and believe the assessment of their human worth as defined by the tenets of white supremacy. They suffer an acute inferiority complex. They have rejected their own membership in the family of man. They harbor self-hate. Black people must reassess their own worth, for themselves, not in terms of black-white dogma but in terms of the truth, the goodness and the beauty of life and the human experience. The history of Black people is a story of strife and longing, anguish and despair—oppression. Black people have learned how to suffer; they must now learn how to live.

Bass' vision for the Rites and Reason company is to make it into a university/community cooperative. He hopes to provide a work environment for artists and students and then present their work to the community. Rites and Reason productions are presently staged at the drop in center in Fox Point, and later in the year the company will perform in local high schools and community centers. Next year, Bass intends to establish a playwright's workshop in the South Providence community for people who are interested in that form. The company has received a grant of \$1,000 from the Rhode Island Arts Council to aid its extension into the surrounding community.

The full plans for the company, which will take about three years to realize, include a University training program, a community theater, and a neighborhood gallery. The University training program will involve master artists spending a minimum of six weeks in residence at the University working with students and community persons in realizing a project which is collectively defined. Directors' workshops and playwrights' workshops will also be part of the University training program. The community theater will present "plays making relevant and significant statements that will help members of the community reassess their own human worth, and outline and define in their own minds positive images of themselves. The plays will be presented on weekends in community centers, churches, schools, and other community spaces. . . . There will be no admission charge for the plays, but rather a requested donation. Anyone who wishes to at-

tend may do so—contributing only what he can afford to give.

"The plays will not be protest pieces in the traditional sense of black theater, but will examine and celebrate the human venture as experienced by black people—attacking the inequities and ills of the established order of life as well as laughing at our own human frailties . . . exploring and examining the manners and morals of man. . . . Just as the blues and jazz, born of the turbulence and strain of living in a black-white world, speak to all men, so might the experience of black people be utilized in dramatic forms to again speak to and for all people."

The neighborhood gallery, planned as the final stage of the Rites and Reason company, will present to the community "the works of artists and scholars—exhibitions of plastic and graphic artists, poetry readings, lecture series, film showings, book parties, play readings, and other such events which will give evidence to the genius and beauty of black people."

Professor Barnhill is enthusiastic about Bass' plans for Rites and Reason. "The black students," he says, "are showing the rest of us what we should be doing in terms of extending Brown into the community. I see their work as a uniting, positive impulse. The most important thing we can do is create a climate where there is hope and desire to find expression for black consciousness."

George Bass has a standing offer from Barnhill to direct any plays he wants within the regular theater schedule, but Bass feels that "it's not time for that

Oh, Lord, This World is a "statement against war, an anti-violence play."



yet." The themes of great classical theater might be universal, but the question Bass asks himself as a black director is, "Why should we bother to do those plays now when we really don't know ourselves yet? We lost something of ourselves in coming to America and becoming a part of the fabric of the new world. Now we are involved in rediscovering it. I don't think we can do that by going to works that are not of our cultural heritage.

"I'm not saying that black people should never do anything but black plays; only that my specific task at this point in history is to use my craft to put on paper some of the many things that have not been written down yet. Perhaps next year I might feel the need to write a play about George Washington, who knows? Right now, my interest is in the black experience."

Bass sees the history of blacks in America as divided into three areas: "enslavement, with the need for physical liberation; oppression, with the need for economic, social, and legal liberation; and psychological problems, with the need for emotional liberation." The last phase is the one Bass concentrates on in his plays. The theater, he feels, is a form that "allows us to celebrate the heroic aspects of the black experience in America and it is very important that we do this for our survival. There is a richness which comes out of the experience of being black in this country that has not been enunciated outside of perhaps music and dance. The black heroes exist in folk forms, rhymes and songs, but not yet in dramatic form."

The impulse of much of Bass' work as a playwright comes from his involvement with ritual, especially the rituals of the black church. This summer, he is planning to write a play which is based on the religious revival form. As he explains it, "If you're going to communicate with large numbers of people, you have to use things that are shared and known collectively. And the experience that is so universally known to black people is the church. The religious rites have a kind of verve and vitality that is extremely theatrical."

Bass has definite ideas about the kind of theater that will enable black people to develop "positive, collective images" and these are expressed in the dozen plays he has written. ("They're not all full-length and they're not all good," he notes.) But as a teacher and a director of his own plays, he is willing to let other people modify his personal vision or change its conception. At a rehearsal of *Oh, Lord, This World*, a play he wrote for Rites and Reason, Bass suggests and asks more than he directs. If

an actor wants to change a line or read it another way, Bass says, "O.K., let's try it." When he does give direction, it tends to be in the Socratic form of asking the actor to see if he can think of another interpretation that might work better.

Bass' gravity does not have the effect of dampening anyone's enthusiasm, and rehearsal horse play is dealt with in a calm but effective manner. "I've never seen George lose his temper," says Deborah Williams, who has worked with him in several plays. "He just looks squarely at you and says, 'no more fooling around.' You know it's time to get into your part."

Bass describes *Oh, Lord, This World* as "a statement against war, an anti-violence play, but not in a very blatant sense. It's a light fable and done with humor. It's important," he adds, "that black people continue to learn how to laugh. We know pain, we know hurt, we know suffering; but one of the things that we haven't really learned is how to live and I mean live in the positive sense. I'm not sure that suffering is living or that being oppressed is living. It's surviving. But that celebration and affirmation of life which is in the music of black people is the thing that we hope to get across in our production."

The next play scheduled for Rites and Reason production is a work by Barry Beckham '66 about Marcus Garvey, who led a Back-to-Africa movement in the 1920's. Beckham, a teacher of writing at Brown, has already published one well-received novel, *My Main Mother*. Another, called *Runner Mack*, will be published in the fall by William Morrow.

Beckham had never written a play before, and possibly he never would have if he hadn't happened to mention to George Bass that Garvey's life had strong dramatic potential. "Great," Bass said, "why don't you write a play about him?" "I thought he was only half-serious," Beckham recalls, "but then he started asking me when I would be finished writing it. He just sort of inched me into it."

Bass has a way of doing that. His first commitment was to writing plays, and he only started directing because he had trouble getting his work produced. He believes in a playwright-centered theater, and since he has been at Brown he has "inched" half-a-dozen black students into writing plays. Probably little of it would have happened without him.

One event that took place not long after Bass arrived at Brown tells much about the difference his presence has made. At first, the black theater company didn't have a special name. When Bass had been on campus long enough to make his influence felt, it was decided to call the company Rites and Reason. A formal initiation ritual was held, during which Bass presented James Borders with a ceremonial gown. The gown had been a present to Bass from Langston Hughes, who had received it in turn from a Nigerian chief in Africa. A.B.



Bass talks to the company during a break in the rehearsal: He suggests and asks more than he directs.

From the Nixon visit to China— looking backward

By Eric Widmer

The author, assistant professor of Asian history at Brown, is the son-in-law of Edward M. Read '31 and the grandson-in-law of Louise Campbell Read '04.

Before President Nixon went to China we were promised by the television establishment that it would be an "historic" visit. They have their point, of course, although it is not TV (one hopes) that made this rendezvous historic. Neither is it merely the fact that such a thing never happened before, nor that this terrestrial journey for peace has taken the United States about twice as long to accomplish as it took to put a man on the moon.

Underneath the extravaganza there are issues which are historic in an entirely different sense: issues that have had a long tradition of getting in the way of normal relations between China and foreign powers. The Chinese dealt with the Dutch and Japanese over Taiwan long before the United States got involved there, while the French first challenged Chinese interests in Indo-China a hundred years ago. The question of "permanent representation" in Peking is not new: in 1858 it was the most important issue for Western governments, and the solution of "occasional visits" was precisely that written into the Sino-American communique of February 27, 1972.

Likewise, a century ago the United States was useful to China as the crucial piece with which to set in motion the mechanism of using one barbarian to control another: "Naturally we should get to the Americans in order to restrain the English and French, in accordance with the imperial edict to manipulate them properly by using both orthodoxy and expediency in the hope that timely action may be undelayed." Or to choose another official report to the Emperor in 1861 which could as easily have been written in Peking last month: "Probably by secretly blocking the Russian barbarians' overtures to China and preventing them from winning over American sympathies, the Americans could be made to realize that China is not the least suspicious of them, and they might even be induced to turn around completely and draw nearer to us—one cannot tell."

No one should be under the illusion that the Chinese had a special fondness for us—then or now. In 19th century documents one finds persistently repeated the phrase that "barbarians are by nature inscrutable." Perhaps Americans were not as offensive as Russians ("compared with the Russian barbarians they are trustworthy and their speech reasonable, but they are very suspicious and obstinate"); on the other hand, we were nothing to rave about:

"The location of the United States is in the Far West. Of all countries it is the most uncivilized and remote . . . Not only in the forms of edicts and laws are they entirely unversed, but if the meaning be rather deep, they would probably not even be able to comprehend. It would seem that we must be somewhat simple and use words that will easily express our meaning."

If we were fitted rather quaintly into the Chinese picture of the world, was the Western view of China any

better? China has always been a place where we find excuses easy to make. Since life is not the same there—since Chinese people look different and seem to behave strangely—should we bother to apply the same standards to them as we do to ourselves? The academic answer to this question was as provincial as any: China obviously does not fit in anywhere, therefore ignore it or at least devise an intellectual straitjacket that will keep it in place (hence the term “sinology”). But how to apprehend the apparent difference of China from the rest of the world had been a problem ever since Marco Polo became known as the braggadocio “Il Milione” for writing such a scarcely believable account of the splendors of Cathay in the 13th century.

Four centuries later the opposite was true, when letters of Jesuit supermen who had been admitted into the Celestial Empire began to create the impression that the answers to the problems of the world were, in fact, to be found in Peking, not Paris. Voltaire actually corresponded with Ch’ien-lung, emperor in the 18th century, having concluded he was an enlightened despot indeed worthy of emulation. But when he announced his discovery to Catherine the Great of Russia, who knew Ch’ien-lung only as an intractable eminence on her southern frontier she was outraged and managed to extract this apology: “There, there, madame, you are the foremost person of the universe, and I do not except the emperor of China, even though he is a poet.” (History therefore helps us to know how the Russians must have felt when President Nixon quoted from the poetry of Chairman Mao on his first evening in Peking.)

In any case, quite apart from Catherine’s jealousy, *chinoiserie* in Europe was not a durable response to the discovery of China. Montesquieu, for one, had never gone along with it: in his *l’Esprit des Loix* (which has recently been removed from Mao’s *Index*) he deduced that freedom existed only in small quantities over there; and in Berlin, Hegel squared the circle: history meant progress, and since China had none of the latter, neither had it any of the former. Plutarch had replaced Confucius as the patron saint of the Enlightenment. The “Divines” of the University of Halle were now vindicated in their insistence, almost a century earlier, that Christian Wolff quit the University within 24 hours, on pain of immediate death, for having given a lecture on China to his philosophy class.

Where did this leave the cycle of Cathay? In Paris in 1814, China was incubated in the study of “Orientalism” along with Arabic and Syriac. In St. Petersburg the monumental translations of the first great Russian sinologists remained in the cellar of the Academy of Sciences, unpublished and forgotten. Sinology became a discipline apart, in which we, from one moment to the next in our culture-bound West, have been reluctant to find any relevance. Karl Marx was scarcely consoling when he al-

lowed the possibility that peasant rebellion in South China in the mid-19th century, by depriving England of the China market, might ignite the spark of revolution in Lancashire. More frequently one finds in Marx the thought that it was precisely because China was so stagnant and unable to develop, “vegetating in the teeth of time,” that it would never do for the economics of imperialism what it was supposed to.

These doubts were inevitably accepted in the United States. China remained a curiosity, and any attempts to make it less so were quickly drowned. When William Megee, a Providence merchant who made his fortune in the early China trade and is buried in Canton, brought a Chinese youth back to this country in 1800 (the first Chinese to set foot in this country that I know of), the *Providence Gazette* noted that he was “dressed in the Chinese style, with hair reaching almost to his feet [and] his singular appearance excites some curiosity.” It was the first and last that was heard of him.

Benjamin Bowen Carter, Brown class of 1786, brought from Canton to Providence the country’s first Chinese dictionary (an unfinished ode he wrote to Nelson and Collingwood after the Battle of Trafalgar, left between the pages, testifies to its tedium, I suppose, as well as its date); but there is no evidence that it has ever been consulted, despite the fact that Carter’s nephew, John Carter Brown, deposited “this curious book” in the college library on June 24, 1844. Two decades later Thomas Jenckes of Rhode Island (Brown class of 1838) began his attempt to push through Congress a bill to establish civil service examinations in this country. Jenckes failed partly because his idea was too Chinese; and when the bill was finally passed in 1883, the Civil Service Commission still found it necessary to preface its report with the ironic statement that it had “no intention of commending either the religion or imperialism of China.”

While the West was embarked on this intellectual exclusion of China, from quite another quarter we were getting down to that task which has euphemistically been called the “opening” of China to ourselves. This is another point which demonstrates that it is as important to look backward from the Nixon visit as well as forward. Knowing practically nothing about China, the West has seen it as a place where one should have the right to wander at will. As early as 1588, Parke’s *Historie of the Great and Mightie Kindome of China* (of which the John Carter Brown Library has one of the few surviving copies) noted in its preface that “it is now about five and thirty years passed since the young sacred, and prudent Prince Edward the sixth of happie memorie, went about the discoverie of Cathaia and China, partly of desire that the good young kind had to enlarge the Christian faith, and

partlie to finde out some where in those regions ample vent of the cloth of England."

America's interest in Asia began much later, of course. In the 1780's, John Brown of Providence, among others, sent one of his ships, the *General Washington*, to Canton to explore the attractions of the China market. To a post-revolutionary nation, China presented itself as a source of trade that might relieve the frustrations of New England merchants who were still dependent on the English economy. If enough capital could be raised to outfit a ship, New England also had something to offer China—ginseng, or more specifically the root of the ginseng plant, which was prized in China for its powers of restoring sexual prowess. Every year whole armies would be sent up to Manchuria, into areas not unlike backwoods New England, to bring back enough of the roots to keep the imperial monopoly well supplied (although there is no evidence that ginseng, whatever its attributes, helped the Manchus stave off their dynastic decline, which began in the late 18th century). This Chinese preoccupation with ginseng was no secret in New England. On September 22, 1787, before the sailing of the *General Washington*, the *Providence Gazette* ran an ad for a "quantity of good ginseng, for which a good price will be given," and where it was not obtainable in the urban markets it would be acquired at the Indian markets inland.

On the way to Canton, an American ship would often augment its cargo with Madeira wines, cottons from Madras, or with sandlewood and birds' nests for Chinese soups from the South Seas, and somewhat later, with furs from Alaska. In exchange they took on tea, of course; but also a variety of other goods—lacquer ware, export China, or rhubarb, which the Chinese believed was indispensable to the operation of the Western digestive tract.

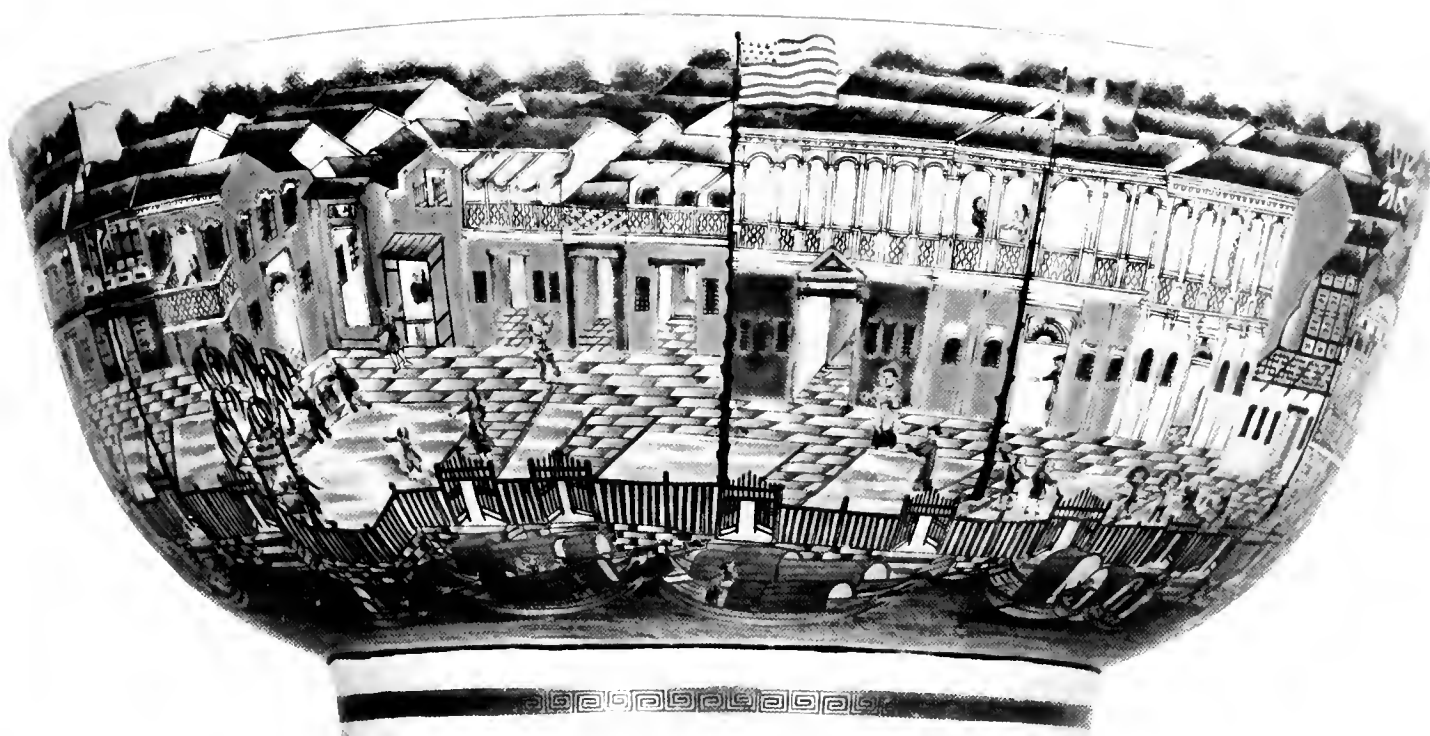
The China trade made John Brown moderately more wealthy than he already was, but nearly ruined Edward Carrington of Providence in 1826. One problem with the "Canton system" of restricted access to the fabled China market was that foreigners were prohibited from learning Chinese. Brown can be proud that Benjamin Bowen Carter was among the first—perhaps *the* first—American to break this law. He sailed for China in 1804, studied Chinese in Canton (a capital crime for his teacher), and afterwards sought the position of resident interpreter there, saying at one point that "I think really a million of dollars might be saved to our nation if we had an interpreter at Canton to translate Mr. Carrington's remonstrances against the unjust impositions of the Mandarins."

But there were compensations. From the very beginning, the United States had derived from its relations with China a sense of stature that was lacking in our modest dealings with European powers. In late 18th century Canton, Americans tried to avoid the endless bribes, or *cumshaw* exactions, because they could not afford to pay them. Neither could they afford to summer in Macao with the rest of European society, such as it was. But while American merchants and captains and consuls (of whom four of the first five were from Providence) were snubbed by the British, they were accepted by the impartial Chinese bureaucracy as everyone else was, a dignity of no little importance. China caused us to feel like a power long before we were entitled to any such recognition, a feeling that perhaps lay behind our later assumption that we had a "special relationship."

The Chinese themselves had something of this view: one official wrote in the mid-19th century that "although the United States established its country not more than a few decades ago, its territory is broad, its people diligent, and its products abundant. Hence of all the barbarians of the West, which along with England and France are regarded as great powers, only the United States is noteworthy, while Holland and Spain, although established previously, on the contrary do not come up to the recent status of the said country."

The difficulty with this flattering perception was that a nation accorded Great Power status would naturally want to convince the Chinese that they were right. The United States set out to do this in a number of ways, most notably through the ever-increasing number of missionaries who went to China in the 19th century. Elijah Coleman Bridgman of Belchertown, Mass., had been the first, followed by the equally towering figures of Peter Parker and S. Wells Williams; they were northerners, conservative, and approached their task with a certain diffidence. Not so of the first missionaries sent out by the American Baptist Board, J. Lewis Shuck and his wife Henrietta, who arrived in Canton in 1836. They were Virginians and introduced a new element into the Canton circle: less patience, higher ambitions, keener competition and quicker (and less stable) conversions. It was through such people as the Shucks that the "opening" of China became not only an English and not simply a commercial, but also a spiritual American preoccupation. It put us, even before the outbreak of the Opium War, in the company of the English and their more nefarious purpose, which, briefly put, was to dump as much opium on the Chinese as necessary to pay for the tea trade.

Yet in 1839 it was the English, not we, who fought the Opium War with China (although our traffic in opium had amounted to about 25 percent of our China trade). Of course, after the English victory we were quick to sign a treaty with the Chinese that omitted none of the concessions won by England, but our hands were clean,



This Chinese porcelain bowl showing an American "factory" in Canton in the early 19th century is in the John Brown House of the Rhode Island Historical Society. The bowl is on loan from Norman Herreshoff of Bristol, R.I.

or so it was felt. The Senate had barely appropriated the money to send an American ambassador to Macao to conduct the treaty negotiations, and a number of young men were encouraged by Daniel Webster to go at their own expense with Caleb Cushing to add to the dignity of the entourage: furthermore, in our treaty, unlike the English, we renounced any further dealings in the opium trade. Still, the spoils of the war—the opening up of five new ports on the China coast—belonged to us as much as anyone else, and yet this had been accomplished without the necessity of imitating the *real* imperialists: we were not the English navy, we did not dispense Bibles from one side of a ship while opium was being unloaded from the other. The exultation of Reverend Shuck can speak for itself: “I am now permitted”—he wrote to his board on September 14, 1842—“to convey to you the glorious intelligence that peace is declared between Great Britain and China and this land of *heathenized infidelity* has at last been thrown open.”

