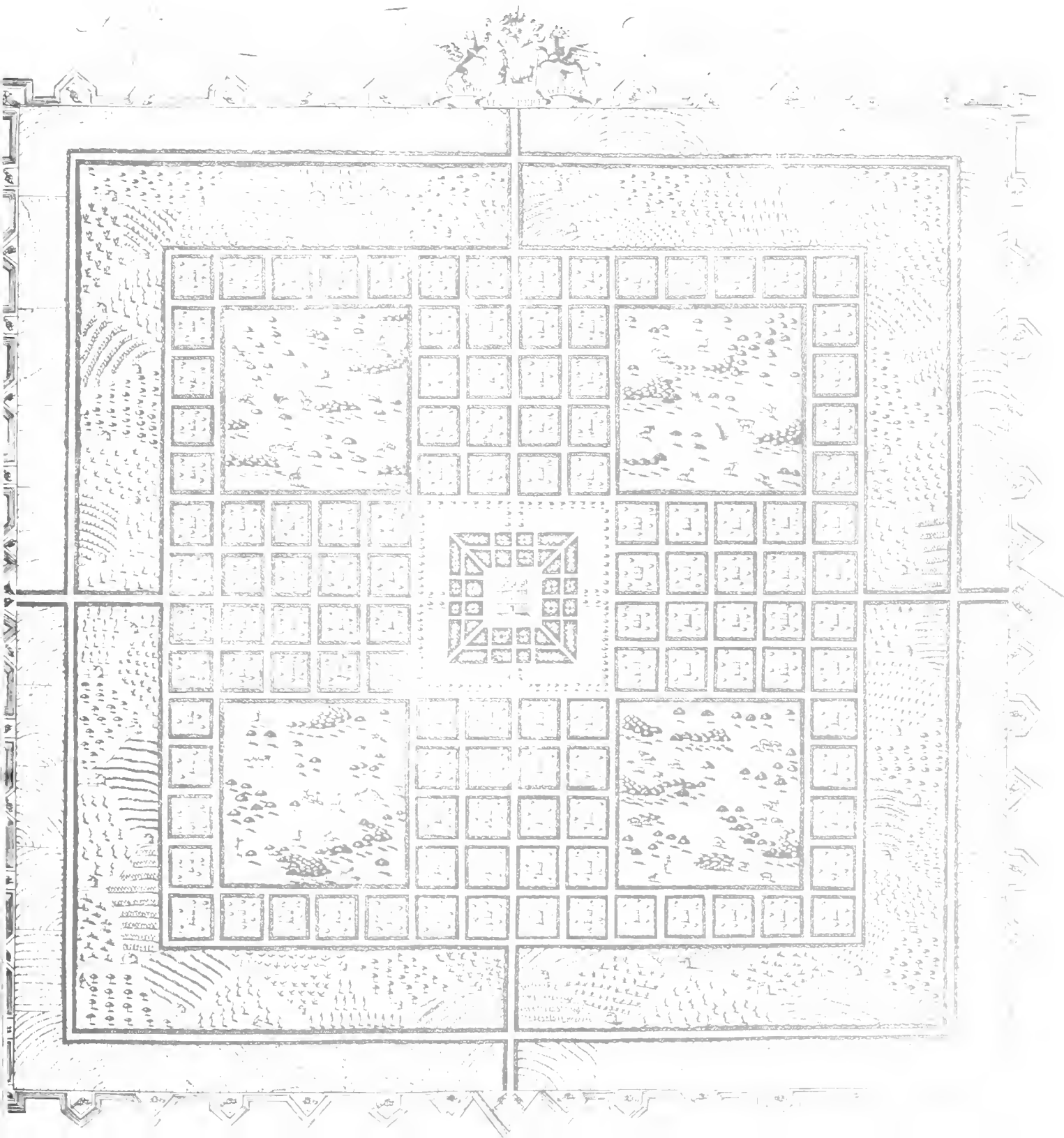


JOHN D. BARRY, JR.

Brown

Alumni Monthly November 1972



1973

CONTINUING EDUCATION AT BROWN

SUMMER ALUMNI COLLEGE

Return to campus for a stimulating week of discussion, workshops, readings, and lectures with the Brown faculty. Last year's session, "The Summer of '72," drew raves from alumni who participated. This year will be even better. Remember the dates: June 24-30.