Two decades after the Opium War a second war was fought with China. Again, however, it was the British and French who competed in looting and burning the summer palace outside of Peking on one day, and then joined forces to sing a Te Deum together on the next. We had stood by in the Bay of Chihli, mindful of our good record but not so far away that the new set of treaties would not also give to us what everyone else got. Throughout two wars, therefore, it was possible for Americans to avoid a bad conscience. Our record seemed to argue the opposite: by mid-century American renegades like Henry A. Burgevine and T. F. Ward were dying noble deaths fighting for the Manchus against the Taiping revolutionaries, and an American Brahmin, Anson Burlingame, also died in the Manchu service in the course of representing China in its first diplomatic missions to the Western capitals. After 1860 China had established what appeared to be a modern foreign office, and with it, a national school for studying Western languages directed by an American missionary, W. A. P. Martin. Some littoral Chinese intellectuals—like Hsü Chi-yü, who worked with Elijah Bridgman in Canton—had begun to compile gazetteers of the “Ocean Countries,” noting among other things that the smallest state in America was called “Lo-te ai-lun,” and admiring our country (as Mao does today) for its representative (“li-po-li-hsien-t’e-t’i-fu”) government.

Whatever such a term might have meant to the Chinese, the conviction grew in this country that the United States was playing a special role in bringing about an early piece of nation-building in China. It was an image that inspired Americans to go out to China and spend *one* generation—this is how long it would take the missionaries, at any rate—to convert those hundreds of mil-

lions of Chinese into consumers of the Bible, oil lamps, and whatever else we had to offer them. Like every other American university, Brown and Pembroke joined in this crusade, sending at least 14 graduates to China between 1840 and the first decade of this century. Between 1876 and 1914, some 17,000,000 Christian tracts were distributed to the Chinese. By the end of the 19th century we had over 1,000 missionaries in China, many more than anywhere else, each one supported by a parish, or a group of parishes, at home. In Sunday School, American children would donate their pennies for the overseas mission; and when a China missionary returned on furlough, he brought China back with him—in sermons, lectures, and the newspaper. The missionary effort in China was, truly, a national effort. Like the missionaries, Americans who never left the country became interested in the “Conquest of China” for Christ. Put in such a way, it is perhaps easier to understand why the feeling of having “lost” China was so great after the Second World War.

American educators were hardly different from the missionaries. In the 1920’s Brown established its own “Brown-in-China” program, whereby we would take over the sociology department of Shanghai College—“a Chinese college under the inspiration of American idealism.” The first aim of Brown-in-China was “to strengthen China’s democracy” (as well as “to further Brown publicity—fine material other than athletic news”); and the brochure for 1922 simply adds a modest sociological touch to what the missionaries themselves were attempting: “a city of this kind [Shanghai] with Christian forces properly mobilized for the conquest of such a strategic center would in time be the very stronghold of Christianity to direct the progress made in Chinese society by establishing new controls for conduct through compelling ideals of righteousness and service.”

Today, of course, the Chinese see our missionary movement in which we invested so much of our idealism as just another act of imperialism against their country—“cultural imperialism,” they say. It is unfortunate that so few people have stopped and made the attempt to understand what is meant by such a seemingly invidious cliché. The point to be made is that it was quite obviously impossible for the missionary movement—no less than gunboat diplomacy—to function without causing a disruption of Chinese society. However idealistic we were, we managed at the same time to earn the hatred of many people who felt that the arrival of a missionary in their town was an intrusion upon the traditional order, which—even if they were near the bottom of it—still gave them their only acceptable source of identity and livelihood. It therefore happened, with painful frequency, that a local mission would attract those very elements that were already on the fringes of Chinese society, and in the process, become involved, in behalf of these hapless people, in law suits and other tests of power that would inevi-



This painting by a Chinese artist shows merchant ships tied up in the harbor at Whampoa outside of Canton. The time is the 19th century. The painting now hangs in the John Brown House of the Rhode Island Historical Society.

tably pit the missionary against the established local authorities. And the fact that Western gunboats were never far away and could be, and often were, called in to bail a missionary out of a ticklish situation supplied the Chinese with all the evidence they needed to connect the missionary movement with all the other misfortunes of late 19th century China. Idealism can miscarry, obviously; one question that should have been asked many years ago, and regrettably needs still to be asked, is whether our ideals can ever withstand the aggressiveness on which they relied for their introduction into China, or on which they are relying in other parts of the world today.

It was not that our special relationship completely lacked substance, it was that our interests as a whole were too conflicting. The United States wanted to succeed not only as a friend of China, but as a Great Power as well. Such a contradictory desire explains the significance of John Hay of Brown, whose Open Door policy announced to all the world that we sponsored the territorial integrity of China. The inscription behind his bust in the Hay Library informs us that he "maintained the open door and the golden rule"—what better testament to our good intentions? But the nether side of the open door policy is less clearly remembered: we feared that a fully sliced China, with no piece left over, would deprive the United States of its Great Power interests.

In practice, the principle of territorial integrity turned out to be something of a sham—the "rhetoric of empire" as it were. A number of books in John Hay's own library reminded him that the open door could only be maintained if we were ready to enforce it. (Charles E. Hughes '81 faced the same problem in the 1920's.) But 30 years afterward, when China was attacked by Japan, the United States found it easier to accept the explanation of Herbert Hoover, a veteran of the Boxer campaign of 1900, that all Asiatics were pretty much alike anyway. From territorial integrity, we retreated to the Stimson Doctrine of 1932, which simply refused recognition of the phony state of Manchukuo the Japanese had created in Manchuria. As China was being engulfed in social revolution, external war, depression, and corruption, the hypocrisy of our position became insufferable to many Chinese, and now even to a number of American missionaries, who saw their work of a century threatened by the politics with which they were inseparably associated.

For a while in the early 1930's the missionary establishment in China attempted to stand between the Nationalist party (the Kuomintang) and the mounting forces of revolution. But by 1935, our misgivings were washed away by the rise of Chiang Kai-shek, who now began to manage Americans in a manner worthy of the best Chinese traditions of barbarian control. And American missionaries became, almost helplessly, instruments of his

politics, not only because they knew China well, but more especially because behind each one lay a piece of rural America which Chiang Kai-shek could, by dropping in as he often did at a Christian church in China, involve in the problems besetting his government. But he also gave Americans so much more than just himself and his own somewhat diluted Christianity: by himself perhaps he was no better than another warlord, General Feng Yü-hsiang, who used to baptize his troops with a fire-hose; but Chiang's wife was a firm and active Christian and a graduate of Wellesley. Then also through national campaigns like the New Life Movement, it was so easy to believe that here, at last, we had found our man. A Congregational missionary, George W. Shepherd, became Chiang's privy councillor and himself directed the New Life Movement in 1935, writing in the *China Christian Yearbook* of that year that "the New Life Movement is the first shot in a Chinese social movement that will go down in history. With its coming Radicalism and Communism are dead." George A. Fitch of the YMCA in China wrote of Chiang: "Without doubt he is one of the truly great men of the world today, and a great Christian."

The truth, surely, is that the New Life Movement was barely taken seriously within China: it was never relevant to the most pressing social issues confronting the Kuomintang, and never drew the support of either the peasants or the literati, without which it never stood a chance to achieve anything. The New Life Movement was, instead, a way of interesting idealistic Americans in Chiang Kai-shek; at the least, it is clear that Chiang was aware even then that his position as a ruler inside China depended almost entirely on outside support, a situation that has obviously not changed today. Yet the American legacy from these Nanking years before the final Japanese invasion of 1937 is a sense of grandiose involvement in what appeared to be the promise of China's future. From what had already transpired—from the missionary alliance with the Kuomintang—emerged, early in 1942, the wartime alliance of the United States and China, and along with it, our first half-billion dollar loan to the new capital in Chungking.

World War II was a time when the American "special relationship" with China was consummated. Chiang Kai-shek sat with us at Cairo—he was to be, as we said even then, one of the four post-war policemen of the world. He was the crowning achievement of a century. Those who doubted his democracy and leadership, if not his Methodism—people like General Stilwell—were helpless to contend against the expanding chorus of adherents.

Four years after the war ended all this was shattered. In late 1949 and the early part of 1950, shortly after the Communist victory, and after the State Department had published its famous White Paper on China, it looked as if the United States were waiting only for the dust to set-

tle, that possibly our loss might be retrieved; that there were, in fact, missionaries, soldiers, and State Department officials who had worked with the Communists during the war, that our idealism might have room for them too. China was still there, it had not taken itself off the map. To be sure, in a liberated city like Tientsin we were annoyed that the Chinese Communists weren't calling our diplomatic personnel by their official titles, and yet for our part, we had refused to attend any of their official functions. That we mistrusted them and they mistrusted us is perhaps less significant than the fact that there was in this country no effort to understand the Communist victory.

If for a moment our suspicions had been muted, I suppose in retrospect there was never much of a chance to escape the glacier that was overtaking our relations with China. Too many of our precarious ideals appeared to be at stake. The Korean War provided the occasion to reassert them, and Dean Rusk struck the appropriate note in his speech to the National Press Club in 1950, referring to China as a "Slavic Manchukuo"—that is, a puppet of Russia as Manchukuo had been a puppet of Japan, and in terms of the Stimson Doctrine, equally undeserving of recognition. Instead of being a special friend we were now a special enemy: the special relationship had been preserved.

The ice age which followed, and with which we are all familiar, at least had an ironic consequence in the tremendous growth in the study of China in American universities. Notwithstanding the ravages of McCarthyism on the one hand, or on the other, the obsolescent doubts about whether the methodologies of history and political science can be applied to China ("sinologists" are still either too relevant or too irrelevant), the study of China is now an important part of the life of any serious academic institution. At Brown 12 faculty members in a variety of disciplines teach courses relating to China, and we are backed up by a Chinese library of over 60 thousand volumes, one of the best in the country. It would not be stretching the point to say that Brown played a part in helping to bring about the Nixon visit, if only in its own manifest commitment that China is, after all, a part of this world.

China is a big part, but perhaps it need not be either a special friend or enemy. What comes out of Mr. Nixon's visit will depend in many ways on how well we know the record of those who have tried to translate China to America, or America to China, long before our time. In early 19th century China, the Barbarian Affairs Bureau was located in the Office of State Historiography—not a bad arrangement for keeping problems in perspective, where they belong.

Perhaps, in the future,
China will be neither
a special friend
nor a special enemy



Uosis Juodvalkis

Become a small-town doctor at 65? Fred Barnes just might

Dr. Frederick W. Barnes, Jr., was led into the field of medicine by his interest in people and his desire to help them. Now, two years away from retirement, Brown's professor of bio-medical sciences is still looking for ways to help his fellow man after he leaves College Hill.

For those who have known the good doctor over the years, it comes as no surprise that he views retirement with something less than genuine enthusiasm. This, for example, is the man who at age 62 originated a psychiatric education project at Brown (*BAM*, May 1971) that was the first of its kind anywhere, one that although controversial in its inception is now drawing a favorable reaction in professional circles around the world.

By no stretch of the imagination is Dr. Barnes about to join the rocking chair set. His head is still seething with new ideas for medical teaching and health care delivery, his enthusiasm is boundless, and his health is good. In short, he has no intention of closing his bag and walking off into the sunset just because someone years ago decided that 65 was a good age at which modern man should retire. There are still contributions to be made in the medical profession, and Dr. Barnes plans to be among those making them—in one form or another—for some years to come.

Planning ahead with the thoroughness of a true scientist, Dr. Barnes has given serious thought to three "retirement" possibilities. For one thing, he wouldn't be at all adverse to hanging out the shingle and becoming a general practitioner. He feels that there is always room for a dedicated G.P., especially in this period when medical schools are sometimes inclined to turn out more chiefs than Indians.

Speaking in a low voice and without any trace of criticism, Dr. Barnes admits that students today see the life of the general practitioner as irregular and overwhelming. And the hours aren't good, what with those calls at 3 a.m. The modern student, he says, wants time for recreation and social activities.

"The students of today have a point," Dr. Barnes adds. "The G.P. can become overwhelmed with work without hardly even trying. Another thing that

is a legitimate concern of the young people going into medicine is that the general practitioner is somewhat isolated from the main stream and tends to fall behind on the latest medical developments. It's easy for the G.P. to find himself devoting more time to patients than to continuing education.

"But, I'm convinced that today's medical students are just as committed to the profession as I was when I started out many years ago. And they enter medical school for the same basic reasons: idealism, the desire to help others, and for the social responsibility that medicine carries with it."

Well, then, if medical students—1972 vintage—have this idealism, why are such a relatively small number of them going into general practice? Where along the way do they change their minds? Dr. Barnes is convinced that the thinking of the students is changed while they are in medical school. But, again, he speaks to this point without rancor.

"Medical schools inculcate their students to practice medicine at its highest level," Dr. Barnes states. "But the schools aren't really to blame. They naturally want their graduates to perform at the most sophisticated level. This, I'm afraid, usually means specialization and the need to work near large medical centers where the best facilities are located. And this is not the road to a life as a family doctor."

For these reasons, Dr. Barnes feels that there is a contribution to be made at the general practitioner level in some small community, even for a man of 65 who is starting a second career. Many such towns across the country are crying out today for the services of the kindly family doctor. But, just in case this possibility fails to materialize, Dr. Barnes has a couple of alternatives in his little black bag.

One possibility would be to help develop a world university which could be a major resource of the United Nations. Dr. Barnes is frank to admit that if he became involved in such a project he would probably concentrate closely on the medical aspects. But he believes that this sort of university is needed today to provide a vehicle for studying the problems of war and peace.

The creation of a world university is a major undertaking, one that con-

A familiar sight on the Brown campus—Fred Barnes on his bicycle (picture, left).

ceivably could take a lifetime in itself. Dr. Barnes is fully aware of the magnitude of the task, but he is also seriously concerned about the need for such a school.

"There are others in this country who have been thinking in terms of an international college," Dr. Barnes says. "I hope to sit down with some of them this spring. Money is the big problem, which should surprise no one. We have to consider what would happen if we went to the government for funds. Would this lead to government control? Perhaps the foundations are in a better position to provide a happy solution to our financial problems.

"There are areas of concern beyond money. We'd have to feel that we had support from leaders in the educational field if we hope to get this project off the ground. We'd need the advice and support of the economists. Then, there is always the big problem of language in an international college.

"But this world of ours has so many persistent problems hanging around its neck that maybe the time has come to try and attack them in a different way. That's what this world university of my dreams would be—a place where we all could try a fresh approach to the solution of age-old problems."

The biggest problem we have, according to Dr. Barnes, is finding the proper path to world peace. It's his hope that such a university would be dedicated to peace and the overcoming of war. As he sees it, all the studies would have some relevance to the problems of peace.

Dr. Barnes is quick to point out that many people consider his hope for world peace to be an impossible dream. He disagrees.

"Man has been given the reins of social evolution," he says. "Peace is no longer a biological matter. Today, peace is a thing of mind and spirit. The challenge is there, man has evolved to the point where he is up to that challenge, and we must not succumb to the feeling that peace is impossible."

There is a third retirement possibility for the noted internist. This would be an affiliation with the new University of Europe. This university concept, recently adopted by the Common Market

countries, will offer postgraduate studies in European integration. Situated near Florence in an area donated by the Italian government, the university will be European rather than nationalistic in philosophy.

Opening this fall with 200 students, the University of Europe will offer two-year post-graduate study courses in economics, law, social science, and European civilization. The studies will lead to a European doctoral degree which will be recognized by all Common Market countries.

In some European circles, the name of Dr. Barnes is already a familiar one, the result of his innovative work at Brown in providing psychiatric education for medical students. When he proposed the course, the Brown professor was fully aware that the subject was extremely controversial within the medical profession.

"At one time, there was a definite line between medicine and psychiatry," Dr. Barnes says. "And there are those who would like to keep things that way. This, I think, is impossible in the hurry-up age in which we live. Too often today the obvious physical problems of a patient are rooted in his less obvious emotional problems.

"The psychiatrist can't come close to handling all the deep-seated emotional problems that are bothering people as the 20th century draws to a close. More and more psychiatrists are coming to recognize this point.

"At the same time, the medical man has to realize that he is not a health doctor alone. No longer can he turn his back on all the deep-seated emotional problems in human life that can often lead to suicide, divorce, and other complications. This is why I felt it was important to introduce the work in psychiatric education for the medical students at Brown."

As a result of a paper published on this work, which circulated around the world, Dr. Barnes has received more than 200 letters asking for additional information. In five cases, the writers expressed the hope that they could shortly initiate similar programs at their centers of learning.

In the program devised by Dr. Barnes, professional actors are used to

give students real insights into behavioral problems. These live dramatic performances are then combined with clinical psychiatric discussions.

In effect, the Brown project puts Hamlet, along with other familiar dramatic characters, on the psychiatrist's couch. The actors perform scenes from well-known plays picked because they illustrate interaction between people suffering from depression, despair, fear, and other human emotional problems.

Following the dramatic scene, the two-dozen or so Brown medical students in the program—most of whom have no plans to pursue a career in psychiatry—analyze the psychiatric factors that cause the characters to act as they do.

Theoretically, if the students can understand Willy Loman's depression in *Death of a Salesman* or Blanche's narcissism in *A Streetcar Named Desire*, they should be better able, as doctors, to identify the same symptoms in patients.

Actors and actresses who take part in the project are professionals currently or recently with Providence's Trinity Square Repertory Theater. The psychiatric education sessions are unpredictable and sometimes explosive. As a result, they are generally closed to outsiders.

"The use of live characterizations gives students a sense of empathic participation," says Dr. Barnes. "By taking advantage of the playwright's insight and the actor's interpretation, students see in the flesh some of the daily life excursions of the real human drama."

Sometimes a program such as this can win international acclaim and fail in its own home town. Fortunately, this is not the case with the Barnes project. The students are among the most important backers of the program, which is being financed by a three-year grant from the Babcock Foundation of North Carolina.

"I think the students have taken to the program because it brings them so vividly close to human problems," Dr. Barnes says. "Young people today care a great deal, and these problems we throw at them are immediate, even alive, especially in contrast to the normal problems related from patient to doctor."

An interest in people—the ability to care—isn't the sole property of the current generation. Dr. Barnes had the same motivations when he was a young man, and medicine seemed the most clear-cut way to help.

He received his A.B. degree from Yale in 1930 and his M.D. degree from Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine in 1934. The Ph.D. from Columbia came in 1943.

He has held teaching, research, and administrative posts at Harvard, Columbia, the University of Cincinnati, and Johns Hopkins Medical Schools. He has also held staff appointments at the Johns Hopkins Hospital, the Hospital for the

Women of Maryland, and the Maryland State Health Department.

The native of Cleveland has been professor of medical science at Brown since 1962. He's been a familiar figure on campus because of his bicycle. Whenever the weather is fair—and sometimes when it isn't—Dr. Barnes can be seen pedaling his bike up George Street or down Brown Street. He frequently stops to rest and to chat with friends, or with students who happen to be passing by.

Dr. Barnes is married to the former Catherine Gardner Bowden of Marblehead, Mass., who works part-time in Providence as a social service consultant. His daughter, Susie, is a senior at Brown

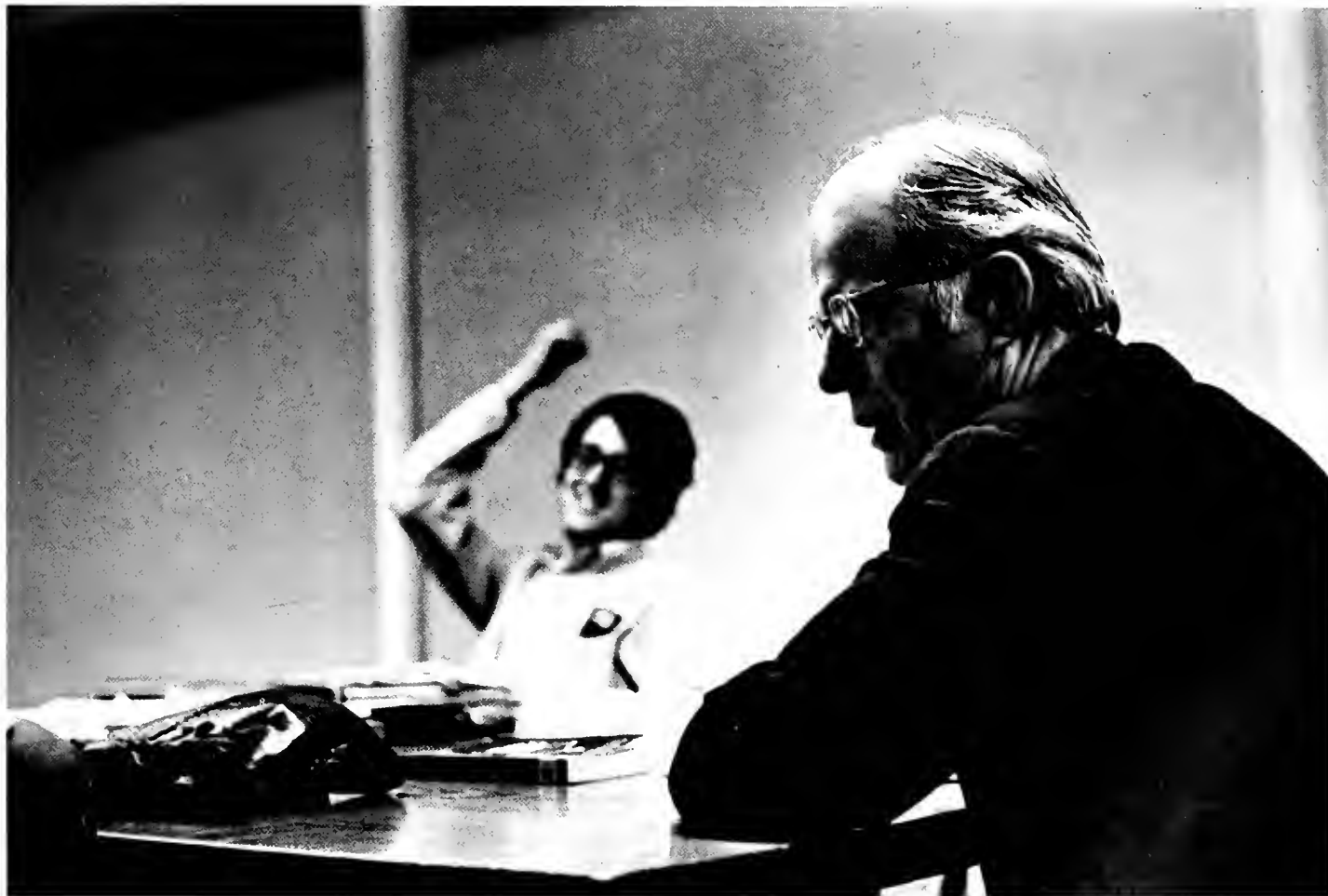
with tentative plans to enter a field similar to medical sociology. His son, Andy, a graduate of the Harvard Business School, has recently been involved in a recreational housing project at Lake Tahoe and is interested in social problems related to the housing industry.

As he looks back on the decision he made more than 40 years ago—to enter medicine and help people—Dr. Barnes is convinced of two things: first, it was all worth it; second, nothing comes easy in life, especially when you are dealing constantly with people.

"After all," he says, "there's a little of Hamlet and Willy Loman in all of us."

J.B.

Dr. Barnes in the classroom—and a student reaction.



Uosis Juodvalkis

A television crew from Sports Illustrated's "Wonderful World of Sports" followed Donohue (second from left) during much of his visit to the campus.

Photographs by UOSIS JUODVALKIS



Donohue's visit: Erasing some old stereotypes



When auto racer Mark Donohue '59 returned to College Hill last month, a reporter from *Sports Illustrated* asked him how he felt about the changes on the campus and in the student body. The nation's top auto racing driver for 1971 was frank.

"A few years ago I came in contact with college students and was turned off by them," he said. "Now, I feel somewhat different, and this visit to Brown has helped. I was overwhelmed by the quality of their questions and the nature of their concerns. And maybe some of the kids came to realize that all alumni over 30 aren't quite ready for the junk heap."

The reaction expressed by Donohue was exactly what had been hoped for by Robert A. Reichley, associate vice-president for University relations. Reichley believes that it is imperative for alumni and students to get to know one another better. To further this objective, the alumni/ae offices of the University have established a new student-alumni relations program that will bring prominent graduates from various walks of life to the campus for informal meetings with students.

"We believe that both alumni and students have very stereotyped views of one another," Reichley says. "By exposing the students to a diversified group of alumni and alumnae, they will see that Brown has graduated broad-gaged people who speak basically the same language and are interested in many of the same things. Conversely, by putting our graduates in more frequent contact with students, the alumni will develop a better understanding of what's on the minds of today's undergraduates."

Reichley pointed out that the University will sponsor several of these programs this spring (James V. Bennett '18, former director of the Federal Bu-

reau of Prisons, was on campus March 6), with the hope of a more expanded program for 1972-73. If proposals for outside funding are accepted, the guest alumnus will stay on campus three or four days for a more extensive visit with the students under more leisurely circumstances.

Donohue's visit was anything but leisurely. A "whirlwind tour" might be more descriptive, and appropriate, too, for the man who was rookie-of-the-year at the Indianapolis 500 in 1969 and who was voted into the Auto Racing Hall of Fame in 1971.

Donohue arrived at Green Airport at 8:21 a.m., after having arisen at 4 a.m. in Detroit to catch the plane, and he was still on the go at 11 that night. Donohue's day included a filmed TV interview for *Sports Illustrated's* "Wonderful World of Sports," a press conference, a meeting with a small group of students making a car for the Urban Vehicle Development Competition, an engineering colloquium on automotive safety design, and a lecture before 700 students at Alumnae Hall.

Showing a boyish enthusiasm for the subject at hand, Donohue was well received at each of his campus stops. The engineering graduate spoke in a low-key fashion, never raised his voice, and seemed completely comfortable in each situation—as did those meeting and listening to him.

Donohue also has the reputation of being an intense, no-nonsense person for whom winning on the track is absolutely essential. One of the secrets of his success is his ability to concentrate on what he is doing, and he showed this ability during his day at Brown as he moved from one group to another. He also showed the ability to think quickly on his feet.

And Mark Donohue was on his feet constantly on Feb. 10. The collo-



quium with the engineering students was scheduled for 15 minutes. It ran well over an hour. The range of questions was broad—running all the way from “What’s it like to crack up a \$250,000 racing car?” to more serious questions on auto safety design, pollution, the relation between technical advances in racing cars and the family automobile, and death on the highways.

Donohue had some strong thoughts on this last point and showed deep concern over the lack of adequate driver training in this country. When he talked on this subject, he sat up straighter in the chair and the words came out more rapidly.

“If someone wants to become a millionaire quickly, he should get into the driver-training field,” he said. “I’m not talking about training people to be race drivers. I certainly don’t want any more of them! I’m talking about training safe drivers for our crowded highways.

“Most drivers use only about 25 percent of the accident avoidance capability in a car. So why should Detroit make a better car? I think that the government should admit that many drivers are incapable and should impose

more stringent driver-training programs that will at least raise the accident avoidance capability to 50 percent.

“Instead, the nation is spending millions trying to create a car that will crash more successfully. And if the government ever does come up with this ideal car, it will look like a Sherman Tank and cost like a Sherman Tank. The government thrust should be on drivers, not cars.”

In his lecture at Alumnae Hall, Donohue was less the engineer and more the actor. He gave a humorous account of his days at Brown, traced the steps that led him to auto racing as a career, and spun yarns (some in dialect) about the men in his profession. Donohue was relaxed, quick with the quips, and was obviously having a good time on his first visit to the campus since graduation.

If Donohue enjoyed being back at Brown, the feeling was mutual. Howard L. McKinzie, professor of engineering, was amazed at the way the students clustered around the Media, Pa., native when he spoke. It was clearly obvious that they were not there to sit at the feet of the great. They were asking in-

formative questions of a man whom they respected.

“Much of the information Donohue gave the students working on the car for the Urban Vehicle Development Competition is not written down anywhere,” Professor McKinzie said. “He saved us at least two months in the construction of this car—and he offered to send the students a new seat specifically designed for safety.

“If anyone, students or faculty members, came to that session at the Thayer Street garage thinking Mark Donohue was not an engineer but only a guy who gets behind a wheel and presses down on the accelerator, he certainly had his eyes opened. I just wish more people could have seen him while he was at Brown.”

Countless millions did have an opportunity to see Donohue on Feb. 19-20 when a six-minute segment covering his visit to Brown was featured on *Sports Illustrated’s* nationally-syndicated TV show. That particular show also featured film clips on Ken Dryden, Cornell’s All-American goalie who is now starring for the Montreal Canadiens of the NHL.

All in all, it was a good weekend on television for the Ivy League. J.B.



One item on Donohue's busy agenda was a visit (above) with the engineering students constructing a pollution-free automobile. Engineering Professor Howard McKinzie (dark shirt with tie, on Donohue's left) said he was amazed at the way students sought to talk with Donohue whenever possible during the day (above, left).

The sports scene

The spring of '71 will be a tough act to follow

The coaches of Brown's spring sports teams have a tough act to follow. Last year all six varsity teams finished in the black—for the first time since 1950—and had an accumulative record of 53-29-2 for a .651 percentage.

Lacrosse led the way in 1971 with an 11-3 record. Coach Cliff Stevenson's men won their fifth New England championship, finished second in the Ivy League, came in second nationally, and landed a bid to the first annual NCAA tourney.

Defense this year is expected to be the strong point of the team. Co-Capt. Bill Kavan, a second team All-American selection, and Co-Capt. Joe DeDonato will be joined by junior John Maglandery and a pair of tough sophomores, Tim Robinson and Brian Ball. Senior Doug Spiro in the cage is the key to whether the team is good or very good, according to Coach Stevenson.

The schedule is difficult, with the Bruins playing 12 regular-season games, including matches with national champion Cornell and such perennial lacrosse powers as Johns Hopkins and Maryland. Brown will compete in the first annual HERO's Invitational Lacrosse Tournament against such teams as Army, Virginia, and the Long Island Athletic Club.

The baseball team, 14-14-2 a year ago, was slated to open a 34-game schedule on March 31 at Murray, Ky., against North Dakota. While on that southern swing, the Bruins will meet Murray State, Purdue, Memphis State, and Louisville.

First-year coach George "Woody" Woodworth, a Dartmouth alumnus, feels that he has the makings of a good team

this spring, with nine lettermen back along with a host of excellent sophomore prospects up from a 12-2 freshman team.

The veterans are led by Capt. Bob Wieck, a second baseman who two years ago set a modern Brown record with five home runs, and junior right hander Bob Lucas. The latter finished strong last spring with a 2-0 victory over Penn and a 2-0 one-hitter against URI. Following that up with an outstanding season in the Cape Cod League, Lucas already has attracted the attention of several major league scouts.

The best crop of sophomores to come along in quite a spell will make the veterans hustle for their positions. Among the best bets to break into the starting lineup are catcher Steve Richter, an All-Stater from Morristown High in

New Jersey; Vin Yakavonis, a two-time Hearst all-star from Massachusetts at shortstop; and first baseman Ted Schoff.

Some of the sophomore hurlers who will back up Lucas are Don Huot, who pitched Manchester (N.H.) to the American Legion finals at Oregon two years ago; Dave Ellsworth, a hard-thrower from Auburn, Mass.; and Don Cawley, an all-league from Queens, N.Y.

The spring of 1971 saw the golf team earn a 9-3 record, win the New England championship, and become the first Brown team to qualify for the NCAA golf finals, which were held last year in Tucson.

Only Capt. Andy Robertson, an All-Ivy selection, is lost from that team. Back for another try on the links are Capt. Bill Roland, Tom Cookman, Tyler Chase, and Dick Stevens. With these

New baseball coach Woody Woodworth and his captain, Bob Wieck.



men as a nucleus, Coach Jack Ferreira is looking forward to another winner.

Coach Vic Michalson doesn't expect any fall-off in the caliber of Brown crew this spring. His varsity was 8-3 a year ago and finished a strong fourth in the IRA's at Syracuse. His JV boat was 4-0 and won the Sprints at Worcester, while the Cubs were 3-3.

Half of the varsity boat—Bill Haggerty, Phil Walker, Steve Stage, and Ron Boenker—was lost through graduation. This was a strong group. Rowing at Cambridge in May as "fours," they were able to defeat the Crimson.

But Michalson has four men from the varsity eight back with him on the Seekonk—senior George Taylor and juniors Mark Bergschneider, Tod Craun, and Dick Mounce, who were regulars on the undefeated freshman boat two years ago.

Michalson expects to have two strong boats available, with his main problem as coach finding the right combination from his top 16 men. In the first six weeks of the second semester, the crews had put in better than 200 miles on the choppy Seekonk. If nothing else, the crews will be ready.

Tennis came a long way back last season, with the varsity sporting its first winning season (8-6) since 1960. A highlight of the campaign was Brown's first tennis victory over Yale.

Despite the loss of Co-Captains Pete Gutterman and Don Smith, the team should remain competitive again this spring. Mike Kemper and Chuck Johnson are returning as co-captains, joined again by Mike Powers, who played number one a year ago, and Dick Lay, who had the team's best record at number four (10-4).

The emphasis this spring on the track front will be more on the individual effort of men such as Doug Price, Tom McCaffrey, and Daryl Hazel than on dual meet competition, where the Bruins will find themselves short-handed.

Price, whose activities are covered elsewhere in this issue, will be shooting to beat 60 feet in the shot. McCaffrey, who became Brown's record holder in the pole vault with a 14-8 in the Heps, will be one of the East's best this spring. Both earned All-Ivy honors in 1971.

Hazel, a junior, was one of the most pleasant surprises of the 1971 campaign. He pulled a major upset in the New

Englands by winning the 440 intermediate hurdles and was a versatile performer in all dual meets. He's been sidelined this year with an injured foot and his status is doubtful for the spring season.

'A good weight man lives in the weight room'

The 6-4, 245-pound Doug Price was faced with a difficult decision at the end of his freshman year, which saw him compete on the fine 5-1 Cub football team and show some potential with the shot and discus.

The question to be decided: should he stick with both football and track and be just another good man with the weights, or should he forget football and concentrate on the shot year-round with the hope of achieving national attention?

The decision was difficult because Price is a competitor: at Berklee Prep in Tampa, Fla., he was All-County in football and All-Bay Coast in basketball and had finished third in the state in the shot. He also found time to perform in the drama club, serve as sports editor of the yearbook, and make the dean's list.

During the summer between his freshman and sophomore years at Brown, Price made his decision: he would go all the way with the weights, mainly the shot but also the discus.

When Price came to Brown, his best

Doug Price: He made up his mind.



high school shot with the 12-pound ball was 47 feet. This is not a flattering figure. Most college coaches look for sub-freshmen who can toss the 12-pound shot between 60 and 65 feet.

As a freshman, working with the 16-pound ball, Price reached 44 feet. Still not exciting. But he had two things going for him that can take an athlete a long way: desire and dedication.

"When Price came back to start his sophomore year, he had decided to devote his collegiate life to the shot," Coach Ivan Fuqua says. "He wanted to be among the best in the country. Price knew that he had to get bigger, for one thing. A good shot putter should weigh around 290 to 300 pounds. So the kid went on a forced feeding diet. Forced feeding—that's eating as much as you possibly can, and when you can't eat any more you take another bite."

By the spring of his sophomore year, Price had force-fed himself up to 270 pounds. This added weight, and countless hours spent with Coach Ed Flanagan, produced amazing results. Price set a Brown indoor record with a toss of 52-4½, and in the spring he came in second in the New Englands and set a Brown outdoor record by tossing the shot 54-10¾. He also "fooled around" with the discus that spring and set a Brown record of 160-3.

A year ago, Price set new indoor marks almost every time out, ending with a record heave of 56-6½ while winning the Heptagonal Games. He was fourth in the IC4As and 12th in the nationals. Then in the spring, Price won the Heps at 56-11 and doubled in the New Englands, taking the shot and discus.

Everyone has to have an objective in life. For his senior season, Price decided that he wanted to reach 60 feet with the shot. He hasn't reached that goal yet, but he did a 58-10. Now up to 290 pounds, Price had an excellent indoor season, climaxed with first-place finishes in the Heps and the IC4As and a ninth in the nationals.

Price didn't become one of the leading collegiate shot putters in the country by eating his way up from 245 to 290 pounds. He worked 11½ months a year for the past four years on a rigorous training program that included several hours a day with the weights.

"A good weight man in track lives in the weight room," says Coach Fuqua.

That's the name of the game. Price has reached the point where he can lift 500 pounds. The techniques we can teach a man. But if he doesn't want to pay the price working in the weight rooms building himself up, he'll never amount to anything."

Fuqua admits that Price has been a near-perfect pupil—if a bit temperamental at times. He wouldn't be a bit surprised if the senior reached his 60-foot goal this spring. At the same time, he points out that the Russian weight men often don't reach their peak performances until they are in their mid-20's.

Price hates to lose, but when he does have a bad performance he puts the blame where it belongs—on himself. "The shot is an individual thing," he says. "When you do poorly, you blame yourself. And you work harder."

Although he never threw the discus before coming to Brown, Price set a University record a year ago with a toss of 164-2. His form has improved this year and he's been up near 175 several times.

A biology major, Price hopes to be able to continue with the weights in some form after graduation, perhaps in AAU competition.

The world indoor record is 68-11. That's a pretty good goal to shoot for.

Good news—and bad— about the winter season

The bad news about the winter sports season was that not one varsity team ended in the black. The good news was the story of Arnie Berman, who practically rewrote the Brown basketball record book, and the exploits of the explosive freshman hockey and basketball teams.

A feature on Berman appeared in the February issue of the *BAM*, so it's not necessary to belabor the point that he has earned recognition as one of Brown's basketball greats. But there are some things, in summary, that should be said.

Statistics never paint the true picture of a man. But in Berman's case they help. For example, he led the team in scoring in 21 of Brown's 26 games. He scored 30 points or more eight times and was in the 20's on ten occasions.

In final Ivy League statistics, the 6-7 senior forward ranked first in free-throw percentage (.859), first in re-

bouncing (12.3 average), second in scoring (24.7), and second in field-goal percentage (.505). At one point late in the season, Berman led the league in all four categories and appeared to have an excellent shot at the grand slam. He did set two new Ivy records—most free throws in a game (25) and most free throws attempted (26).

Berman graduates holding 12 Brown records: Game—most free throws (25). Season—most points (658), best average (25.3), most free throws (250), most free throws attempted (292). Career—most points (1,668), best average (21.7), most field goals (516), most free throws (636), most free throws attempted (751), best free throw percentage (.847), and most rebounds (878).

Berman put on typical performances in his last two outings as a Bruin. The team had lost seven straight Ivy games against the iron of the league and dropped from a first-place tie with Penn to a fifth-place finish. The final game in this string was a heartbreaking, 37-33 decision to Penn, the number two team in the nation with a 24-2 record.

Now, the Bruins were hoping to ease some of the pain by knocking off URI, the Yankee Conference champion, and Providence in a pair of home games.

Brown led the Rams, 41-39, at half-time before bowing, 77-72, in a game that saw 11 lead changes. Berman scored 32 points and hauled in 15 rebounds, which moved him past his coach, Gerry Alaimo, as Brown's all-time rebound leader.

The game with Providence was sold out ten days in advance, something that hasn't happened at Brown in quite a while. The 3,000 fans at the gym and those who watched on WJAR-TV were treated to a good one as the teams were tied, 34-34, at halftime before the Friars slowly pulled away for a 72-61 victory. In his swan song, Berman tossed in 28 points, many of them long bombs from the corner over the P.C. combination zone.

When Berman was introduced prior to the game, he received an ovation that lasted a full minute. When Coach Alaimo pulled his star with 1:12 remaining, nearly everyone in the gym rose and continued applauding until the game was over.

Despite the scoring of Berman and the excellent coaching effort turned in by Alaimo, this year's 10-16 team would have had a difficult time winning if it

hadn't been for the ball-handling of Jim Burke, the 5-8 sophomore who can do tricks with the basketball.

Burke was the second leading scorer on the team with 319 points (12.3). He also set new game (15) and season (120) records for assists. But his contribution to the cause went beyond those statistics. Brown was a slow team and would have been pressed continually by the opposition if a guard of Burke's ball-handling ability had not been on the scene.

Another player who made a strong contribution down the stretch was Rich Cureton, 6-5, 190-pound forward from New Shrewsbury, N.J. After an outstanding freshman season, he elected to sit out his sophomore year and didn't hit his stride this year until the second semester. He had several big games, throwing in 27 against Princeton and 25 against Harvard. At the post-season basketball banquet, Cureton was elected captain for 1972-73.

The toughest weekend of the year for the Bruins came on the road against Harvard and Dartmouth. The Crimson won, 80-78, on a shot at the buzzer, and Dartmouth pulled out a 82-79 decision the next night. These defeats meant the difference for Brown between third and fifth place in the league.

The freshman team (January *BAM*) ended with an 18-2 record, with only eight points separating the Cubs from a perfect season. The team lacked the "big" man but had everything else, including a 99.6 scoring average. One of the impressive victories was a 115-100 decision over previously undefeated UMass in early March. The team attracted so much attention locally that the second half of the finale with P.C. was televised over WJAR-TV prior to the varsity game.

The Cubs were exceptionally quick and should give the varsity a new look next winter. The men most likely to move into starting roles are Ed Morris, a guard who led the team in scoring with a 16.1 average; Phil Brown, a leaping 6-5 center or forward who had a 16.0 average and a .613 shooting percentage; and Jim Busum (13.6), a rugged 6-6 forward.

There are a number of other men who have the ability to help the program at the varsity level. Lloyd Desvigne, Vaughan Clarke, Jay Regan, and Wayne Almstead are good guards with varied talents, while 6-6 Mike Moser, a

Canadian boy, made rapid strides during the winter. Then there is Billy Almon, perhaps the best athlete on the team, who could be used either at guard or up front.

Brown will have a different type of team next winter, and despite the lack of a big man, the Bruins will be interesting to watch.

□ On the hockey front, the Bruins experienced an exceptionally frustrating season. "Never has a Brown hockey team skated and played so well and accomplished so little," Coach Al Soares said in reference to the team's 10-12-1 record.

Eleven of the team's 23 games this winter were decided by one goal. Of these, Brown won six and lost five. Scoring—the team's lack of a consistent punch—was the main problem as the Bruins ended with a 3.4 scoring average.

The final game of the year with Harvard, watched by a large television audience over WPRI-TV, was typical of the frustrations faced by the Bruins. Falling behind, 3-0, at the end of two periods, Brown came back with a pair of goals and had the Crimson on the ropes. The goal that would have tied the game couldn't be found, although the Bruin skaters put two shots off the post in the dying minutes.

Captain Bill Coakley, who was shifted from defense to center midway through the year, paced the varsity in scoring with ten goals and 19 assists for 29 points. Juniors Steve Shea and Mike Powers were second with 19 points each. Down the stretch, Shea centered for sophomores Norm Howarth and Brian Stapelton, a unit that could be productive next year.

A pair of sophomores showed up well defensively. Keith Smith, who has the ability to become one of the outstanding defensemen in the East, ended with four goals and six assists for ten points. And Dave Sagaser, who may have to hold the fort next winter, posted a 2.00 goals-against average in four appearances in the cage. Senior Lou Rey-croft did the bulk of the goal tending and had a respectable 3.31 average.

Coach Jack Ferreira's Cubs, thin in spots, still managed to end the season, 16-2. Suffice it to say that the varsity expects to benefit from this club, both on the line and at defense.

Rich Heimbach of Duluth, Minn., finished the season with 53 points on 37 goals and 16 assists. Coach Ferreira feels

that Heimbach has the ability to be a super star in his varsity years. Another boy who is expected to contribute immediately at the varsity level is Dave Stevenson, son of Brown's soccer and lacrosse coach.