SATURDAY SEMINARS

Meet with other interested alumni and members of the Brown faculty in your home area for a day of study and discussion on topics of current concern. Seminars are planned for Westchester-Fairfield, Long Island, Hartford-Springfield, Washington, Denver, Houston-Austin, Philadelphia, and New Jersey. The dates will be early in the new year.

Further information on these award-winning programs is coming to you in the mail. Won't you join the many alumni who share the enriching experience of continuing education?

Brown

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Various departments at the University, says Economics Professor Benajmin Chinitz, began adding scholars whose specialties were in urban fields; and they in turn started teaching urban-oriented courses "and talking to each other."

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The cities have been undergoing rapid change, says Engineering Professor Joseph J. Loferski, but much of it has been undesirable.

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A recent exhibition at the John Carter Brown Library featured the JCB's vast collection of maps, views, and plans. Four of the maps are reproduced in an 8-page folio.

24 The Rare Book Librarian Who Spent His Vacation on a Whaling Expedition off the Island of Madeira

As a lifetime summer resident of Martha's Vineyard, John Hay Librarian Stuart Sherman has long been interested in whaling. Last summer he received an invitation to spend part of his vacation on the island of Madeira—and go to sea with the Portuguese whalers.

30 The Former Bottle Pool Player at the Faculty Club Who Is the New President of CBS

Former Brown admission officer Arthur Taylor '57, was the executive vice president and chief financial officer of International Paper Company when he was tapped last summer to become the chief operating officer for the vast and multi-faceted Columbia Broadcasting System.

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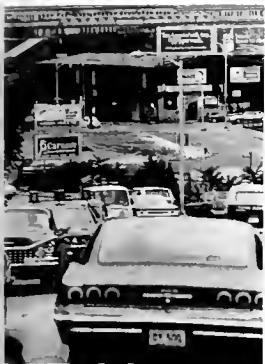
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The cover: A map of the "utopian" city of Azilia, part of the JCB collection. For more about Azilia, turn to page 16.



Hugh Smyser

Under the Elms

By the Editors

A Nobel Prize for Leon Cooper

By Jay Goss 1956

They rolled out the red carpet at Carus-Holley on Oct. 20. The lobby of the physics-engineering building was warming with people, including reporters, photographers, and TV cameramen. Robert T. Beyer, chairman of the physics department, surveyed the situation and said, "It's almost like winning a football game."

But the moment had greater significance and was even rarer than a football victory. The gathering was to announce that Leon F. Cooper (left), a soft-spoken physicist with a love for modern literature, mod clothes, and French cooking, had been awarded a Nobel Prize. It was the first time a member of the Brown faculty had been so honored.

The 42-year-old Cooper shares this year's Nobel Prize for physics with Dr. John Robert Schrieffer of the University of Pennsylvania and Dr. John Bardeen of the University of Illinois. In 1956, these three men solved a classic riddle in theoretical physics by formulating a theory explaining how a metal, when lowered to an extremely low temperature, offers no resistance to the flow of electricity and, thus, becomes superconductive.

A Dutch physicist, Kamerling Onnes, discovered the superconductivity phenomenon in 1911, but it remained for the three American scientists to explain why it should occur.

"When the quantum theory of physics was introduced, it explained almost everything—except superconductivity and the super-fluidity of helium," Dr. Cooper says. "Then when my two colleagues and I completed our work in 1956, it was like discovering a brand new world."

Dr. Cooper is a practical man, and he talked easily about the practical applications of such highly complex theory. At present," he says, "enormous amounts of electricity are lost during transmission through power lines because of resistance in the wires. If the wires can be superconductive, an electrical generating plant could be located anywhere."



Hugh Smyser

At a champagne party for the Nobel recipient, Professor Cooper and his wife Kay talk with a colleague.

Noting that the difficulty would be in the super-refrigeration of the wire, Dr. Cooper added that this would merely be a matter of technology. He feels that in time the superconductivity transmission of electricity could be economically competitive with present-day under-

ground means of transmission. "Technology takes care of itself," he added.

For those who look upon physicists as rather dull fellows who arrive at the office early in the morning and leave late at night with a briefcase in hand, Dr. Cooper is a revelation. His colleagues

know him as a man who enjoys to the fullest his life and his associations. A modish dresser, he savors good living and the successes in his career, is liberal and modern in his attitudes toward social issues, and has a quiet but effective sense of humor.