□ Ed Reed's first season as Brown swimming coach has to be termed successful. The team had a 4-4 record and came in seventh in the field of 18 at the New Englands.

In the course of the year, six individual and two team records were smashed. Freshman Ed Suddleson from North Hollywood, Calif., was responsible for three of the new marks, all in the New Englands. He had a 1:03.05 for a second-place finish in the 100-yard breaststroke, a 2:17.91 while winning the 200-yard breaststroke, and a 4:41.1 in finishing fourth in the 400 individual medley.

Junior Lance Keigwin set a new Brown record in the New Englands with a 5:07.8 in the 500 freestyle. In the same event, senior Larry Rosenberg posted a :58.63 in the 100-yard backstroke and senior Dave Speth put his name in the record book with a 11:12.6 for the 1,000 freestyle.

A team of Rosenberg, Suddleson, Keigwin, and Eric Schrier did a 3:43.976 while finishing eleventh in the 400 medley relay at the Easterns. The final Brown record set this winter was a 7:30.76 in the 800 freestyle by a team of Jeff Shinn, John Ford, Schrier, and Keigwin at the New Englands. The team finished third.

Coach Reed got his baptism of fire early in the season when an outstanding freshman prospect, a high school All-American, dropped off the squad for personal reasons.

□ Although the story of the track team is pretty much the story of senior Doug Price, whose exploits are recorded elsewhere, there were some other individuals who deserve mention.

Junior Bruce Miller of Wayne, Pa., was particularly effective during the dual meet season, competing in the high hurdles, high jump, and the shot. Senior Bob Bergman (Palos Verdes, Calif.) placed fourth for the Bruins in the Heps with a distance of 22-6¼ in the long jump and earned All-Ivy honors. Jim Rudasill, a freshman from Washington, D.C., was particularly effective in the 50-yard dash. In the U.S. Track and Field Championships held at Dartmouth, senior Bob Enright won the mile.

Final Winter Scoreboard

(Feb. 17 to Mar. 9)

Basketball

Varsity (10-16)

Penn 90, Brown 66
Princeton 91, Brown 75
Harvard 80, Brown 78
Dartmouth 82, Brown 79
Princeton 80, Brown 56
Penn 37, Brown 33
URI 77, Brown 72
Providence 72, Brown 61

Freshman (18-2)

Boston Coll. 101, Brown 96
Brown 71, St. Thomas More 64
Brown 93, Harvard 81
Dartmouth 74, Brown 71
Brown 98, UConn 79
Brown 115, UMass 100
Brown 83, URI 66
Brown 110, Providence 91

Hockey

Varsity (10-12-1)

Providence 3, Brown 2
Brown 6, Northeastern 2
Brown 4, Dartmouth 4 (ot.)
Harvard 3, Brown 2
Cornell 8, Brown 0

Freshman (16-2)

Brown 12, Cranston H.C. 3
Brown 10, Cranston H.C. 2
Brown 4, Northeastern 3

Swimming

Varsity (4-4)

Brown 69, Tufts 40
Brown 68, Coast Guard 45
7th in N.E.'s

Wrestling

Varsity (0-10)

Princeton 33, Brown 6

Track

Varsity (3-7)

Dartmouth 77, Brown 41



The Clubs

Shani Wallis, who achieved stardom in her first feature-film role of Nancy in *Oliver*, will be the featured vocalist at the eighth annual Commencement Pops Concert on Saturday, June 3. She will appear with the 65-piece Rhode Island Philharmonic conducted by Francis Madeira.

Once again, the Pops will be sponsored by the Brown Club of Rhode Island and the Pembroke College Club of Providence. These two groups have combined from the start in creating what has become a Commencement tradition.

Before Shani Wallis was discovered as being just the right choice for the top feminine lead in *Oliver*, the film version of Lionel Bart's hit British and Broadway musical, she had the lead roles in such American shows as *Bells Are Ringing*, *Wonderful Town*, and *Wish You Were Here* in London's West End. She had also captured the plaudits of supper club patrons and television audiences throughout the United States and had scored a tremendous personal success in the Broadway musical, *A Time For Singing*.

Shani is another example of a performer who had to leave her native land to achieve star status. But when she recrossed the Atlantic to her native London, it was to film her triple-threat singing-dancing-acting role of Nancy in Columbia Pictures' \$10 million musical.

At the age of 16, Shani was hailed by critic Kenneth Tynan as "the British Judy Garland." She has been a performer since she was three, but in her formative years she wanted to become a pianist. She passed all her exams at the Royal Academy of Music with distinction, but she finally decided on an acting career and was awarded a scholarship to the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art.

Her first American appearance was

at the Persian Room in New York City. From there she went to the Copacabana and, simultaneously, made a series of television appearances with Ed Sullivan, Dean Martin, Johnny Carson, Joey Bishop, and Merv Griffin.

She was offered the Broadway show, *A Time For Singing*, a musicalization of *How Green Was My Valley*, which opened to unanimous critical praise for Shani's performance. It was this role that won for her the offer to appear in *Oliver*. Shani joined Jack Benny's 1969 summer tour which included the Warwick (R.I.) Music Tent.

"I'm particularly pleased that Shani Wallis will be our featured vocalist at the Pops this year," says Co-chairman Joe Brian '47. "She will fit nicely into our tradition of bringing to the Pops name vocalists who appeal to our large reunion audience."

Tickets for the Pops are \$6 and \$4 per person, with a reserved table of ten available for \$60 or \$40. Patron tables in a preferred location are selling for \$120 (\$12 per ticket). Checks should be made payable to Brown Club of Rhode Island and mailed to Box 1859, Brown University, Providence, R.I. 02912. Those wishing to pick up their tickets in person may do so at Alumni House, 159 George St.

Serving as co-chairman of the Pops is Elizabeth Montali Smith '48. The associate chairmen are Eugene F. Tortolani '52 and Shirley Sugarman Wolpert '46. Decorations are being handled by Claire Fredette Sennott '55, with Jay Barry '50 serving as secretary and David M. Merchant '59 as treasurer.

Shani Wallis: To sing at the Pops Concert.



□ The big news in Philadelphia is that the Brown and Pembroke Clubs have merged. James T. Egan '51 is president of the new organization, with Margaret Conant Michaels '51 as vice-president and David B. Kauffman '62 and Deborah Crittenden Unruh, Jr., '61 as co-treasurers. Donna Lewis Hutchinson '61 is corresponding secretary, while the Alumni Schools Program will be handled by Dr. Perry I. Dornstein '56, Priscilla Dillingham Kissick '53, and Anthony C. Renola '62.

□ The Pembroke College Club of Providence will hold its Spring Bridge and Fashion Show on Saturday, April 8. The goal this year is \$3,050, with the funds to be used for scholarships for Rhode Island girls. Aileen Lawless Kerrigan '46 is in charge of the program.

□ Prof. Walter Feldman was the guest when the Brown and Pembroke Clubs of Westchester County held their Evening with the Faculty program.

□ Several clubs have elected new officers. In New Haven, Richard E. Nelson '59 has taken over as president, with Gordon F. Udall, Jr., '54 and Robert O'Brien '58 serving as first and second vice-presidents, respectively. Ralph Crosby '52 is treasurer, with Udall doubling as secretary of the Club.

□ David R. DeLuca '64 is president of the Brown Club of Rochester. His officers include Daniel M. Garr '52, first vice-president; Michael Dwyer '64, second vice-president; Gordon E. Fuller '55, treasurer; and Joel Axelrod '54, secretary.

□ Seniors David Crimmin and Alan Campbell were guests at a luncheon meeting of the Hartford Brown Club in March. After brief presentations about alumni-undergraduate programs on campus, there was a general discussion about the Brown "of today."

□ The Brown and Pembroke Clubs of Northeastern New York (Albany, Troy, Schenectady area) have voted to merge and will elect new officers this spring.

□ The Brown Club of Rhode Island will hold its spring Golf Outing and Annual Dinner meeting at Metacomet Country Club on Thursday, May 25. Harold Demopolus '46 is in charge of the event.

The Classes

04 The Rev. George A. Humphries is in a rest home and will be 95 years of age this month.

Elisha Mowry is one of 12 honorary directors of the English-Speaking Union of the United States, having been elected by the National Council. The remainder of the group includes five U.S. Ambassadors to the Court of St. James and two heads of NATO.

06 The class officers are planning a trip to the Haffenreffer Reservation in Bristol at Commencement time to view the memorial plaques set up there concerning the 1906 Outing Reservation in Greenville, R.I., which was sold some time back to the Providence YMCA. A new building on the Haffenreffer site is, technically, a replacement for our former Greenville location.

Harold James and Sid Bellows collaborated on a unique Christmas card for the members of the class. Pitched in a nostalgic vein, the card recalled, among other things, efforts of classmates to meet chapel and gym attendance requirements.

Paul Matteson reports that he is back on his feet again after spending some time in the hospital recovering from torn ligaments in his knee.

08 Class secretary Norman L. Sammis reports that a silver communion service, suitably inscribed in memory of Dr. Albert C. Thomas, was dedicated following the regular Sunday morning service Jan. 9 at the historic First Baptist Church in Providence. Dr. Thomas was minister there for many years.

12 Members of the class are asked to check this column in the April issue for important news on the big 60th Reunion that is being planned.

14 Blanche Douglas Byles of Sepulveda, Calif., is still composing music and writing. Her most recent anthem, *The Master's Touch*, is the seventy-fifth composition she has published. She also is active in politics and was honored in January for long years of outstanding service in the Panorama Republican Club.

17 Your reunion committee is working on plans for the 55th in June. Details will be sent out shortly.

Harvey Sheahan has presented a copy

of his recent publication, *Brown University Notes*, to Governor Rockefeller of New York State. There are references in the book to the governor's father, the late John D. Rockefeller, Jr., '97. A few copies of the book are still available and may be obtained by writing to Harvey at Overlook Farm, Cazenovia, N.Y.

Daniel P. Spalding, retired since 1967, is staying at Steere House, a home for the aged in Providence. One of his favorite hobbies there is playing pool, but he also keeps in good shape by taking long walks each day. Secretary Carlos Wright visited Dan this winter and discussed those days on College Hill with classmates Hughes, Quinham, Keach, Pearce, Tomlinson, Butler, and Flanders.

Herman W. Watjen, Jr., retired for 11 years now, is a very enthusiastic Floridian, making his home in Clearwater. Gardening is his main hobby. Although Herman's wife is deceased, he has five grandchildren in which to take an interest.

19 Dr. Charles H. Peckham has retired and is living at 111 Oak Shadow Drive, Santa Rosa, Calif.

20 Marion Raybold Whipple has retired as editor of *Nite Lite*, a newsletter put out by Rhode Island Hospital, after holding the job since 1958. In addition to editing *Nite Lite*, she also directed the hospital's United Fund drive for several years, and, from 1963 to 1970, she was responsible for the membership of the Blood Assurance Program.

21 Pauline Barrows Hughes and her husband have just returned from a cruise to the South Pacific and the Orient.

Elizabeth Kiley spent a month traveling behind the Iron Curtain last summer in Russia, Poland, and Hungary, and East and West Berlin. In November she went to Bermuda on the luxurious *Sea Venture*, which sailed from Providence.

Gordon W. Roaf has retired and is living at 647 12th Ave. South, Naples, Fla.

Sue Shea Trescher and her husband, George, came from San Francisco to celebrate her 50th reunion last June, and then went on an extended Scandinavian trip.

23 Clarence R. Day has retired and is wintering in Sarasota, Fla.

John N. Tyler is a curator in the Fisher Hall of Science at Tennessee Wesleyan College in Athens, Tenn.

25 George C. Johnson spent his entire business career with The Chase Manhattan Bank in New York City until his retirement in 1963. He is now growing roses at his home in Plainfield, N.J.

The Rev. G. Lewis Porter has moved from Scotia, N.Y., to 245 Park St. North, St. Petersburg, Fla.

Morris E. Yaraus is a real estate broker and chief instructor and administrator of McClaskey School of Real Estate Law in Winter Park, Fla.

26 Imogen Fenner Hodges has retired as an elementary teacher in the Warwick (R.I.) school system.

28 Eleanor Sarle Briggs has been honored upon her retirement after 31 years as chief supervisor of the licensing services of Rhode Island Child Welfare Services. In addition to her state employment, she had been employed as a case-worker by the Family Service Society of Providence and the Nickerson House Day Care Center.

Jack Drysdale has sold his Vermont weekly newspaper, *The White River Valley Herald*, to his son, M. Dickey Drysdale, and has retired. Jack was editor-publisher of the *Herald* for 26 years, following nine years as a reporter for newspapers in Springfield and Boston.

29 Nathaniel S. Keith is a housing and urban development consultant in Washington, D.C.

Charles A. Richardson is an executive vice-president of Pepini Corporation in East Boston.

James S. Stewart has retired and is living at Rambler Road, Southold, N.Y.

30 Thomas S. Birch is a salesman with Amrep Corporation in Trumbull, Conn.

C. Richard Blake is senior vice-president and manager of First Mutual Fund with Hoppin, Watson Incorporated in its Providence office.

Robert V. Carton is senior partner in the law firm of Carton, Nary, Witt & Arvanitis in Asbury Park, N.J. His brother, Joseph '29, is also a member of the firm.

Alfred Clark, a scientist, retired last August from Phillips Petroleum Company and is serving as a part-time professor at the University of Oklahoma.

Cecile Kantrowitz Israel has ended more than 22 years with the State of Rhode Island as a pre-retirement program coordinator in the division of personnel. In 1963, she received a master's degree in public administration from the University of Rhode Island. Mrs. Israel is the mother of Attorney General Richard J. Israel '51.

John B. Willis is working as a salesman with Hearthstone Insurance Company of Massachusetts in its San Francisco, Calif., office.

31 Melvin G. Lundstedt, now retired, is living at 46 Bloomfield St., Lynn, Mass.

32 Robert F. Cohen, after 38 years with the same firm, Kemp & Beasley, Inc., in New York City, has retired from the decorative linen business. He is living at 341 Chestnut Hill Road, Wilton, Conn.

33 Margaret B. Milliken, associate professor of English at Simmons College in Boston, and a frequent contributor to poetry magazines, served as a judge for the poetry quarterly *Lyrics* in the 1971 fall edition.

34 William N. Bancroft is head salesman for Barn Sale Antiques, a buying and selling antique firm located in Armonk, N.Y.

Ernest L. Drew has retired as sales manager for the Boston district of the U.S. Borax and Chemical Corporation.

Robert L. Winsor is senior specialist in accounting and government procedures with Western Electric Company in Winston-Salem, N.C.

35 Vincent DiMase, recently elected president of the Building Officials and Code Administrators International (BOCA), and head of the Providence department of building inspection, has been honored at a testimonial dinner. Vin was cited for outstanding work as a building official during his 34 years of public service. Retired Prof. William R. Benford '27 was the principal speaker at the event.

Stanley Henshaw, Jr., former vice-president of Beach & Sweet insurance company, is now executive vice-president of the company, which was recently purchased by Narcap Agency, Inc., and will operate as an affiliate of Narcap.

Frank S. Read has been named chairman of the board and chief executive officer of the First National Bank of Lake Forest in Lake Forest, Ill.

36 Jack W. Flower has retired from Swift Wool Company in Boston after 35 years with the firm.

Clarence H. Gifford, Jr., who had been president and board chairman of the Rhode Island Hospital Trust National Bank in Providence, has stepped down as president, but will continue as board chairman and chief executive officer of R.I.H.T. Corporation and the bank. He will also continue as president of Hospital Leasing Corporation and The Washington Row Company, two other R.I.H.T. Corporation subsidiaries.

Al Owens, reunion chairman for 1971, reports that the 35th Reunion was a success in every possible way—much fun and good fellowship and no deficit. In fact, Al reports a small balance turned over to Joe Olney, class treasurer. He also notes that he has 35-mm., contact-size prints of all the shots taken of Chuck David, classmate of the year during the Commencement season. Members of the class who would like to see these prints should contact Al at 30 Meredith Drive, Cranston. Enlargements can be ordered if desired.

37 Walter W. Burbank, a yarn broker, is owner of Burbank Yarn Company in Dalton, Ga.

38 Alice C. Harrington, the first woman ever appointed vice-principal of B.M.C. Durfee High School in Fall River, Mass., has been named a member of the library board of trustees at Durfee. Prior to her being named vice-principal, she was a teacher of social studies, a guidance counselor, and then dean of girls at Durfee.

Irving I. Magid is a stockbroker with Edwards & Hanly in Boston.

39 Ralph L. Blake, after 35 years of service with B.F. Goodrich Company in Akron, Ohio, has retired. He was a marketing supervisor with Goodrich and plans to get into real estate work on Cape Cod in the same capacity.

Donald C. Crosby is an interior decorator for J.C. Penney Company in Miami, Fla.

Frederick H. Greene, Jr., has moved to Cape Elizabeth, Maine, where he is chief executive officer of A.I.D.E., a non-profit foundation to assist industrial development.

Kathryn Rau Kern has received her master of education degree from Kutztown (Pa.) State College.

Charles A. Reynolds is an account manager with Hoppin, Watson Incorporated, in its Providence office.

41 R. Douglas Davis is self-employed as a resort and home developer and marketing consultant in Jamaica, West Indies.

Yat K. Tow has been appointed by Governor Frank Licht '38 as public representative on the State Real Estate Commission. Yat is a member of the board of directors of the Brown Club of Rhode Island.

Louise C. Turner (GS), assistant professor of mathematics at the University of Bridgeport, will serve on the committee on development and public relations of the university's board of trustees.

Francis C. Wilson, corporate manager of safety and employee services for Sprague Electric Company in North Adams, Mass., has been elected a member of the executive committee, electronic and electrical equipment section, of the National Safety Council. He has also been elected a member of the government regulations subcommittee of the same organization.

42 Victor P. DiDomenico has two children attending Brown—Ann, a junior, and Philip, who is in his freshman year.

Dr. R. Henry Gossler, a dentist, has offices at 3762 Atlantic Ave., Long Beach, Calif.

James A. Hall, after 20 years in industry, joined the faculty of the University of Rhode Island in 1968, earned his Ph.D. there in electrical engineering in 1971, and is now an associate professor. He has been named a Fellow in the Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers for his work on television sensor and display devices.

William W. Lowe has been promoted to executive vice-president and senior lending officer of Security National Bank in Huntington, N.Y. He joined Security National in 1970, after having served as a vice-president of First National City Bank.

Thomas T. Ryan has been named a vice-president of Gillette North America, moving up from his position as director of advertising services. The graduate of the New York University School of Business Administration has been with Gillette since 1969.

G. Wightman Williams has been serving for a year now as chairman of the classics and foreign language department at

Providence Country Day School, East Providence.

Three meetings have been held by your reunion committee in preparation for the 30th in June. The class plans to support most of the traditional University events, but a few '42 specials are also on the agenda. One will be a sight-seeing trip to Newport. The duffers in the class are urged to bring their golf clubs. Our headquarters will be Wannamoisett Country Club, where the fairways are fast and the greens are lush. Several flyers will be sent out this spring with added information.

43 Ralph G. Arnold, an electronics engineer, is branch chief with the U.S. Army Security Agency in Arlington, Va.

Maurice B. LeBoeuf is manager of radiochemistry at the Knolls Atomic Power Laboratory in Schenectady, N.Y.

David W. Towler, a member of the staff of Allied Chemical Corporation, International, has been sent to its direct sales office in England to assist in getting the office started. His son, William '70, is in Grand Canyon, Ariz.

44 Allan D. Gulliver is vice-president and manager of the foreign department of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, Inc., in its New York City office.

Howard G. Krafusur is a partner in the firm of Bennett & Kahnweiler Associates in Chicago and serves on its board of directors. He also serves on the boards of the Society of Industrial Realtors, the National Association of Industrial Parks, and the Bank of Elk Group.

45 This month Felix Herrick started out from San Diego, Calif., with a friend to sail down the Pacific coast, through the Panama Canal, and around the West Indies. Their boat is a 37' sloop, named *Ruah*, which is the Hebrew for "the breath upon the water that brought forth life" mentioned in Genesis. They shall be writing and painting and hope to put together a book.

Lewis W. Lees, Jr., has been named manager of the pricing and scheduling department of Caterpillar in Peoria, Ill. He joined Caterpillar in 1948 and has held a variety of auditing and accounting positions in Peoria and Sao Paulo, Brazil.

Milton R. Machlin's book, *The Search for Michael Rockefeller*, has just been published by Putnam and sells for \$7.95. The book entails events of the expedition of young Michael Rockefeller, son of the New York governor, who disappeared in the South Seas and was presumed lost.

Leon S. Mann, formerly vice-president of operations at Hasbro Industries, Inc., of Pawtucket, has been named vice-president of manufacturing.

James R. Pignataro has been promoted to senior staff scientist at Cornell Aeronautical Laboratory in Buffalo, N.Y. He was advanced to his new position from that of assistant head of the systems technology department of the firm.

Sheldon S. Silverman is self-employed as a manufacturers representative in men's clothing, working out of his home in San Francisco, Calif.

Norma Macbeth Sturges, first vice-president of the Greater New Bedford (Mass.) League of Women Voters, was the chairman of research for the newly-completed 260-page Greater New Bedford Resources and Services Directory. She organized the research program, doing a large share of the work herself, and coordinated the efforts of the other volunteers.

46 Robert O'Donoghue is a group vice-president of the E. L. Bruce Divisions of Cook Industries, Inc., Memphis, Tenn.

Allen F. Rust is a special agent for the FBI, working out of its Jacksonville (Fla.) office.

47 Paula Jespersen Diehl has opened her first solo exhibit of acrylic paintings at the Emerson Gallery in Fairfax, Va. Her paintings in the show reflect two new ideas: making linear spatial areas as strong as the other spatial areas in her paintings, and the application of metaform art.

John S. Goff has joined Mobil Oil Corporation in New York City as senior negotiations coordinator in the international division's exploration and producing department. He received his LL.B. degree from Boston University School of Law in 1951 and has spent the last 20 years in the oil business or related fields—eight with a law firm in Billings, Mont., and 12 with Planet Oil and Mineral Corporation, Amco International Oil Company, and Falcon Petroleum Corporation.

Leonard S. Hermann has been appointed the new corporate counsel for the city of Bridgeport, Conn. He had been practicing law in Norwalk for 17 years.

Cole A. Lewis, director of community affairs for the Prudential Insurance Company in Newark, N.J., is a board member of the Human Relations Council of West Essex and of Integrity, Inc., a drug rehabilitation center.

Natalie Brush Lewis, a prominent New Jersey artist, recently had an exhibition at the Women's Club of Caldwell, N.J. She has exhibited throughout New Jersey and New York and is listed in the 1971 *Who's Who*.

Roger D. Williams, senior vice-president of the Coca-Cola Bottling Company of New York, Inc., has been elected to the company's board of directors. Roger joined New York Coca-Cola in January, having left his position as chairman and president at S.S. Pierce. He is a trustee of Brown and of Wilbraham Academy.

48 Carl Oxholm, Jr., CLU, has been elected vice-president for sales promotion and educational development with Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, Philadelphia. He has been with the firm since 1954. Carl is a past president of the Philadelphia General Agents and Managers Association and a past president of the National General Agents Conference, on

whose board of directors he served for seven years.

George D. Tracy is assistant vice-president of the New Jersey National Bank in Trenton.

49 Robert M. Fechter has been named president of The Hartford (Conn.) Lumber Company.

William H. Gibson and Jane are enjoying life in the country following his resignation from General Electric last July. Personal considerations prompted Bill to make the change, and the Gibsons are now living on the farm in Maine which has been in Bill's family since 1790. "This is definitely not retirement," Bill says, "since we have two daughters in college. Mary is in her third year at the School of the Worcester Art Museum and Emily is a freshman at the University of Maine." Bill is now associated with the Stowell Silk Spool Company in Bryant Pond, Maine, and Jane is art coordinator for elementary schools in the local school district.

Walter N. Kaufman has become a member of the California Bar, operating an office for the practice of labor relations law at 1330 First National Bank Building in San Diego. The Kaufmans now reside in La Jolla, Calif.

George E. Peterson is a sales specialist with The Perkin-Elmer Corporation in Norwalk, Conn.

50 The response of classmates to our first appeal for dues in five years has been encouraging. Those who have not as yet had a chance to reply are asked to make out a check for \$10 and mail it to Treasurer Bill Mayer at P.O. Box 360, Bristol, R.I. 02809. The class has been in debt since the 20th Reunion when we were caught short by a smaller attendance than we had counted on. So, more funds are needed to put us back in the black and we'd appreciate your support. Thanks.

Frank W. Bueche, a land developer, is owner of Pacific Investments in Santa Ana, Calif.

William R. Bush is now director of program planning and management and deputy director of educational research at the Wisconsin Research and Development Center for Cognitive Learning in Madison.

William J. Cochrane, Jr., has been elected president of the Pawtucket (R.I.) Trust Company, the commercial banking affiliate of the Pawtucket Institution for Savings.

Dr. H. Cutler Fall has received a Ph.D. degree in music at the University of California at Santa Barbara. An assistant professor of music, he is also a librarian at Wilkes College, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Jacqueline Goeller Giattini is director of geriatrics at Madison Square Church House in New York City. Her husband, Joseph, is associate clinical professor of orthopedics at New York University, and her son, Marc, is a pre-medical student at Connecticut College.

Paul O. Kahlbaum is vice-president and general manager of Royal Wood Products, Inc., dealers in fabrication of custom built wood products, in Corvallis, Oregon.

C. Edward Kiely, former president of the class and a two-time president of the Brown Club of Rhode Island in the early 1960's, has been brought back on the Brown Club's board of directors.

Lawrence E. Lincoln is assistant manager of international banking with First National Bank of Boston.

Dr. Paul D. Lipsitt has been named director of legal medicine for Region VI in the Massachusetts Department of Mental Health. He is a lawyer-psychologist.

Albert W. Mackie, Jr., continues to teach field biology and ecology at Exeter (N.H.) High School. In the summer he and his wife, Sheila, and their four teenage children operate a family camping resort in the lakes region of New Hampshire. Elliott G. Emerson '51 and his wife, Eldrine French Emerson '52, are frequent visitors.

Don Marshall resides in London, England, where he is sales manager with El Al Israel Airlines. He and Roma have been living abroad, mostly in England, for the past 20 years.

Barbara Dressner Mills has returned to Rutgers Graduate School of Library Service on a part-time basis. Her husband, Edwin S. '51, left Johns Hopkins University after 13 years to accept an appointment at Princeton as professor of economics and public affairs and Gerald L. Philippe Professor of Urban Studies. They have two children, Alan, 15, and Susan, 11.

Henry A. Niven, Jr., in sales management work, is director of contract systems with A. Pomerantz & Company, Philadelphia.

Donald K. Parker has accepted a position with Hornblower & Weeks in Boston.

Dorothy Kovachi Sementilli, since her husband's death, is a partner in the Olde Yankee Card and Gift Shoppe in Oxford, Conn.

Edward H. Torgen and his wife of North Kingstown, R.I., have announced the birth of a daughter, Julie Ann, on Jan. 5.

Anthony P. Travisono has been elected to the board of directors of the Rhode Island Group Health Association. Tony is director of the State Department of Mental Health, Retardation, and Hospitals.

Gordon Waters has agreed to serve as chairman of our 25th Reunion, assisted by John Lyons. Cy Seifert will handle the 25th Reunion gift, selecting a small committee of four or five men to work with him on the project.

Karl H. Ways, Jr., is branch manager of IBM's Glendale (Calif.) office.

Byron F. West has been appointed an assistant vice-president of Provident National Bank in Philadelphia. He will be associated with the bank's metropolitan department, handling commercial loans and business development work.

51 Dr. Frederick W. Ackroyd, chief of surgery at Mt. Auburn Hospital, Cambridge, Mass., is also an assistant professor of surgery at Harvard Medical School. He has given addresses recently on the "aggressive approach" to control severe bleeding of the liver, a technique he had practiced in Da Nang, Vietnam.

Maxine Israel Balaban writes that her

son Mike Balaban, a sophomore at Brown, is spending this semester in Rome, where he is involved with a Mediterranean studies project at the American University. He will also do a month of independent study in France.

The Rev. Maxwell L. Clough, pastor of the Central Falls (R.I.) Congregational Church for the past 25 years, has accepted a call as pastor of The First Congregational Church in Oldtown, Maine.

Philip H. Crane was married to Marion Melnick of South Deerfield, Mass., last Nov. 20.

Dr. Vincent A. DeConti has joined two other physicians to form Atwood Medical Associates for the practice of internal medicine with sub-specialty services in cardiology, gastroenterology, and pulmonary diseases. Offices are in Johnston, R.I.

James V. Fusco is a product line division manager with Enjay Chemical Company in Houston, Texas.

James K. Mullaney, formerly an advertising salesman for the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company in Providence, is now sales manager in charge of directory sales (yellow pages) for its office in Lynn, Mass.

Sefton Stallard has been named chief executive officer of the Jersey Mortgage Company in Elizabeth, N.J., one of the largest mortgage banking companies in the nation. He also will continue as president. His father, Carton S. Stallard '27, will continue as chairman of the board.

52 Dr. Joseph F. Dardano has become director of the research laboratory and associate professor of behavior science at the Johns Hopkins Medical Center in Baltimore, Md.

George N. Diederich is an account executive with Gardner Advertising Company in St. Louis, Mo.

Arky Gonzalez reports that one of his articles, on Palomares in Spain, was the subject of a Bob Considine syndicated column early this winter. Arky has been in Scotland but plans a trip to Belfast this spring. He's left McGraw-Hill to free lance full-time and can be reached at 1 Princes Gate, London SW 7.

Harriet Schwindt McVicker was married to Glenn W. Johnson, Jr., on Oct. 26, 1970. The Rev. Deene D. Clark '53 performed the ceremony.

John J. Pietro, Jr., president and treasurer of the Mid-State Insurance Agency, Inc., in Worcester, Mass., has been elected president of the Independent Insurance Agents of Greater Worcester.

53 John A. Andersen has been named executive vice-president and a member of the board of directors of the First National Bank of Lake Forest in Lake Forest, Ill.

James H. Carey has been elected to the board of directors of The Midland Company (AMEX) in Cincinnati, Ohio. A resident of Briarcliff Manor, N.Y., Jim is president of Hambro American Bank & Trust Co., New York City.

Robert Jacobsen has been appointed a national marketing manager in the general

Joseph Bologna: 'The worst student' makes the screen's best comedy

When *Made for Each Other* was named the best screen comedy of 1971, people yawned. After all, what was the competition? But when the film received raves as possibly the warmest American comedy to come along in years, the skeptics began to sit up and take notice.

Written and enacted by Joseph Bologna '56 and his wife, Renée Taylor, the film portrays the week-long courtship of Pandora Gold, Jewish-American princess, and Giggy Pinimba, Italian-American prince, played out on and around the sidewalks of New York.

The movie moves sharply away from the "black humor" that was so popular in some quarters a few years ago. It manages to poke enormous fun at everyone in it—including the principals—without ever getting mad at anyone. Every bit of humor arises not from "set up" gag lines but, rather, from human character.

Both actors are native New Yorkers. Renée Taylor's career started when she took acting courses at the American Academy. "In my junior year they asked me not to come back for my senior year," she says. "Now I'm on their list of distinguished alumni." In the checkered career that followed, she appeared in off-Broadway productions, had bit parts in films, and auditioned for the "Tonight" TV show as a singer. She was hired as a comedian.

Bologna started his professional career as a writer, doing material for club acts and directing commercials for his own film company. In 1964 the two found themselves with the same manager. Six months later they were married.

"She asked me to marry her," Bologna says.

"Oh, no I didn't!" Miss Taylor replies. "I told you that you were in love with me. That's different."

"Till I met Renée I couldn't get involved with a girl," Bologna confesses.

"I said to him, 'Try it, you'll like it.' We've been together ever since."

As is often the case with theatrical couples, the Bolognas are of opposite types. Renée is a bouncy, effervescent blonde and a confirmed yakker. He's inclined to be serious and often withdrawn. Their writing abilities have meshed with increasing effectiveness over the past seven years, with their divergent personalities reflected in their comedy, which combines the hilarious with the poignant.

Their first big success came in 1968 when they authored a quartet of plays under the title, *Lovers and Other Strang-*

ers. It opened to strong reviews at Broadway's Brooks Atkinson Theater and was later sold to ABC for filming for a base figure of \$250,000.

Bologna spent a restive six years at Brown, where his majors included engineering, math, English, art, and writing humorous speeches for the deans.

"I was probably the worst student on campus," Bologna says of his first contact with Brown in 1952. "I was an engineering student and each semester I was on and off probation."

"One day Dean Durgin sent for me. I wondered what I had done now. It turned out that he had seen me do a monologue and liked it. He said he had to make a lot of speeches and wondered if I'd write some funny lines he could use."

"I started doing that, and pretty soon other deans were after me. I wrote a few speeches for Dean Bergethon and a few months later he was made president of Lafayette. I'm not sure there was a connection between the two events."

At the end of that semester Bologna's average was so low that he was asked to leave (he returned later and graduated—but not as an engineer).

"There was a very emotional scene the day I flunked out," Bologna says. "All the deans and I were great friends and they were genuinely sorry to see me go. After all, they were losing a student—and a script writer as well." J.B.

The Bolognas: 'Try it, you'll like it.'



packaging division of Continental Can Company, recently relocated to O'Hare Plaza, Chicago.

54 Quincy, Ill., attorney John F. Adams is seeking the Republican nomination for the 48th Legislative District's Senate seat at this month's primary. He is a partner in the law firm of Goehl and Adams.

Dr. Richard F. Beidler, president of the Middlesex board of education and senior process chemist for American Cyanamid in Bound Brook, N.J., has been appointed to the nominating committee of the New Jersey School Boards Association.

Robert DiCurcio is on the science department faculty at Loomis Institute, Windsor, Conn. For the past six years, his wife, Anne, has been the director of Creative Playtime Classes Nursery School owned by the DiCurcios in Vernon, Conn.

Dana M. Dudley has been appointed director of manufacturing for Crompton & Knowles Corporation's textile machinery group in North Adams, Mass. Prior to joining Crompton & Knowles, he was employed by Cummins Engine Company in Columbus, Ind.

Dr. Edward J. Gauthier joined the Rhode Island Group Health Association June 1 as an associate in the department of internal medicine. RIGHA is a health maintenance organization, Rhode Island's first prepaid comprehensive health care program. Ed maintains staff affiliations at Rhode Island and Butler Hospitals, and is a consultant in internal medicine at Rhode Island Hospital.

55 Donald D. Amison, an industrial engineer, is with Hammel-Dahl in Warwick, R.I.

Gene E. Bloch is a systems designer for Dirks Electronics in Sunnyvale, Calif.

Barry D. Coletti was married to Anne Sutton of Lancaster, Mass., on Dec. 31. He is an architect with Coletti Bros. in Hingham, Mass.

William G. Cronin (GS) is an instructor in English, German, and Russian at West Senior High School in Pawtucket, R.I.

Audrie Brown Cudahy has been selling real estate for two years, with sales for 1971 just short of a million dollars. She is affiliated with Quinlan & Tyson, Lake Forest, Ill., an 88-year-old firm with nine branch offices serving the suburbs of Chicago.

Donald R. DeCiccio is executive vice-president of The Entwistle Company in Hudson, Mass.

William J. Klaess has been made manager of corporate advertising and promotional services for the corporate marketing and communications group at Liggett & Myers, Inc., Ridgefield, Conn. In addition to his corporate marketing activities, he will serve as the tournament director for the Liggett & Myers Open and U.S. Professional Match Play Championship.

Everett Pearson, former Brown football captain and 5-class sailor, will be skippering a brand new 46-footer in next summer's Newport to Bermuda race if the Cruising Club of America gives its permission. The

new yacht, which Everett hopes to have launched by May 1, is being built at the BPI Industries plant in Warren, R.I. Everett is president of this firm, which is concerned mainly with making industrial products. But over the past year the company has turned to making high-quality custom boats on a non-production basis. Some of the techniques the firm has developed for handling fiberglass will be used in building this new boat on which Everett hopes to race to Bermuda.

56 Samuel B. Adelberg and his wife of West Newton, Mass., have announced the birth of their first child, a daughter, Elizabeth Grace, on Nov. 28.

Roger L. Hale has been named vice-president, international, for Tennant Company, worldwide manufacturer of industrial floor maintenance equipment. He had been a vice-president of the Minneapolis-based firm since 1968 and a director since 1969.

Robert H. Klenke is an airline pilot for Mohawk Airlines in Utica, N.Y.

Edmund C. Lary is a physicist in applied physics with the central technical staff of AMF, Inc., Stamford, Conn.

Donald G. Lowry has formed the law firm of Lowry & Platt in Portland, Maine.

Donald A. Silverman is director of production in Australia, New Zealand, and the Far East, for Screen Gems, and is based in Sydney, Australia.

Michael G. Stewart is a partner and vice-president of Stewart-Morris, Inc., in Chatham Turnpike, N.J., dealers in incentive awards, advertising specialties, and sales promotion.

Dr. Donald M. Wolins has been appointed to the obstetrics and gynecology staff at Rutland (Vt.) Hospital. He recently practiced at the Laconia (N.H.) Clinic.

John A. Worsley is a special programs director for the city of Central Falls, R.I.

57 Susan Conheim is teaching second grade at P.S. 43 in the Bronx, N.Y., and studying for an M.S. degree in early childhood education at the Bank Street College of Education.

Alan E. Fishkin is senior librarian at the Los Angeles (Calif.) County Public Library.

Seth Shattuck has joined the First Boston Corporation (New York national sales). He lives in Summit, N.J., with his wife, Carole, and their two sons, Geoffrey and Scott.

William H. Sullivan, Jr., is owner of Stripe-O-Matic, a line striping company in Riverside, R.I. He has four children, Sandy, 13, Bill, Jr., 12, Kathryn, 8, and Heidi, 7.

Bruce Yeutter is serving as president of the Brown Soccer Association. He's living at 9 Greenview Way, Upper Montclair, N.J.

58 Judith H. Applegate is director of education at DeCordova Museum in Lincoln, Mass., having recently returned from a three years' stay in Paris. She spent two years on a Fulbright grant to research a Ph.D. dissertation for the University of Chicago, and one year teaching art history at the American College in Paris and writ-

ing the Paris letter for *Art International* in Lugano, Switzerland. Judith is currently writing a book on decorative art of the twentieth century for Faber & Faber, Ltd., London.

John P. Colton and his wife, Mareen, of West Warwick, R.I., have announced the birth of their first child, a daughter, Mari-beth Diann, on Dec. 22.

Peter A. Cluthe has joined J. M. Korn & Son, Inc., Philadelphia-based advertising agency. He and Pat live in Cherry Hill, N.J., with their three children, Chris, Todd, and Maura.

William E. Corrigan, Jr., trust officer at Pawtucket Trust Company, has been named a vice-president of the bank and its affiliated Pawtucket Institution for Savings.

George F. Darling has been appointed merchandising representative of women's wear for Hystron Fibers, Inc., of New York City, producer of Trevira polyester fiber. He will be responsible for merchandising Trevina to dress, suit, and coat manufacturers.

Lois Dean has been named director of the division of intergovernmental relations in community planning and management at the Department of Housing and Urban Development in Washington, D.C.

Warren A. Dingleman is a self-employed architect. His firm is Tsao Designs of New Canaan, Conn.

James F. Ott, an investment banker, is vice-president of Blunt, Ellis & Simmons, Inc., in Chicago.

Patricia M. Patricelli, fashion director of Filene's in Boston, is a member of the Fashion Group of Boston, in which she is a career course counselor.

Carolyn Wells Siderakos recently returned to campus to attend a meeting of the National Steering Committee of the Brown Alumni Schools Program.

John E. Wright is supervisor of marketing communication in the public relations office of the Aluminum Company of America, Pittsburgh.

59 Frederick C. Broda has been elected a vice-president of The Bank of New York. He is in the national special industries banking division, where he is group head for the Midwestern area of the United States.

Charles V. L. Dedrick is assistant professor of psychology at the University of Northern Iowa in Cedar Falls.

Virginia Kersey was married to Archibald C. Sheldon on Sept. 25 in Muncie, Ind. Her husband is business manager of the Illinois Visually Handicapped Institute.

Robert E. Kresko is a partner in the real estate investment firm of Trammell Crow Company in St. Louis, Mo.

Dr. Bernard P. Lane is an associate professor of pathology at State University of New York in Stony Brook.

Alfred A. Lucco is an associate professor in the University of Maryland's School of Social Work.

Susan Goff Pearl is working on solid waste management for the city of Bowie, Md., which has recently inaugurated a comprehensive recycling system of glass and cans on a house-to-house basis.

Frank W. Stockwell, Jr., has joined American Institute of Steel Construction in New York City as a research engineer.

60 Donald C. Bankston has become a research assistant at Woods Hole (Mass.) Oceanographic Institution.

Thomas B. Caswell, Jr., is an insurance agent and partner in the Caswell-Ross Agency in Minneapolis, Minn.

Harry H. Hersey is an assistant program officer with the U.S. Department of Transportation in Washington, D.C.

Robert W. Hicks is a national retail sales manager for Sears Roebuck & Company in New York City.

Dianne Rogers Kershaw is with the Boston University Office of Career Planning and Placement, where she is responsible for business placement of graduating women and alumnae.

61 Elkan Abramowitz, formerly assistant deputy mayor of New York City and assistant United States attorney for the southern district of New York, has become a member of the firm of Weiss, Bronston, Rosenthal, Heller & Schwartzman in New York City.

Gale D. Adams, a systems engineer, is supervisor of the Tartar Systems Group of Vitro Laboratories in Silver Spring, Md.

Dr. Patrick F. Delaney, Jr. (GS) is dean of Lindenwood College II of St. Charles, Mo. Inadvertently, we listed the former associate professor of biology at Holy Cross as president of Lindenwood College II in our December issue.

Air Force Major Dr. Henry H. Hood, Jr., is an orthopedic surgeon at John Moses Air Force Regional Hospital in Minot, N.D.

Richard C. MacKenzie, having passed the Connecticut Bar in September, is with the law firm of Day, Berry & Howard in Hartford, Conn.

Roderick A. McGarry, II, CLU, has won the national quality award of the National Association of Life Underwriters for the fifth consecutive year. He is a sales director with the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company. The former Bruin goalie is working out of an office in Andover, Mass., and residing with his family in West Buxford, Mass.

Julia Gleason Rhoads' husband has completed his assignment in the Public Health Service. They have returned to Cincinnati, where he is once more a resident in surgery.

Roger Simon reports that the investment change for the class has been completed. He's now hopeful for improvement for the class fund. The new holdings are 80 percent in TR Price Growth Stock Fund and 20 percent in Rowe Price New Horizon Fund, Inc.

Marc A. Vaida is a partner in the law firm of Jefferson, Jefferson & Vaida in Flemington, N.J.

62 David E. Backman is senior software instructor in the training department of Digital Equipment Corporation in Maynard, Mass.

Francis J. Balicki has been appointed manager of purchasing for instruments and

Charlotte Thomson: A visit to the Mayan ruins changed her career

Charlotte Thomson '63 has taken many trips to Mexico and each time she comes back with a renewed sense of life. "I love that part of the world," she says, "... the strangeness, the heat, the different kinds of plants and animals. Going to Mexico always makes me realize that there are so many interesting things to learn about that you couldn't possibly do it all in one lifetime." One treasure from Charlotte's most recent visit to Mexico was a handful of shriveled up palm nuts which she thinks can be induced to grow into trees in her Beacon Hill apartment in Boston.