"Whenever tempers get tight here in the department, Leon has a special knack for being able to cool things," Chairman Beyer says. "He's also performed the same service at faculty meetings, relaxing tensions with his light touch. And relaxing tensions at meetings of the faculty sometimes isn't easy. If Leon keeps this up he may also win a Nobel Peace Prize."

Dr. Cooper had an opportunity to show his wit—it might be called early Victor Borge—in the Barus-Holley press conference. A reporter suggested that Dr. Cooper seemed a bit befuddled by all the goings-on. "No," the physicist replied, "it's just my normal manner."

Another reporter asked—somewhat melodramatically—if there was *anything* he planned to do now that he hadn't been able to do before. "Maybe I'll get some new furniture in my office," Dr. Cooper shot back, quickly adding that he was only kidding, that he didn't really need any new furniture.

Looking for a human interest angle, still another newsman asked Dr. Cooper if he expected a different relationship with his students now that he had won a Nobel prize. "I certainly don't intend to treat them any better," he replied.

In a more serious vein, Dr. Cooper admitted that it was very nice to be recognized. "Many scientists do things of equal or greater significance and don't get this recognition," he said. "In fact, scientists seldom get the publicity they deserve. We normally don't seem to make good copy. Men in my position always have financial problems. Right now, I'm deeply involved in my research, and I would guess that winning the Nobel prize may make it a bit easier to get funds."

Dr. Cooper puts the light touch completely behind him when he talks of the demise of government grants. "There can be economic justification for the government to cut back on science grants," he says. "But the way it has come about is irrational and damaging, especially to students already committed to programs. A gradual, scheduled phase-out would have been better. But the way

the reductions were handled is the best way I know to destroy a well-working machine. All I'm suggesting is a little order."

A native of New York City, Dr. Cooper received his B.A., M.A., and Ph.D. degrees from Columbia University. He served as research associate at the University of Illinois (1955-57) and as assistant professor at Ohio State during the 1957-58 academic year. Dr. Cooper was brought to Brown that same year by Prof. Arthur Williams, then chairman of the department. Since 1966, he has held the title of Henry Ledyard Goddard University Professor.

A man of great charm and some unorthodoxy, Dr. Cooper is sometimes referred to with affectionate facetiousness as the "swinging scientist." His social charm and his brilliant and varied conversation on a number of subjects in the "other culture"—that of art—have made him a great favorite among faculty and students alike.

He has offered two popular courses to bridge the gap between science and the arts. And, at a time when science is under direct attack from many quarters, his colleagues consider this work of crucial importance.

Dr. Cooper has said that the purpose of his two new courses is to introduce students not primarily interested in science to topics such as relativity and quantum theory. Drawing on his vast knowledge and love of literature and the arts, Dr. Cooper contrasts the modern and classical theories of such men as Newton, Aristotle, and Euclid with the views of "other culture" members such as Dante, Kafka, Camus, and Becket.

Cooper manages to weave his philosophy about art into his scientific instruction. "Art and science," he says, "can be very similar and fundamental. 'The artist gives us a method of seeing and hearing and of organizing impressions. The same is true of the scientist, who gives us a way of organizing a variety of experience. The techniques, interests, and personalities of the artist and the scientist may be different, but they both give us the same thing—a part of their mental world.'"

When asked what he planned to do with his third of the approximately \$100,000 prize money, Dr. Cooper said that he would use the cash for additional research. He and his wife, Kay, plan to travel to Stockholm in December to accept the award.

"I almost feel like the father of the bride," Chairman Beyer said. Then, pausing, he added: "No, I feel better than the father of the bride. I don't have to pay for this."