Charlotte owes her present career as a Ph.D. candidate at Harvard in New World archaeology to her first trip to Mexico several years ago. "I was so struck by the Mayan ruins there," she says, "that I decided I had to go back to school and learn more about them." She started studying fine arts at Harvard's Fogg Museum, but since the Museum didn't teach Pre-Columbian art, she eventually switched to archaeology.

Recently, Charlotte spent six months producing an exhibition and catalogue on Ancient Art of the Americas for the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston. Photographs in the catalogue depict charming, imaginative artifacts of Indian potters, weavers, and lepidarits, which Charlotte interprets in her introduction to the exhibition: "The Indians of two American continents created twenty-six hundred years of art before their cultures were destroyed by the Spaniards. Vivid, forthright, extraordinary in workmanship, the art of the long and varied succession of Pre-Columbian cultures had one strong common thread: its predominantly symbolic and religious character."

Her elegant, plant-filled apartment shows evidence of Charlotte's major and minor, past and present, interests. A few exquisite Pre-Columbian statues are bestowed around the living room. On the walls are several expressionist etchings, left over from the days when Charlotte ran an art gallery specializing in graphics in Harvard Square. The desk top is covered with piles of stunning color photographs of Peru which Charlotte took while she was on a dig there in 1969.

There was time for so much photography, she recalls, because of a mishap involving the expedition equipment. The understanding had been that it would enter the country duty free, but when it arrived, the archaeologists were asked to pay 100 percent duty. "We tried all kinds of things," Charlotte says, "but it was several months

before the obvious solution of a few well-placed gratuities occurred to anyone."

That summer developed Charlotte's interest in photography, so when it came time to produce the catalogue for the Ancient Art of the Americas exhibition, she volunteered to take all of the object photographs herself. "It was harder than I thought it would be," she says now. "My previous experience was taking color slides with an everything-automatic Nikon. Black and white photography of art objects is much more tricky." That discovery added another item to Charlotte's list of things to learn about and she is now taking a photography course at Harvard's Carpenter Center. A.B.



Charlotte Thomson: So many interesting things to learn about.

control equipment for the General Electric Company's machinery apparatus operation in Schenectady, N.Y. He will be responsible for sub-contract procurement for instrumentation and control equipment for nuclear propulsion plants.

Charles A. Banks, Jr., has joined Ferguson Enterprises, Inc., Alexandria, Va., a wholesale plumbing and heating supplies firm, as vice-president and general manager.

Dr. Joseph J. Brenckle, Jr., has received a Ph.D. degree from Stanford and is an assistant professor of Russian at the University of Alaska.

Ralph W. Buxton is a law partner in the Richmond (Va.) office of Greene, Buxton & Poindexter, Inc.

Edward K. Forbes is director of distributor sales for the United States Surgical Corporation in New York City, a medical sales management concern.

Mary-Anne Hahn was married to Thomas J. Mehl, Jr., on Nov. 13. She is a pharmacologist at the National Cancer Institute. They are living at 10606 Montrose Ave., Bethesda, Md.

Susan Katz Kabat and her husband, *David*, of Portland, Ore., have announced the birth of a daughter, Maya Rebecca, on June 3.

Dr. Ralph A. Luken, Jr., an economist, is operations research analyst with the Environmental Protection Agency in Washington, D.C.

T. Anthony Ryan is the owner of a chain of 16 Kelly's hamburger stands in the state of Rhode Island.

Dr. Barry Walter has completed requirements for a Ph.D. in mathematics from the University of New Mexico, where he earned his master's in 1969. He is a mathematics instructor at William Paterson College in Wayne, N.J.

Marjorie Lord Westphal, whose husband is a technical director and designer for Erie (Pa.) Playhouse, is working for a degree in mental health counseling.

Willard P. Yeats has been promoted to counsel of the government relations and law department at Aetna Life & Casualty, Hartford. He joined the firm in 1966 after graduating from Dickinson Law School.

Earlier this year, classmates received a letter from *Pat Kenney* concerning the creation of the *Pat Jones Memorial Fund*. Pat was to have become director of development at Exeter, and prior to that had done an excellent job as a division leader for Brown's Program for the Seventies prior to his untimely death last summer. To date, approximately \$1,000 has been contributed to the Memorial Fund as a result of Pete's letter, a total that was reached through 62 individual gifts. Additional gifts are welcome. Checks should be made payable to Brown University—Patrick S. Jones Memorial Fund and sent to Brown University, P.O. Box 1893, Providence, R.I. 02912.

63 *Dr. Kenneth Anderson (GS)*, a teacher and scientist, is an associate professor of anatomy at Emory University's School of Medicine.

Leon E. Jablecki, a social worker, is on

an educational leave to attend the University of Tennessee School of Social Work in Nashville.

Dr. R. Mark Kirk is chief resident in urology at the University of Missouri Medical School in Columbia.

Nancy Lahart was married to Robert Deschamps in Salisbury, Conn. At home: 23 Whitson St., Forest Hills, N.Y. She is a design assistant with Harcourt Brace Jovanovich in New York City.

Robert D. Mensch is an actuarial consultant in employee benefits at A. S. Hansen, Inc., in Atlanta, Ga.

Richard P. Miller has been appointed a trust officer of the First National Bank of Lake Forest in Lake Forest, Ill.

David L. Myers and his wife of Pittsburgh, Pa., have announced the birth of a daughter, Elizabeth Schaake, on Dec. 19.

Joanna E. Rapf is spending a year at Westhampton Beach, Long Island, N.Y., where she is finishing her Ph.D. dissertation in English romantic literature.

John S. Spadola is assistant headmaster of The Day School in New York City.

64 *Donna Hepler Blank* has received a master's degree in early childhood education from Southern Connecticut State College. After four years of teaching in the Follow Through program, she is now in the early childhood education department at South Central Community College in New Haven. She is also teaching movement classes privately to young children and adults. Her husband, Art, is leaving his full-time position in Yale's department of psychiatry to go into the private practice of psychiatry in New Haven.

Dr. Carolyn Converse was married to Dr. Alan Cooper in Raymond, Maine, on Dec. 23. They are both post-doctoral fellows at Oxford University in England.

Dr. William W. Durgin has joined the senior research engineering group at Alden Research Laboratories of Worcester Polytechnic Institute in Holden, Mass., where he will also teach. He has been appointed an assistant professor.

Patrick J. Fleury is an assistant professor of mathematics at State University College in Plattsburgh, N.Y.

Stephen A. Goldberger is a retail buyer for Hills Department Stores in Boston.

LCdr. Gurdon H. Hamilton is an internist and general medical officer at the Long Beach (Calif.) Naval Hospital. He will be discharged in November.

Dr. Carl R. Hendrickson is an assistant professor of psychology at Spelman College in Atlanta, Ga.

Howard D. Johnson is with the law firm of Martin, Craig, Chester & Sonnenschein in Chicago.

The Rev. Carol R. Knox (GS), minister of Unity Center in Walnut Creek, Calif., had a varied career before becoming an ordained minister. She was a director of music for the Massachusetts Association for the Adult Blind and music director of the Ledyard (Conn.) High School, where she organized and developed a band, chorus, and a cappella choir, receiving national acclaim for her music theory program. Her

latest venture is as a columnist for the *Martinez News Gazette*, where she discusses current problems in her column, "Face to Face," and answers questions posed by both youth and adults on the "whys" of life.

Albert C. Libutti and his wife of Lincoln, R.I., have announced the birth of a son, Chris Louis Calisto, on Dec. 20.

Dr. Gerald G. Naylor is a student at the University of Michigan, taking specialty training in periodontics.

Teresia Hamel Ostrach is a curriculum specialist with the Lowell (Mass.) Model Cities program.

Clifton V. Rice has been named a specialist in the new media department of the educational division of Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston. He had been director of community relations for the New England Home for Little Wanderers.

Willoughby Ellis Royce and her husband, *Robert '61*, reside in Bayport, N.Y., where they spend part of their free time restoring a turret of their century-old house and the rest racing and breeding harness horses. Bob received his LL.B. degree from Dickinson School of Law and is a partner in the law firm of Robbins, Wells & Walser, a Bay Shore, L.I., firm.

Richard A. Scott is a second-year medical student at Philadelphia College of Osteopathic Medicine and his wife, *Joan Cappello Scott*, is a medical social worker at the college's Spruce & 48th Street hospital and clinic and at the 20th Street clinic.

June Richardson Shapiro and her husband, Donald, have announced the birth of a daughter, Nancy Darling, on Oct. 13, 1970.

Leona Adler Sidman is working as director of a crafts program at Oberlin College and doing weaving and sculpture work. Her husband, *Jack '63*, is assistant professor of psychology and clinical psychologist for the psychiatric services at Oberlin College.

R. William Spellman, Jr., a financial analyst, is vice-president of financial operations for the Electro Componentes de Mexico, S.A. de C.V., in Juarez, Mexico.

Peter D. Stergios, a graduate student at the Harvard Law School, expects to receive a J.D. degree in June.

Dr. Arthur D. Yaghjian, a research associate, has joined the National Bureau of Standards at Boulder, Colo.

65 *Albert Bingham, Jr.*, is a partner in the Chicago trucking firm, Bulk-matic Transport Company.

David B. Blanchard is a personal financial consultant with Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette, Inc., in New York City.

William A. Clineburg, Jr., has completed his clerkship with Judge Roger Robb on the District of Columbia Court of Appeals and is now an associate with King & Spaulding, an Atlanta (Ga.) law firm.

Norman A. Comet is an instrumental technologist at St. Philip's College in San Antonio, Texas.

Paul B. Dacey has joined the Irving Trust Company in New York City as an executive trainee.

Robert H. Dunn has been named executive secretary to Governor Patrick J. Lucey of Wisconsin. A graduate of the Vanderbilt University Law School, Bob served as associate dean and lecturer in political science at Wesleyan from 1968 to 1970, when he first joined the Lucey staff.

Martha Fraad was married to Sam A. Haffey in Harrison, N.Y., on Dec. 5, 1970. She is a social worker for The Karen Horney Clinic in New York City and her husband, Sam, is a self-employed architect.

Dr. Ian L. Garriques, Jr., is a medical resident at the Medical College of Virginia at Richmond.

Norma Verardo Hartley and her husband, David, are the parents of a son, J. David, Jr., born last April 10.

Dr. Michael R. Henderson is a second-year resident in radiology at New York Medical College's Fifth Avenue Hospitals, Manhattan.

George K. Kardouche (GS) is an associate economist with The Royal Bank of Canada in Montreal.

Allan C. Kirkman has been promoted to vice-president of Provident National Bank, Philadelphia. He has been with the bank since 1965, most recently as a member of the construction loan department. Allan has studied at Temple and at the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Edward J. Kovac, Jr., is a member of the technical staff at Bell Laboratories in Whippany, N.J.

Daniel R. McWethy has been promoted to assistant treasurer and loan officer at The Vermont Bank and Trust Company in Brattleboro.

Dean B. Pineles has been discharged from the U.S. Army and has joined the U.S. Department of Justice in Washington, D.C., as a legislative attorney.

Leonard J. Santopadre has joined Texas Instruments, Inc., in Waltham, Mass., as northeast district manager.

Philip Solomita and his wife of Lawn-dale, Calif., have announced the birth of their first child, a daughter, Michele Lynn, on Jan. 8.

F. Tim Witsman is assistant professor of political science, history, and philosophy at Augusta (Ga.) College.

66 Dr. Clara Fellows Chapman has received a Ph.D. degree in clinical psychology at the University of Connecticut. She is working with emotionally disturbed children as a staff psychologist in the children's unit at Connecticut Valley Hospital, Middletown, Conn.

Lucinda Higgins Cooper is director of the summer program of international scholarships at American Friends Service in New York City.

John A. Deluca has received a Ph.D. degree in organic chemistry from the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, N.Y., and will be doing research at "The Knolls," which is General Electric's research laboratory in Schenectady, N.Y.

John S. Gagnon has been named an assistant vice-president of Morgan Guaranty Trust Company in New York City.

David A. Gneiser is an account sales

Lee Eliot Berk: Clearing up some mysteries for professional musicians

The Beatles, Jerome Kern, Nancy Sinatra, Dimitri Shostakovich, and a host of other top entertainment personalities all have one thing in common. All have been involved in lawsuits to protect some aspect of their musical careers.

For people in the musical profession, there is a new, prize-winning book on the market written by Lee Eliot Berk '64, vice-president of Berklee College of Music in Boston. Entitled *Legal Protection for the Creative Musician*, the publication instructs the musician on the pitfalls and opportunities awaiting him in his musical career.

Berk, a graduate of Boston University Law School who is now legal advisor to the National Association of Jazz Educators, covers in this book all aspects of copyright law (he took special courses in the subject at Harvard), royalties, and taxation, along with publishing, recording, and personal management contracts. In addition, he includes a projection of important changes in the law that will result if the Copyright Revision Bill that is pending before Congress is enacted.

"As vice-president at Berklee College of Music," the author says, "I continually found myself deluged with questions of a legal nature, both from students and members of the faculty. I finally decided to start a course at Berklee on legal protection and, after implementing that idea, it was only another step to put the material I had accumulated into book form.

"The entertainment field is one of America's major industries today, as shown by the \$125 million figure attached to the 1970 royalty collections for the performance and mechanical reproduction of music. In great part, the foundation of the industry is the creative musician, who, through his efforts as a performing and recording artist, film scorer, and jingle writer, composer and arranger will provide the grist for the entertainment industry mill.

"As new means of exploiting the field are being created, the outlook for the future is bright. Some of these means are just in their infancy, such as CATV and audio visual cassettes. No one can predict the income potential from these new mediums of communication, but it's fair to say that the opportunities are at hand for the cre-

ative musician to garner his fair share of the rewards. In my book, I hoped to show the musicians how to take advantage of today's situation."

The significance of *Legal Protection for the Creative Musician* lies in the fact that here for the first time is a professional work that addresses itself to an area of perpetual mystery to most musicians but which has been written specifically for the unoriented musician.

Berk's colleagues in the musical field recognized his contribution to their profession last December: he was the recipient of the first prize for books in the fourth annual ASCAP-Deems Taylor Awards. J.B.



Lee Berk: *Protection for the musician.*

manager with Robert Eastman & Company, a vocational radio sales representative firm in Detroit.

Dr. Marvin W. Harrison, having received his M.D. degree from the State University of New York at Buffalo, is a surgical resident at the University of Oregon Hospitals and Clinics in Portland.

Lt. Fred H. Hyer, a member of the medical corps in the U.S. Navy, is stationed at the Naval Hospital in Jacksonville, Fla.

Phyllis A. Kollmer received her master's degree in urban planning from New York University in 1970 and is working for the New York State Division of Housing and Community Renewal in New York City as an urban renewal field representative.

Charles R. Maderer (GS) is an associate professor of mathematics at Indiana (Pa.) State University.

James S. Panos (GS) has been promoted to vice principal of B.M.C. Durfee High School in Fall River, Mass.

Victor E. Peppard, a teaching fellow and graduate student at the University of Michigan, is working toward a Ph.D. degree there.

Carol Crockett Pigott was married on Aug. 7 to Joseph E. Ward, a radar intercept officer in the U.S. Marine Corps.

Meryl Smith Raskin is a senior programmer for Automated Financial Systems, Inc., of Bala-Cynwyd, Pa.

Harris R. Sloane is president and treasurer of HRS Associates, Inc., a Boston concern specializing in marketing and sales organization.

Arthur L. Spencer, Jr., has been named assistant manager in charge of the life, health, and financial services department at Travelers Insurance Companies in the New Bedford (Mass.) agency office. He joined the firm as an agency service representative at Boston and was promoted to field supervisor last year.

Linda Weisenfeld was married to Robert L. Gordon in New York City on Sept. 16. She is a case aide with the Jewish Community Services of Long Island.

67 J. Laurence Allen has moved to Somerville, Mass., where he works as a prosthetist for the United Limb & Brace Company, Boston, a manufacturer of artificial limbs.

Dr. Melvin E. Andersen received his Ph.D. in biochemistry from Cornell in June, the same month he was commissioned a lieutenant in the Medical Service Corps, U.S. Navy. Mel is now stationed at the U.S. Navy Toxicology Unit, National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, Md. He and his wife Christine, who are living in Gaithersburg, Md., announce the birth of their first child, a daughter, Kathryn Louise, last May.

Susan A. Cavallo is enrolled at the University of Chicago, working on a Ph.D. degree in Spanish literature.

William W. Erickson was graduated from Boston College Law School in June. He has been admitted to the Massachusetts and Rhode Island bars and is currently clerking for the Hon. Thomas F. Kelleher, associate justice of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island.

Robert A. Geremia and his wife of Warwick, R.I., have announced the birth of their first child, a son, Christopher Alan, on Nov. 15.

R. Bruce Gillie is a medical student at the New Jersey College of Medicine and expects to receive his M.D. degree in 1974.

Floyd A. Glenn, III, has joined the faculty of Beaver College as a lecturer in psychology. Before going to Beaver he had taught psychology at the University of Pennsylvania.

Wilton S. Gray, Jr., a veterans' claim examiner, is an adjudicator trainee with the Veterans Administration Regional Office in Providence.

Jonathan S. Jeans and his wife, Susan Fischer Jeans, of Gillette, N.J., have announced the birth of their second child and second son, Peter Matthew, on Nov. 16. Jon is a systems analyst for Gibbs & Hill, Inc., New York City.

Evan E. M. Lloyd is a senior systems engineer with The Singer Company's link division in Silver Spring, Md.

George D. Parker has received his Ph.D. degree from the University of California at San Diego. His thesis advisor was Prof. Theodore T. Frankel, who taught at Brown from 1962 to 1965.

Stephen M. Penningroth is a pulmonary technician at St. Luke's Hospital Center in New York City.

R. Lawrence Philbrick, Jr., is working on a master of architecture degree at the Graduate School of Design at Harvard.

Nila Jean Spencer (GS) and her husband, Jerry, have announced the birth of a daughter, Julie Anne, on Nov. 14.

Joanne B. Stern is working as an attorney with the National Health Law Program at U.C.L.A. Law School in Los Angeles.

Carlyle A. Thayer has accepted a three-year Ph.D. research fellowship in the department of international relations at The Australian National University, the research school of Pacific studies in Canberra.

Jane Walker was married to Larry D. Ledbetter in Keene, N.H., on Jan. 29. Anne Ferren was an attendant. At home: 4719 Cole, Apt. 209, Dallas, Texas. Larry is a lawyer with Rain, Harrell, Emery, Young & Duke in Dallas.

J. Stephen Wiley has returned to the graduate division of the Wharton School at the University of Pennsylvania for his final semester, after three years with the U.S. Navy.

68 Donna Adcock was married to Don R. Gill in Providence, R.I., on Nov. 25. Sharon A. Coleman '69 was maid of honor. Donna is a self-employed karate instructor in Philadelphia, where her husband is a sculptor.

After Judith Fink Chendo's husband, John, was ordained as a minister last September, they moved to Bayfield, Colo. They are both working as ministers in four small rural churches.

John Q. Cobourn is pursuing an A.M. degree in humanities at San Francisco (Calif.) State College.

John R. Costa, recently admitted to the Massachusetts Bar, is an associate with the Boston law firm of Cohen, Riemar and Pallock.

Diane Della-Loggia has completed her research project on the American Revolution at the American Philosophical Society. Last July she began a program with the Institute of Early American History and Culture to receive training in editing historical books and periodicals. The Institute is part of the College of William and Mary Graduate School, where she will be receiving an M.A. degree in American history this summer.

John P. Fowler has been promoted to an assistant real estate investment officer in the mortgage and real estate department of John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company, Boston.

Paul F. Henrici, a former marketing representative with Computer Sciences Corporation, has joined Grumman Data Systems in New York City.

Susan Hochwald was married to Edward Mulhern in Amherst, Mass., on Jan. 1, 1971. She is a student at the University of Massachusetts' Graduate School of Psychiatric Nursing.

David A. Jollin is a seventh and eighth grade science teacher and coach at LaJolla (Calif.) Country Day School.

David Kalinsky is completing his requirements for a Ph.D. degree in nuclear physics at Yale University.

David T. Mazanec has been discharged from the U.S. Army and plans to enter law school in the fall. His address: 35800 Dorchester, Gates Mills, Ohio.

Mary McLaren McNulty (GS) and her husband, William, have moved to Victoria, Australia, where they will be located for the next two years. She has been awarded an international teaching fellowship by the state of Victoria, Australia. The grant is offered to 60 experienced teachers of mathematics or science in the United States (at least one per state). She will be teaching at MacRobertson's Girls High School in Melbourne.

Henry P. Misisco, who received an M.B.A. degree from the University of Chicago last fall, is a confidential assistant to the director of planning at the U.S. Department of Commerce in Washington, D.C.

Mary Banchemo Peltier has moved to Sharon, Mass., with her husband, Charles, who is teaching high school mathematics at Stoughton High School. He also is working on his thesis for a Ph.D. degree in mathematics from Notre Dame. She has been doing substitute teaching at Stoughton.

Joseph A. Petrucelli, former manager of the Industrial National Bank's Lincoln (R.I.) branch, is now the regional loan officer for nine branch offices located in the East Shore area from East Providence to Newport.

Richard S. Sugarman, a child care worker, is a cottage parent with the Children's Center in Hamden, Conn.

Terry Peake Vigil is working as a regional planner for the Massachusetts Department of Community Affairs, where she

provides technical assistance to the 12 regional planning agencies in Massachusetts. Her newest title: Acting Coordinator of The Office of Regional Affairs.

John V. Wagner, Jr., was married to Judith Meyer of Mountain View, Calif., on Dec. 18. Constance Sauer was a bridesmaid, and David T. Mazanec and David Kalinsky were ushers. At home: 260 Pettis Ave., Mountain View. John is working for a Ph.D. degree in operations research at Stanford University.

Thomas E. Whidden, who has moved to Columbia, Md., is a marketing representative for Computer Sciences Corporation in Silver Spring.

69 Richard S. Blackman is teaching eighth grade mathematics at Joseph Jenks Junior High School in Pawtucket, R.I. Last October, he was elected vice-chairman of the Republican Third Ward Committee in Providence.

Adela Votolato Carter is working at the John Hay Library. Her new address is 363 Lloyd Ave., Providence.

H. Theodore Cohen is a graduate student at the University of Chicago Law School.

Martha Stoneback Cornish (GS) is an English mistress at the Godolphin and Latymer Girls' School in London, England.

Dr. David F. Fraser (GS) is an assistant professor of mathematics at the Worcester (Mass.) Polytechnic Institute.

Gregory M. Gonzales has been named tennis pro and assistant manager of the Mid-Town Tennis Club in Chicago. He formerly taught tennis at the Tennis Club of Rochester, N.Y., and ran the tennis program for the Rochester branch of Xerox.

Clifford G. Hickey (GS) is an assistant professor of anthropology at the University of Alberta, Canada.

Thomas F. Hogg has been named associate manager of the financial planning and control department of the Old Stone Bank in Providence.

Ronald S. Hutson is now working in Cleveland as a reporter for the Cleveland Press.

Dr. Ashok S. Kalelkar (GS), a fire research scientist, has joined the combustion group of Arthur D. Little, Inc., Cambridge, Mass.

John Keany has received an M.S. degree from Florida State University, where he is a research assistant and Ph.D. candidate in antarctic geology.

David L. McKone, a systems analyst, is with G.E. Outdoor Power Equipment in Scotia, N.Y.

Timothy L. Neufeld was married to Naomi M. Dao in Providence on Nov. 27. Jeffrey A. Kelman was best man, Wilma Ross was maid of honor, and Peter E. Swift was an usher. At home: 391 Marlborough St., Apt. 4, Boston.

Paul L. Norris is an assistant instructor and graduate student at the University of Pennsylvania.

USAF Sergeant David C. Scott, Jr., has been named Outstanding Noncommissioned Officer of the Quarter at Langley AFB, Va. A weather observer, he was selected for

Lillian Gomes McDaniel: 'More fun when things just happen'

Lillian Gomes McDaniel '69 is not an indiscriminate joiner. "If my name is on a list for something," she says, "it means I devote at least five hours a week to it." Lillian, who works full-time for a black consulting firm in Providence called Jaclyn Inc., also spends a considerable amount of time on outside activities. She is a member of the Rhode Island Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights which is currently involved in an investigatory effort into how school children are channeled into educable or mentally retarded programs. "There is a disproportional percentage of minority kids in all special education programs," Lillian explains, "so the committee is looking for possible reasons, such as test bias."

Another of Lillian's causes is the Rhode Island Black Coalition on Building Trades, an organization which is making an effort to increase minority representation in construction unions. She is also involved in the Rhode Island Women's Political Caucus planning group. "I'm willing to get involved in feminist issues on a political level," she says, "because I think that the women's cause will help black problems in such areas as domestic concerns."

Lillian, who is married to Ken McDaniel '69, finds her work for Jaclyn completely absorbing. Jaclyn offers several consulting services for employers who are concerned about their minority personnel relations. It provides human relations training workshops from one to three days long, designed to foster "inter-ethnic relations." Lillian often participates as a co-trainer for these sessions which she says are "the most draining, exhausting experiences I've ever gone through." The workshops use films, short talks, discussions, and games to make their point.

"We go on a business behavior approach," Lillian says. "There's a phrase we use: 'What you do speaks so loudly that I can't hear what you're saying.' For example, if an employer says all the right things, posts the equal employment opportunity notices and so forth, but still addresses black people as 'boy' or 'Hey you,' he is not going to get the best production levels out of his black workers. When a supervisor has behaved in a way that is offensive, it is our duty to point it out, but in such a way that he wants to change and not so that he gets hostile."

One of Jaclyn's clients was Brown University, which Lillian remembers as "a nice group."

Before going to Jaclyn, Lillian worked

for the Model Cities Program as a social planner in health and education. There she helped start a pre-school, vision-care screening project and developed a Model Cities affirmative action program. She also resurrected and edited the Model Cities newsletter, called *Prairie Schooner*, for which she was given the additional title of public information specialist.

At the moment, Lillian has no specific plans for her future career. "In the past," she says, "things have just happened to me and I think it's more fun that way." When she isn't working, Lillian makes her own clothes, knits baby clothes for her friends who are pregnant, and experiments with fancy cooking. Her most recent delight is a secret family recipe for barbeque sauce that she finally got hold of. "It belongs to an uncle of mine in Texas," she says, "who said he was going to leave it to me in his will, but I told him I would need it before then so I'd know if I was making it right."

A.B.



Lillian McDaniel: Willing to get involved.

his leadership, exemplary conduct, and duty performance. Dave is serving with a unit of the Air Weather Service which provides weather information for military flight operations.

Ronald A. Seff, a student at the University of Maryland School of Medicine, expects to get his M.D. degree in 1973.

Robert Sloan, Jr., was married to Susan E. Nielsen on Dec. 31, 1969. Paul Payton '67 was best man, and Donald B. Fletcher, James Brennan, M. Robert Ment '70 and Joshua Voymas '70 were ushers. At home: RD 1, Wilbur Road, Schuylerville, N.Y.

Lt. (j.g.) James A. Tuller, USN, and his wife of Little Creek, Va., have announced the birth of their second child, a son, Matthew Peleg, on Aug. 2. He is presently engineering officer on the USS Chehalis (PG-94) at Little Creek.

David E. Weisman is a second-year law student at the George Washington University Law Center in Washington, D.C.

Thomas H. Youngren (GS) is an English instructor at the Elgin (Ill.) Community College.

70 David I. Chenault was married to Elizabeth J. Lawler in Cincinnati on Dec. 27. Dr. Price M. Chenault '65 was best man, and David Matthews was an usher. At home: 705 Riddle Road, Cincinnati.

William J. Kane is a college textbook salesman for McGraw-Hill Book Company in Manchester, Mo.

James R. Leith and his wife, Karen Pezza Leith, of Chicago, Ill., have announced the birth of their first child, a son, Douglas Clay, on Dec. 28. Jim is in his second year of the M.B.A. program at the University of Chicago and has been working part-time for Illinois' State Department of General Services.

Michael Lerman (GS) and his wife, Miriam, announce the birth of a daughter, Sarah Alleza, on Sept. 24.

David G. Mountain is a graduate student and teaching assistant in the department of oceanography at the University of Washington in Seattle.

Dr. Chunghee Rhee (GS) is associate professor of physics at Kyung Hee University in Seoul, Korea.

Alan E. Riffer is a management intern with the Bureau of Labor Statistics in Washington, D.C.

Anne McCorkle Smith has been appointed an English teacher on the secondary level in the Barrington (R.I.) public school system.

Lafe Solomon is a field examiner for the National Labor Relations Board in Seattle, Wash.

R. Craig Van Nostrand has received an M.S. degree from Cornell University in operations research and is working for Bell Telephone Laboratories in Holmdel, N.J.

Deirdre Wallace was married to Harold D. Stecker in Providence on June 13. Nancy Percesepe Doucette was matron of honor. Deirdre is a child care worker at Eastern State School and Hospital in Philadelphia.

71 James B. Borders, IV, has been appointed major events coordinator in the office of student activities at the University of Rhode Island. He has had extensive experience in working with community organizations, having been a drama instructor at the Afro Arts Center, Inc., in Providence for the past two years.

John T. Brandt is a medical student at the University of Missouri in Columbia.

David G. Cox is a substitute teacher in the Pontiac (Mich.) school district.

Robert E. Dewar, Jr., is an assistant instructor and graduate student in anthropology at Yale University.

Thomas L. Dresser is teaching at the Broad Meadows Junior High School in Quincy, Mass.

Nicholas J. Fina (GS) has accepted a position as a technical writer with the Philip Morris Research Center in Richmond, Va.

Maurene Fritz Flower is doing graduate work in mathematics at the University of Toronto, Canada.

Richard J. Forde expects to receive a master's degree in regional studies (East Asia) from Harvard University Graduate School in June.

Alan R. Hammond is in the U.S. Army infantry and is an officer candidate at Fort Benning, Ga.

Linda M. Hankins is a research secretary with the Central Atlantic Environmental Service in Washington, D.C. Last summer she studied Chinese at the University of Maryland and has applied to graduate schools in Chinese studies for 1972-73.

John R. House is a community-based corrections specialist with the Washington State Division of Institutions in its special projects section. This employment placement is part of his participation in the University Year for Action program administered by Western Washington State College in Bellingham, Wash.

Kenneth R. Kobre (GS) has joined the self-help child development center in South Easton, Mass., as an educational research and development coordinator.

Donald C. Mann is doing graduate work in architecture at the Rhode Island School of Design and plans a career in the practice, research, and teaching of architecture and human inter-dynamic design.

Timothy J. Manor was married to Elizabeth L. Calhoun of Butler, Pa., on Dec. 27. This set a record of sorts in the number of ministers officiating at the wedding, and in the number of people giving the bride away. Three ministers tied the knot: the bride's father, the groom's father, and the bride's grandfather. The bride's twin brothers escorted her down the aisle, where both gave her away. At home: 2111 Hayes St., Nashville, Tenn. Tim is in his first year at Vanderbilt University Law School.

Dr. James C. Mikkelsen, Jr., (GS), a physical chemist, has joined the staff of the Lincoln Laboratory of M.I.T. in Lexington, Mass.

Chester A. Peck, III, is attending the Graduate School of Business Administration at the University of Virginia.

Leonard A. Poster, an associate engineer, is with the submarine signal division

of Raytheon Company's Portsmouth, R.I., office.

Milton C. Schmidt, Jr., is a professional hockey player with the O.K. City Blazers Hockey Club in Oklahoma City, Okla., a Boston Bruins farm team.

Dr. Gilbert G. Smith (GS) is an assistant professor of Spanish at Vanderbilt University in Nashville, Tenn.

William A. Smith, a graduate student at Sidney Sussex College in Cambridge, England, expects to receive an A.B. degree in 1973.

William J. Soriano is a research assistant in the law office of Soriano, Henkel & Klein, Newark, N.J.

Deaths

HELEN HERSEY PROUTY '03, A.M. '05 in Charleston, S.C., Nov. 18. She was the widow of Col. Leonard A. Prouty '06, former registrar and professor of psychology at The Citadel in Charleston. Mrs. Prouty was a member of the League of Women Voters and the Charleston Artist Guild. Surviving are two sons, George L. Prouty of Charleston and The Rev. Malcolm H. Prouty of Mobile, Ala., and a daughter, Miss Virginia Prouty, also of Charleston.

EDITH BARR STILES '06 in Madison, Wis., Dec. 9. Before her marriage in 1917, Mrs. Stiles had taught at high schools in Wakefield and Barrington, R.I., and Philadelphia. She also took advance courses at the University of Pennsylvania and Cornell University. President of her class, Mrs. Stiles had served on the boards of the American Red Cross, League of Women Voters, and the Y.W.C.A. Her sister is Mrs. Sydney Wilmot, R.D., Buskirk, N.Y.

DR. CHARLES DANIEL McCANN '07 in Brockton, Mass., Jan. 11. He retired in 1963 after more than half a century of practice in obstetrics and gynecology in the Brockton area. Dr. McCann received an M.D. degree from Harvard Medical School in 1911. Appointed to the Brockton Hospital staff in 1913, he became chief of obstetrics in 1917, a position he held until 1951. Promoted to the consulting staff in 1951, he continued his active practice and association with the hospital until retirement. During the final years in his profession, he also headed the department of obstetrics at Phaneuf Hospital and served as health officer for the City of Brockton from 1936 to 1940. Dr. McCann was affiliated with many medical organizations including the American College of Surgeons and the American Board of Obstetrics and Gynecology. Phi Kappa. His son is Fred-eric McCann '49, and his widow is Rose B. McCann, 282 Belair St., Brockton.

ERNEST LE ROY BLISH '08 in Clearwater, Fla., Dec. 2. He had been employed by the Springfield branch of the Registry of Motor Vehicles for 38 years,

retiring in 1947. Mr. Blish was a lifetime member and past master of Brigham Lodge of Masons in Ludlow, Mass. Phi Delta Theta. His widow is Lilian Blish, 2623 Seville Blvd., Apt. 106, Clearwater.

GEORGE ARTHUR ROUND '10 in Southampton, L.I., N.Y., Jan. 12. He was chief automotive engineer of Socony-Vacuum Oil Company (now Mobil Oil Corporation) from 1939 to 1954 and, after retirement, a technical consultant to the lubrication committee of the American Petroleum Institute. During World War II, he was on leave from Socony to serve as a consultant on fuels and lubricants for the Office of the Chief of Ordnance at Washington, D.C. Author of many technical papers and a contributor to the Encyclopaedia Britannica, Mr. Round was one of the first recipients of a "certificate of appreciation" for technical contributions to the Society of Automotive Engineers. He also was a member of the American Society for Testing Materials. In 1962, Mr. Round was one of 13 Brown graduates who received distinguished service awards at the 50th anniversary gathering of the Brown Engineering Association. Beta Theta Pi. Tau Beta Pi. His widow is Cornelia S. Round, North Haven, Sag Harbor, L.I., N.Y.

HAWTHORNE HOWLAND '12 in Pawtucket, R.I., May 23, 1968. He was a former illustrator of books and magazines who had studied under N. C. Wyeth. During World War I, he was assigned to the ship building area of the U.S. Government's war effort. Delta Phi. His brother is *Standish Howland* '19, and his widow is the former *Elizabeth Brown*, Weeden House, Pawtucket.

DR. LILLIAN MOLLER GILBRETH, Ph.D. '15 in Phoenix, Ariz., Jan. 2. A well-known industrial engineer and management consultant, she was, with her husband, Frank, a pioneer in the field of time and motion study. Dr. Gilbreth was best known to the general public as the mother of six sons and six daughters, whose growing up was hilariously described in the best seller, *Cheaper by the Dozen*. She applied many of her concepts of industrial management to the running of her household and 12 children, two of whom wrote *Cheaper by the Dozen*, which was made into a hit movie in 1950 and was followed by a sequel, *Belles on Their Toes*. A woman possessed of an iron constitution, Dr. Gilbreth earned several degrees while bearing and rearing her 12 children. She received a bachelor's degree in 1900 from the University of California and a master's in 1902, with her major interest in poetry. Later she returned to college, to earn, between 1928 and 1952, a total of 13 master's and doctoral degrees in science, engineering, letters, and psychology. The degrees were awarded by such institutions as Rutgers, Brown, Michigan, Syracuse, and Temple. After her husband died in 1924, Dr. Gilbreth took over his management consultant business, Gilbreth, Inc., and built it into one of the most prestigious in the

field. In December, 1968, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers celebrated the Gilbreth Centennial, marking the 100th anniversary of Frank B. Gilbreth's birth. Mr. Gilbreth had made many contributions to the rehabilitation of World War I disabled veterans, and his wife used and improved upon his studies. Of her own 12 children, three became engineers, one a school teacher, one an exporter, one a department store buyer, and one a newspaperman. Some years ago, Dr. Gilbreth, eldest of nine children, said, "I grew up in a happy home, and now I have many happy homes." She is survived by six sons and four daughters.

HORACE JANNEY FARLEE '16 in Trenton, N.J., Dec. 26. He was senior law partner and a member for over 50 years of the firm of Katzenbach, Gildea and Rudner, Trenton. During World War I, Mr. Farlee served with the U.S. Army Infantry. He received an LL.B. degree from Harvard Law School in 1921. He served on the Lambertville (N.J.) City Commission for approximately 15 years. Phi Beta Kappa. His widow is Bernice B. Farlee, 18 Jefferson St., Lambertville.

LYLE MILTON PROUSE '18 in Hasbrouck Heights, N.J., Nov. 27. In business for himself since the end of World War II, he was a semi-retired C.P.A., licensed to practice in New Jersey, New York, and Maryland. During World War I, Mr. Prouse served as a captain with the U.S. Army. In World War II, he was comptroller and assistant treasurer of Sperry Gyroscope Company in Brooklyn, N.Y., designers and producers of precision instruments and equipment for all branches of the armed services. Mr. Prouse formerly was a comptroller for Lybrand, Ross Bros., Montgomery; Harvey Fisk and Sons; and Robert Reis and Company, all in New York City. Before his semi-retirement, he had served at times on professional society committees and was formerly director of the New York Control of Comptrollers' Institute. His widow is Helen S. Prouse, 33 Kipp Ave., Hasbrouck Heights.

GEORGE WELLS BRACE '19 in Jamestown, N.Y., Jan. 7. He was a sales representative for Rockford (Ill.) Screw Products Company and for Lewis Spring & Manufacturing Company in Chicago, retiring in 1967. During World War I, Mr. Brace served in the U.S. Army. A football player while in college, he was a member of the Buffalo All-American Pro Football Club, which won the professional football championship of 1921. Phi Kappa Psi. His widow is Irene A. Brace, 6 Briggs St., Lakewood, N.Y.

DR. GEORGE HAROLD GILDERSLEEVE '19 in Norwich, Conn., Dec. 22. He was New London (Conn.) County's medical examiner until last November when ill health forced his retirement. Dr. Gildersleeve also had practiced medicine and surgery in Norwich for many years. During World War I, he served for a short time with the U.S.

Navy, then received an M.D. degree from Yale's School of Medicine in 1923. He held membership in numerous medical and civic organizations, was a fellow of the American College of Surgeons, vice-president of the Chelsea Savings Bank board of directors, and staff president and chief of surgery of the W. W. Backus Hospital. For more than 30 years, Dr. Gildersleeve was affiliated with the Connecticut Public Health Council. Delta Phi. His widow is Eleanor S. Gildersleeve, 100 Harland Road, Norwich.

IRVING SMITH CROMPTON '20 in Providence, R.I., Nov. 9. Until he retired in 1962, he was a cost engineer for the Narragansett Electric Company in Providence. Mr. Crompton also had been employed by Safe Harbor Water Power Company in Baltimore, Md., and the Pennsylvania Electric Company in Johnstown, Pa. He was a member of the Brown Engineering Association and the Cranston Historical Society. Mr. Crompton also was a former vestryman of St. David's-on-the-Hill Church and author of a 1968 book on the history of the church. Beta Theta Pi. His widow is Elizabeth M. Crompton, 935 Pontiac Ave., Apt. 32, Cranston.

GEORGE WASHINGTON GRIMM, JR., '20 in Red Bank, N.J., Dec. 12. He was a general counselor for Public Service Electric and Gas Company in Newark for 30 years, before he retired in 1968. Mr. Grimm received an LL.B. degree from Harvard in 1923 and was admitted to the New Jersey Bar a year later. After engaging in general law practice with Lum, Tamblin & Colyer in Newark, Mr. Grimm became associated with Public Service as assistant general counsel. In 1940, he was made assistant state director of Selective Service for New Jersey. The following year he was awarded the New Jersey Distinguished Service Medal for services rendered in the planning for, and organizing of, the Selective Service System in the state. Mr. Grimm also was a judge in the municipal court in East Orange, serving from 1930 to 1955, and was elected to the New Jersey Assembly as a representative from Essex County. Class treasurer and a past president of the Brown Club of Northern New Jersey, he was a member of the board of the New York and Long Branch Railroad, served as a trustee for the Newark YMCA and Orange Memorial Hospital, and was the recipient of an honorary degree of doctor of laws from Bloomfield (N.J.) College. Sigma Nu. Phi Beta Kappa. His son is Dr. *Gifford Grimm* '50, and his widow is Marjorie G. Grimm, 353A Dorchester Drive, Lakewood, N.J.

HUGH JOHN CONNELLY '21 in Providence, R.I., Nov. 30. He was employed as a clerk at the New York office of the Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company for 30 years until his retirement in 1959. Phi Kappa. He is survived by several cousins.

ALFRED LINCOLN WHITTEMORE '22 in April, 1971. He was a retired member of the U.S. Air Force Band of France. Mr. Whittemore also graduated from the New

England Conservatory of Music in 1923. Lambda Chi Alpha. His widow is Eva Whittemore, 10 Hodgkins St., Rockport, Mass.

GILBERT EGFERT BROKING '23 in Cannes, France, July 9, 1968. He was a former assistant manager of the Club Transportation Service, Inc., in Coral Gables, Fla. During World War I, Mr. Broking served as a sergeant with the U.S. Army. Interested in zoology, he had been a member of the New York Zoological Society's expedition to British Guinea and Venezuela. Later, he joined the same society in its Williams-Galapagos expedition to Panama, Cuba, and the Galapagos Islands. Mr. Broking also was affiliated with Doherty Hotel Properties in Coral Gables, Sigma Nu. His widow is Marguerite B. Broking, Bellas Terrasses, Tourrettes-sur-Loup A M 06, France.

HERMAN FULSCHE HELFENBEIN '23 in Evansville, Ind., May 9. He was a retired area conservationist with the U.S. Department of Agriculture in the Soil Conservation Service in Vincennes, Ind. During World War I, Mr. Helfenbein served in the chemical warfare service of the U.S. Army. He received a B.S. from Purdue in 1923 and a master's in science from the University of Tennessee in 1926. Mr. Helfenbein served as an instructor at Tennessee and as an agricultural agent for Pike County in Indiana, prior to joining USDA. He also had served as an assistant director in the Caribbean area for USDA. Kappa Sigma. His widow is Ruth L. Helfenbein, RR 3, Orchard Hill, Petersburg, Ind.

JACK RANDOLPH JELLISON '24 in Bradenton, Fla., Dec. 31. He was a partner and manager of the Jellison Five and Dime store in Bar Harbor, Maine, retiring several years ago. Mr. Jellison began his career as a stock clerk for Bankers Equipment Company in Los Angeles, Calif., and was an office manager for Standlee & Bryant in Brawley, Calif., before returning to Bar Harbor to go into business with his father in the Jellison Five and Dime. During World War II, Mr. Jellison served as a chief specialist in the U.S. Navy. He was a former assessor for the town of Bar Harbor, past president of the P.T.A. and Civic League, and was a director of the Bar Harbor Chamber of Commerce. Zeta Psi. His widow is Gwendolyn F. Jellison, 6928 East Bayou Lane, Bradenton.