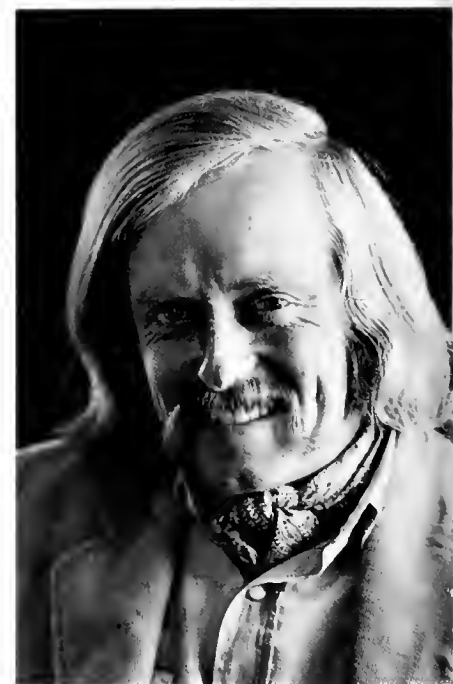
Brown's news operation gets a new director and a new name

Brown's Office of Public Information has just been renamed the News Bureau, which greatly pleases its newly appointed director, Roger Vaughan '59. "It's a much more workable term," he says. "Public information implies public relations, and having worked as a journalist for ten years, I am wary of public relations as a trade. And the name change is an important lead to what I hope to do with the office, which is to improve Brown's credibility with the media."

Vaughan, who has moderately long hair and a splendid red moustache, discovered his journalistic bent while he was still in grade school. "I dug Red Smith and wanted my own column someday," he says. Youthful publication in *Jack and Jill* magazine reinforced his writing aspirations.

He entered Brown right after high school graduation because that was the way it was done in those days. "I was the kind of student who now would take a year or so off before starting college and would be better for it," he

Roger Vaughan: First priority is to know the faculty.



says. Two years of concentrating on racing dinghies took their toll in poor grades, and Vaughan was asked to leave Brown for a semester in the middle of his junior year. During his involuntary leave of absence, he worked with a ski patrol in New Hampshire and played the piano at night in a ski lodge. The next fall he returned to Brown and made the dean's list by the end of the year.

After a stint in the army, Vaughan joined the *Saturday Evening Post*, where he stayed for four years editing pictures, reporting, and writing. His special field at the *Post* was science and military affairs reporting, a job which involved making technical material—stress testing of astronauts, for example—interesting and understandable to a mass audience. Two years before the *Post* was to fold, Vaughan moved to *Life* to become youth and education editor.

While he was at *Life*, Vaughan touched bases with most of the youth and student upheavals of the late Sixties. He wrote about the first East Coast free university; life on Sunset Strip; the generation gap in a middle-class town; SDS "before they started bombing buildings"; and the 1968 Democratic convention. He spent two weeks on tour with Bob Dylan in Europe. He wrote an article on the 1968 black student walkout at Brown, which *Life* didn't publish.

In 1970, Vaughan quit *Life* and moved to Little Compton, R.I., to work as a free-lance writer, photographer, and commercial fisherman. Since he returned to Rhode Island, Vaughan has reported for *Life* on the unsuccessful efforts of Northeast Oil Company to build a refinery in the small town of Tiverton, R.I. He has also written two articles for the *WAM*, one on the 1970 student strike and Commencement at Brown (July 1970) and one on the alumni college (July 1972).

As the new director of the News Bureau, Vaughan has assigned himself the first priority of getting to know the faculty. "I look at this place as a bastion of expertise," he says, "and I see no reason why that expertise should be confined to the academic community." As an example of what he means, Vaughan cites an incident that happened the first week he was on the job. A local television station called to ask if Brown had any experts in the economics de-

partment who might be able to shed some light on the new monetary-reform policy. Vaughan arranged for two professors to be interviewed, and they not only were able to explain the basic policy outlines, but they disagreed with each other on the air about the implications of the new policy. The television station loved it.

Vaughan believes that the News Bureau should not be confined to reporting only the sunny-side views of the University. "In times of strife or conflict on the campus," he says, "I don't intend to sweep it under the rug. I hope to be able to give the media the facts so that bad news doesn't appear in print any better or worse than it is." On the other hand, Vaughan plans to continue the office's occasional fare of "human interest" stories, like the one he recently wrote on Bob Kopelman '75, who won a trip to Loon Mountain on television's "Dating Game." "That was a funny story," he says, "and I'm all for fun."

Vaughan lives with his wife, Karen, a photographic stylist, in Little Compton. He has two children, Kim, 12, and Roger, Jr., 11. His menage includes seven cats, a dog, and a horse named Wiggles.