LILLIAN LEVIN SUSSLER '25 in April, 1971. She was the wife of Dr. David Sussler, a Fordham Medical School graduate. Mrs. Sussler was active in the Pembroke Club of New London, Conn., and in civic affairs there. Her daughter is Sally Sussler Simon '54, and her husband, David, lives at 11 Dupont Lane, Norwich, Conn.

DR. ROBERT WILLIAM WHITCOMB '25 in Hartford, Conn., Jan. 1. An oral surgeon, Dr. Whitcomb received a D.D.S. degree from the University of Maryland's Baltimore School of Dentistry in 1926, and was in practice for 45 years in the Hartford area. He was a member of the American

Society of Oral Surgeons and Orthodontists and past president of the New England Society of Oral Surgeons. His widow is Paula M. Whitcomb, 443 Ridge Road, Wethersfield.

RICHARD RALPH FITZPATRICK '26 in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 26. He retired in 1966 as principal of the Woonsocket (R.I.) Junior High School. Mr. Fitzpatrick received an M.Ed. degree from Boston University in 1942, and took advance courses at Rhode Island College, URI, Brown's graduate school, and McGill University. He taught science at Woonsocket Junior High for eight years and history and geometry at Woonsocket High School for six years, prior to becoming a vice-principal of the junior high in 1945. Fifteen years later he was named principal. Phi Kappa. His widow is Marie S. Fitzpatrick, Lot G-1, Route 1, Box 822, Pompano Beach, Fla.

ROBERT JOSEPH MARTH '26 in Brooklyn, N.Y., Sept. 1. His nephew is Edward C. Marth, 83 Broad St., Westfield, Mass.

MERRITT WHITMAN SEYMOUR '27 in Providence, Feb. 2. He was an office manager of the Drott Cour Company of Warwick (R.I.) for 15 years, until his retirement in 1967. Mr. Seymour, a former Boy Scout official, was a past district commissioner of the Bristol County (R.I.) Boy Scouts of America. He also was founder and skipper of the Barrington Sea Scouts for five years. Previously, Mr. Seymour had been an office manager of the Armbrust Chain Company and the Screw Machine Products Company, Inc., both in Providence. His widow is Rowena M. Seymour, 69 Barton Ave., Warwick.

CLIFFORD VANCE HAPGOOD '28 in Mayville, N.Y., June 30. He was a supervisor with the Chautauqua County Department of Public Works in Mayville. His brother is Fay Hapgood, 22 Academy St., Westfield, N.Y.

DR. FRANKLIN SNOW HUDDY '28 in Cranston, R.I., Jan. 4. He was a former optometrist. Before attending the Massachusetts College of Optometry, from which he was graduated with an O.D. degree in 1938, Dr. Huddy was a research engineer with General Electric Company. He also was an assistant engineer with the Ceco Manufacturing Company in Providence and was head of the science department at Nathan Bishop Junior High School here. Dr. Huddy, a long-time short-wave radio fan, was owner of WIBZI, one of the most powerful amateur radio stations in the world, located in Chepachet, R.I. In 1932, he was one of a number of persons to travel to Camp Katahdin in Sweden, Maine, to observe the effect of the total solar eclipse on short-wave radio signals. He was a former member of the Institute of Radio and Electrical Engineers, Radio Institute of Great Britain, and a past president of the Associated Radio Amateurs, Inc. Sigma Nu. His widow is the former Mary O'Neil, 53 Brookwood Road, Cranston.

THOMAS JOSEPH MINNELLA '28 in Summit, N.J., Dec. 3. A practicing physician, he specialized in obstetrics and gynecology. Dr. Minnella received his M.D. degree from the Boston University School of Medicine in 1932. During World War II, he served as a lieutenant commander with the U.S. Navy. Dr. Minnella was a member of the staff of Overlook Hospital and was a recipient of the 25-year Outstanding Service Award presented by New Jersey Blue Shield. His widow is Elisabeth B. Minnella, 268 Springfield Ave., Summit.

WILLIAM FRANK REITER, SR. '28 in Toledo, Ohio, in June, 1971. He was the retired owner of the Wellington Hotel in Napoleon, Ohio. Mr. Reiter formerly was president of the American Steel Package Company in Defiance, Ohio. He also had been a partner in the F. W. Reiter & Son insurance agency in Napoleon. Sigma Nu. His son is William F. Reiter, Jr., 2142 Tanglewood Drive, Toledo.

HAROLD MERCER COLE '29 in New York City, Jan. 18. He was a partner in the New York law firm of Cole & Deitz. Mr. Cole received his LL.B. degree from Harvard Law School in 1932. He served for a year with the law firm of Dawes, Abbott & Littlefield, and later with Iselin, Riggs & Ferris, and Alley, Cole & Grimes, all in New York City. Mr. Cole also served as a special prosecutor on the staff of Thomas E. Dewey when he was Special Rackets Prosecutor and was an assistant district attorney for New York County. During World War II, he served from 1943 to 1945 as an attaché to the Office of Chief of Naval Operations, saw combat in every theater, and was separated as a lieutenant commander. The following year he was named special counsel to the chairman of the Republican National Committee, a post he held until 1948. Mr. Cole also was active in business. He was chairman of the board of the Allegheny River Mining Company and a member of the board of directors of the Wellington Fund and other funds associated with the Wellington interests, and treasurer of the New York County Republican Committee. Psi Upsilon. His mother is Mrs. Harry M. Cole, 10 Crestmont Road, Montclair, N.J.

FRANK BURRELL MONEY '29 in Westerly, R.I., Jan. 24. Until he retired several years ago, Mr. Money was a machinist. He also had been a reporter for the *Providence Journal* and the *Keene (N.H.) Evening Sentinel*. There are no survivors.

ARCHIBALD ANGUS MACDONALD, JR. '30 in Miami, Fla., Dec. 14. A trust officer of the Commercial Bank of Miami, he had previously retired as assistant vice-president of Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company of New York City after 35 years of service. Mr. Macdonald came to Hanover in 1929 as a summer employee and went to the bank full-time after graduation from Brown. He was a former assistant secretary and director of the William Young Com-

pany in New York City, and a member of the Corporate Fiduciaries Association of South East Florida and the North Dade Estate Planning Council. Delta Upsilon. His widow is Emma K. Macdonald, 7400 Miramar Parkway, Miramar, Fla.

DR. WILLIAM EUGENE BOUTELLE '31 in Pittstown, N.J., Jan. 9. He was director of the Somerset County Guidance Clinic in Somerville, N.J., and was in the private practice of psychiatry. Dr. Boutelle received an M.D. degree from Columbia College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1936. During World War II, he served as a Navy commander in the Pacific Theater. After the war, while an assistant attending surgeon at Bellevue Hospital, he became interested in the emotional aspects of surgical cases and did a second residency in psychiatry. Dr. Boutelle was a neuropsychiatrist at Lyons (N.J.) Veterans Administration Hospital and assistant director of the Menlo Park (N.J.) Diagnostic Center prior to entering private practice. He was a past president of the New Jersey Neuropsychiatric Association. Kappa Sigma. His sons are William E. Boutelle '62, Jonathan H. Boutelle '64, and Christopher C. Boutelle '69, and his widow is Sara Boutelle, Route 1, Box 118, Pittstown.

EDMUND BURKE DELABARRE, JR., '32, A.M. '33 in New Britain, Conn., Dec. 16. He was employed at the G. Fox & Company department store in New Britain. Mr. Delabarre also attended Harvard from 1933 to 1935, served for a time as assistant professor of psychology, and was an assistant in psychology at Radcliffe College. He was also a former supervisor of raw materials control for the American Hardware Corporation in New Britain. Delta Phi. Sigma Xi. His sister is Dorcas Delabarre Crary '38, Sand Point, Bar Harbor, Maine.

DR. LEWIS ABRAMSON '33 in Boston, Mass., Jan. 9. He was chief of pediatrics at Newport (R.I.) Hospital. Dr. Abramson received his M.D. degree from Tufts Medical School in 1937 and opened his private practice in Newport in 1941, joining the staff at Newport Hospital as a junior member. Dr. Abramson became an associate in pediatrics at the hospital in 1943, a senior staff member in 1946, and chief of pediatrics in 1950. He was a member of the Aquidneck Island Regional Disposal Authority, a director of the Newport Chamber of Commerce and the Old Stone Bank, past president of the Newport Jewish Community Fund, and a trustee of the Newport Public Library. His widow is Ruth H. Abramson, 280 Broadway, Newport.

RICHARD SAMUEL KOPS, SR. '34 in San Francisco, Calif., Jan. 7. He was owner of S-H-S International of San Francisco, a business consulting firm. During World War II, Mr. Kops served as a lieutenant commander with the U.S. Navy. Before moving to San Francisco a few years ago, he was vice-president of Lawson Products, Inc., of Pawtucket, and its subsidiary, the Highland Knitting Company of

Springfield, Mass. In that capacity he was responsible for marketing and merchandising activities especially as related to the Highland Knitting Company. He formerly was a vice-president, treasurer, and part-owner of Kops Brothers of New York, manufacturers of corsets. His son is Richard S. Kops, Jr., '60, 313 W. 105th St., New York City.

STEPHEN ERNEST COONEY '35 in Pawtucket, R.I., Jan. 23. A heating engineer, he was employed as an estimator by the Hartwell Company of East Providence, a subsidiary of the Grinnell Corporation. Mr. Cooney was a former city councilman in Central Falls, R.I., a member of the personnel board for ten years, and was active in the city's politics for more than 20 years. He was also chairman of the Ward 4 Democratic City Committee and a member of the senatorial district committee. Mr. Cooney was a member of the American Society of Heating, Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Engineers and an honorary deputy sheriff of Providence County. His widow is Mary T. Cooney, 81 Darling St., Central Falls.

ROBERT BURTON MCLEOD, JR., '35 in Warwick, R.I., Jan. 14. He was a probation and parole counselor for the Family Court in Providence and had worked for the state 18 years. Mr. McLeod previously was office manager of United X-Ray Corporation in Fall River, Mass., and at one time had had his own real estate and insurance office in West Warwick. His mother is Mrs. Inzie R. McLeod, 30 Paul Ave., Warwick.

JAMES RANKIN DOUGLAS '36 in Westfield, N.J., Dec. 15. He was chairman of the department of music at Rutgers University and a faculty member there since 1949. Mr. Douglas did graduate work at the State Conservatory in Lubeck, Germany, where part of his study was on an organ used by Johann Sebastian Bach. During World War II, he was a sergeant with the U.S. Army 3116th Signal Service Battalion. In 1949, he was awarded the M.S.M. degree in sacred music from the Union Theological Seminary. Mr. Douglas was an organist and choir director of the Evangelical Church in Brooklyn, St. John's Episcopal Church in Elizabeth, and the North Reformed Church in Newark. He was a member of the American Guild of Organists. His brother is Lyman C. Douglas, 404 Lawrence Ave., Westfield.

DONALD LLOYD DANIELS '37 in Clearwater, Fla., Feb. 6. He was a partner in Daniels Dreyfus Financial Planning Service in Boston, a firm specializing in retirement financial plans. Mr. Daniels had been in the financial field since 1937 when he joined the Equitable Life Assurance Society in Boston. During World War II, he served as a captain with the U.S. Army Air Force. Prior to his partnership with Daniels Dreyfus, Mr. Daniels managed the Daniels Life Brokerage Agency, Inc., in Chestnut Hill, Mass. He also was district representative of CNA Investor Services, Inc., and a

senior consultant for Estate Planners Associated of Chestnut Hill. Mr. Daniels served as president of Temple Shalom of Newton, Mass., for two years. He was a member of the American Society of Chartered Life Underwriters and was the first president of the Greater Boston Association of Financial Planners. Pi Lambda Phi. His brother is Everett J. Daniels '41, and his widow is Janice B. Daniels, 94 Moffat Road, Newton, Mass.

WILLIAM FARR GERHAUSER '37 in Toledo, Ohio, Sept. 13. He was former assistant manager of the fabricating division of The American Ship Building Company in Toledo. He began working at American Ship Building in 1940 and was promoted to assistant manager in 1962, a position he held until his retirement in 1970. Mr. Gerhauser was a member of the Toledo Transportation Club. His widow is Winnie A. Gerhauser, 4340 Beverly Drive, Toledo.

THOMAS GREGORY BOWMAN '38 in April, 1969. He was a former personnel manager of the Mergenthaler Linotype Company in Plainview, L.I., N.Y. Mr. Bowman also had been chief personnel advisor for the Chance Vought Aircraft division of United Aircraft Corporation in Dallas, Texas. During World War II, he served as a corporal in the personnel section of the U.S. Army Air Force. Phi Sigma Kappa. His widow is Bernice A. Bowman, 372 Harrison Ave., Massapequa, L.I., N.Y.

ERIKA SIELER BERGSTROM '42 in Worcester, Mass., Jan. 5. She was an instructor in special courses in the Worcester public schools. Mrs. Bergstrom received a master of science in education degree from Clark University in 1962. She also taught remedial reading and social studies to classes in Millbury, Mass., and at the Grafton Street Junior High and Harrington Way schools. During World War II, Mrs. Bergstrom was honored for her work with the American Red Cross by the local chapter. Besides her husband, Ralph, who lives at 150 Vernon St., Worcester, she is survived by her parents, a sister, and a son and daughter.

MOULTON SAWIN '46 in San Francisco, Calif., Jan. 10. He had worked for a New York advertising firm until four years ago. Mr. Sawin previously had been a copywriter with Wilson, Haight & Welch, Inc., a Hartford (Conn.) advertising agency. During World War II, Mr. Sawin served as a private with the U.S. Army. Alpha Delta Phi. His brother is David M. Sawin '45, and his father is Melvin E. Sawin '14, Shadblow Farm, Tower Hill Road, Wakefield, R.I.

WALTER ELZY EVANS, JR., '47 in Lake Worth, Fla., Dec. 29. Owner of Walter E. Evans & Company in New Orleans, La., Mr. Evans also had been a salesman for New Orleans Standard Brass & Manufacturing Company. During World War II, he served in the U.S. Navy. Theta Delta Chi. His widow is Mary D. Evans, 1 South Lakeside Drive, Lake Worth.

On Stage:

1969 revisited: The debate starts again on ROTC

It is not necessary to set foot on a college campus to hear Senator Fred Harris speak or to see *The Maltese Falcon* or to listen to a concert of Sikkimese music. All of these events can and do take place in other locales. But there are certain occasions which could only happen at universities and which, therefore, seem to symbolize the uniqueness of the campus environment. The recent University Forum at Brown on the question of whether the Naval ROTC should or should not remain on campus was one of those occasions.

First of all—the structure: Forums are called at irregular intervals, whenever there is an issue which generates enough heat to warrant a formalized airing of views and exchange of opinions. University Forums are open to anyone who may care to attend. No votes are taken and no business is transacted. It is simply a matter of talking and listening. The Forum on ROTC was sponsored by the University Council on Student Affairs and organized by Associate Professor of Physics Frank Levin, who has definite views of his own on the subject, but who limited his role at the Forum to that of impartial moderator.

The structure was a pro-and-con panel discussion, followed by a free-for-all with audience participation. Each side was represented by a student and a professor, and each speaker had five minutes to state his case. There were several talking points: The added scholarship and other money the Naval ROTC feeds Brown versus the threatened autonomy of the University when a governmental agency must prescribe certain course content. The destructiveness of the war in Southeast Asia versus the argument of the political neutrality of the Armed Forces. The freedom of choice of students who wish to take ROTC versus the question of whether it is appropriate for a liberal arts university to offer courses in military training. The humanizing effects of having liberally educated officers in the military versus the contention that such junior officers have no power over decision-making anyway so it doesn't matter if they come from Brown or the Naval Academy.

The unusual thing about the debate on Naval ROTC at Brown was that the issues had already been debated and—most people thought—resolved three years ago. The faculty voted in 1969 that ROTC should be phased out unless it could meet certain terms—mostly in the direction of making it an “extracurricular” activity. Since some of these conditions were thought to be incompatible with the letter of the law governing ROTC, it was generally assumed that the issue had been dealt with once and for all. Not so. The law was changed in some particulars (for example, a student in ROTC may now major in anything he wishes), and the spirit of compromise was strong enough to resurrect the issue.

Under these circumstances, the rather imprecise science

of semantics has to bear more weight than was ever intended. What is there to choose from between the head of ROTC being a “non-voting member of the faculty” or an “adjunct faculty member?” What is the difference between “extracurricular” course and courses which are “supplemental” to the curriculum? Only a professor who has just looked it up in *Webster's* can know for sure.

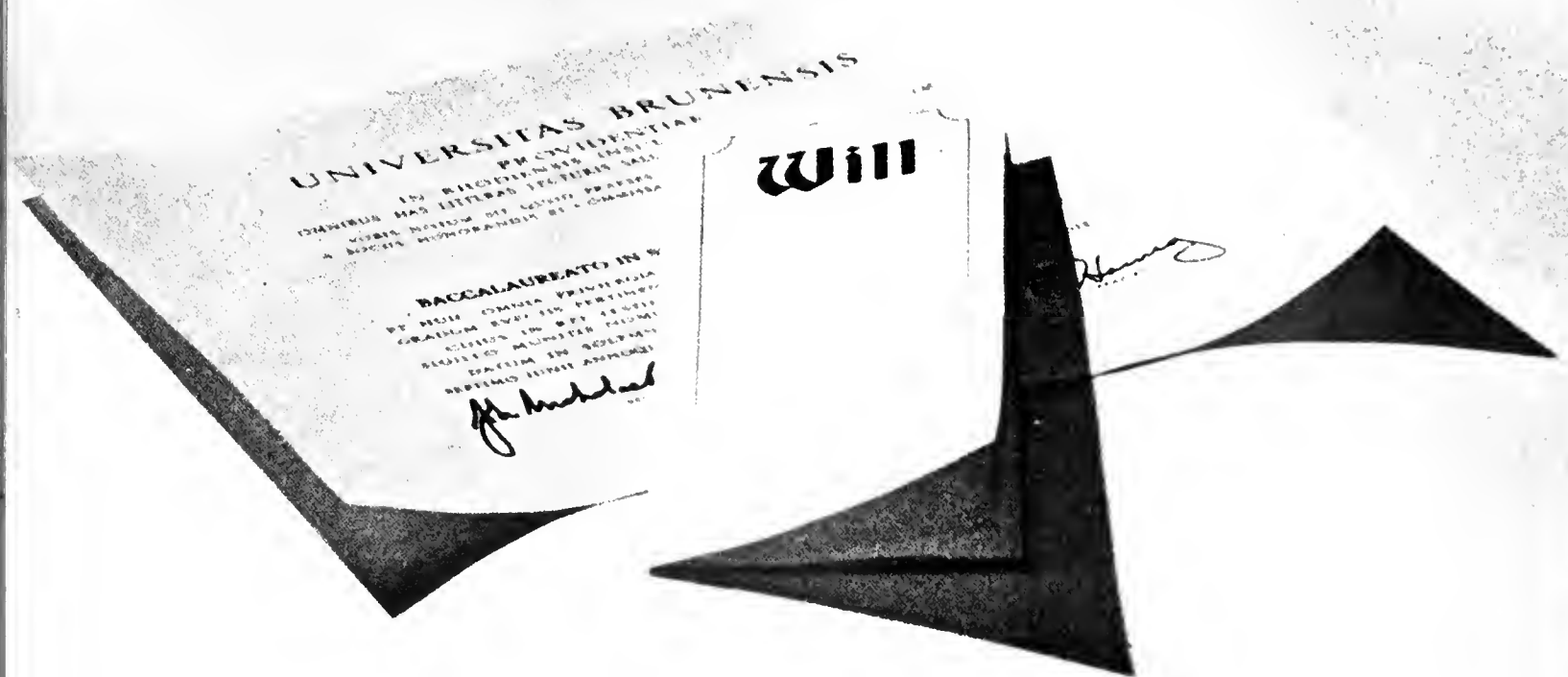
The issue was debated not only on the narrow grounds of semantics but also on the larger questions of the nature of universities and the war. Political Science Professor Elmer Cornwell argued for the continuation of ROTC on the basis that it's illiberal to limit the options of students who wish military training. The question of ROTC's appropriateness to a university setting did not arise, he said, because the university is a social institution with many such adjunct activities. “If ROTC goes,” Cornwell asked, “what about the chaplains or intercollegiate athletics?”

Physics Professor Phillip Bray told the gathering that he had experienced a change of heart since the ROTC issue was debated in 1969. At that time, Bray said, he was strongly in favor of continuing ROTC on campus. Now he opposes it for reasons not having to do with university autonomy, but because of U.S. policy in Southeast Asia. “I would feel very badly,” he said, “if—in an effort to remove ROTC from Brown at this time—the faculty voted the petty policy of refusing to grant faculty status to the head of ROTC on campus. We already have, I believe, a number of non-voting members of the faculty whose academic qualifications are inferior to those of the head of ROTC.”

Bray added that he supports the concept of ROTC strongly and in normal times would do battle for it. However in recent years his disillusionment with U.S. leadership and policies in Indochina has been painful and now he supports “nothing less than for us to get out of all of Indochina and its surrounding waters, taking care only to protect those who have been identified with us so that they will not be killed.” Bray said that deeper involvement in Laos, Cambodia, and Thailand had to stop now and that “every legal protest should be made. So I want the military presence denied at Brown now, as a protest. Later, when we are out of Indochina, I will work to restore an ROTC program at Brown which is consistent with our function as an academic institution.”

The question of ROTC's future at Brown is now in the stage of preliminary contract talks between the administration and the ROTC unit. Before the issue is decided, it will come before the Faculty Policy Group and the entire faculty at least once again. The documents, proposals, and other material pertaining to Brown ROTC are enough to fill a large drawer, and whatever the eventual outcome, it cannot be said to be hastily arrived at.

A.B.



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