A Watson gift sets up a faculty fellowship program

In an article called "Don't Sell Professors Short," written in 1949 for his alma mater's *Wesleyan Alumnus*, Henry M. Wriston, Brown's eleventh president (1937-55), said this: "We need to recognize the professor's strategic, indeed his vital, place in our economy, our society, and our public life, and to proceed rationally . . . and give the teacher what he must have."

Seventeen years after his retirement, a faculty fellowship program in his name has been initiated at Brown following the receipt of a gift of approximately \$500,000 from Thomas J. Watson, Jr. '37, chairman of the executive committee of IBM. The gift and the formation of the Henry M. Wriston Faculty Fellowship Fund were announced by President Donald F. Hornig, who said that the fund was named for Dr. Wriston at Mr. Watson's request.

At the invitation of President Hornig, Dr. Wriston participated in defining the terms of the fellowships. His preference was that the funds be earmarked

for the recognition of "successful improvements in educational methods, purpose, and materials" by faculty members.

The brief guidelines for the fund suggest that the fellowships be used to provide time and financial subsidies for "the development and implementation of innovations" and "to free time for scholarly work, writing, or travel to observe innovative educational developments elsewhere." It is anticipated that the recipients of the fellowships will "preferably be younger members of the faculty."

In commenting on the new fellowship program, Dr. Hornig said: "Considering Dr. Wriston's long-standing interest in educational innovation and experimentation and his own efforts in these areas at Brown, it is most appropriate that the fund be named for him. Much of the innovative work in teaching falls on the shoulders of the younger faculty, and we are most pleased to have a means to reward them."

During his long and illustrious career as an educator, Henry Wriston spent considerable thought on the nature of faculties. He often said that the gathering and maintenance of a superior faculty was the greatest, and most rewarding, task of a college president.

In his book, *The Nature of a Liberal College*, a collection of essays published in 1937 as he was leaving the presidency of Lawrence College, Wriston wrote: "Refreshment is a significant word for teaching, and travel is one of the best methods of renewing the teacher. A college can make no more rewarding investment than the encouragement of its staff members to move about—with sufficient leisure so they will gain something of significant insight."

Faculty reaction to the announcement of the new fund was enthusiastic. Mark Spilka, chairman of the English department, who has proposed designs for mid-sabbatical programs, applauded the Wriston Fellowship, saying: "It should increase the range, quality, and variety of undergraduate courses, and freshman courses in particular. It will also give younger faculty a way to work more freely within the tight tenure system."

Mark Schupack, chairman of the economics department, added these thoughts: "People have long suggested

that faculty members should be judged by the excellence of their teaching. But for all our efforts and good intentions, most rewards have been for research. Here is our chance to redress the balance and reward teaching without forgetting research."

Thomas Watson, the man who made the Fund possible, joined IBM upon his graduation from Brown in 1937. He became president in 1952, chief executive officer in 1956, and chairman of the board in 1961. He was elected a trustee of Brown in 1948 and served in that capacity for 20 years. He was elected to the Board of Fellows in 1968.

President Hornig said that the gift from Watson was subject to matching funds and that the Wriston Fund would not become operational until that was accomplished. He added that a start toward matching the gift had already been made and expressed hope that the program could commence in the fall of 1973.

Four faculty and six staff members retire

Four long-time members of the faculty retired this year, and six members of the administrative staff have retired or resigned. The list includes Professors George K. Anderson, Frances E. Dunn, Richard A. Parker, and Albert J. Salvan; and Frank C. Acker, Hope R. Brothers, Dorothea T. Eslick, Grace Feeney, Bernice Ormsbee Aitken, and Gretchen E. Tonks.

Professor Anderson, who has three degrees from Harvard, came to Brown in 1927 as assistant professor of English. He was named associate professor in 1930 and professor in 1947. He served as chairman of the English department from 1950 to 1960. Professor Anderson has written several books and has collaborated on numerous others. In addition, he contributed some 60 articles on English literature and language to professional journals. In 1945 he was granted a Guggenheim Fellowship for research on the legend of the Wandering Jew, a subject he has covered in his writings.

A staunch baseball fan, Professor Anderson could usually be seen at Aldrich-Dexter Field watching the Bruins in action.

Professor Dunn came to Brown as

assistant to the director of educational measurement in 1941. Since 1958 she had been associate professor of educational psychology and director of educational measurement. She was graduated from Pembroke in 1938, earned her M.A. from Brown in 1942, and a doctor of education degree from Harvard in 1955. Very active in her field, Miss Dunn taught a course on personnel services in higher education in the doctoral program at Boston College and has served as consultant in the evaluation of guidance services in the Cambridge public schools.

Professor Parker (BAM, Jan. 1972) was brought to Brown in 1949 by President Henry M. Wriston to establish the Department of Egyptology. A native of Chicago, he was graduated from Dartmouth in 1930. He became a research associate at the University of Chicago, where he earned his doctorate in 1938.

While on the staff at the University of Chicago, Dr. Parker did considerable field work in Egypt, including an assignment as field director of the Epigraphic and Architectural Survey of the University's Oriental Institute. A year ago, Dr. Parker was elected a Corresponding Fellow of the British Academy, the highest accolade given for scholarship in Great Britain. Dr. Parker has written or collaborated on 12 volumes in his field. He has also served as faculty basketball advisor, as a member of the Athletic Advisory Council, and as the University's faculty liaison with the NCAA.

Albert Salvan, professor of French at Brown, is a specialist in French literature of the late 19th and 20th centuries. He has also published extensively in his field. A native of France, Professor Salvan holds diplomas from the University of Poitiers and the University of Paris. He received a Ph.D. from Columbia in 1942. Since coming to Brown in 1939, he has been active in many professional organizations, serving as president of the Rhode Island chapter and a director of the New England Modern Language Association and as president of the Providence Chapter of the Alliance Francaise.

Frank Acker, Captain, U.S. Navy (Ret.), has been at Brown since 1964, first serving as a development officer and as a special assistant to the president and, since 1969, in the office of University relations. A native of Peekskill, N.Y., he was graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy in 1932. During World

War II, Acker commanded two submarines and was decorated by the Secretary of the Navy for action against the enemy. In 1960 he became chief of staff for the NATO Baltic Command, which operated a six-nation fleet. He was deputy director of training for the Central Intelligence Agency from 1949 to 1951.

Acker is the author of a number of articles in the U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings and in hobby publications. He has an outstanding collection of "dime novels," which have been exhibited in the John D. Rockefeller Library and elsewhere around New England.

Hope Brothers has left Brown to accept a position as director of career counseling at Williams College. She had been director of senior placement at Brown from 1951 to 1971 and assistant director of University placement for the past year. A native of Providence, Mrs. Brothers was graduated from Pembroke in 1944. She is a member of the Eastern College Personnel Officers, serving as that organization's president in 1959-60.

Dorothea T. Eslick, a 1929 Pembroke graduate, came to Brown in May of 1947 as assistant secretary of the Corporation, the position she held upon retirement. During her tenure at Brown she worked under four presidents and one acting president.

Grace Feeney spent 23 years at Brown as food supervisor and the person in charge of student personnel at the Refectory. She was known as "Mother Feeney" to thousands of Brown students.

Bernice Ormsbee, who was married on June 3 to James M. Aitken, came to Brown in 1946 as personnel records secretary to the vice-president and business manager. Later she became administrative assistant to Vice-President F. Morris Cochran. Since 1968, Miss Ormsbee has been personnel supervisor for records and benefits.

Gretchen Tonks became assistant dean for financial aid of Pembroke in 1952, serving in that post until the merger. This past year, she was a University financial aid officer. She received her B.A. and M.A. from Vassar and was headmistress at St. Mary's Hall in San Antonio, Texas, before coming to Brown.

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.

How to avoid a 'ghost town'

Sir: Because of the present economic situation, there are many students "who are not poor enough to qualify for financial aid and not rich enough to pay Brown tuition without causing family hardship" (BAM, October 1970). The rising cost of living along with the bleak job situation for graduates is keeping a Brown education out of the reach of countless middle- and working-class applicants. Notwithstanding the unfortunate loss of opportunity to these would-be applicants, Brown University, itself, stands to suffer the greatest loss from this situation, if not soon corrected. It is imperative that Brown not exclude this, or any other, segment of society from her halls.

The reason for this imperative lies with the very notion of the function of the university. Noted educator Homer Babbidge (former president of the University of Connecticut) cites that society ultimately controls the university, and that specifically society expects the modern university to:

1) Prepare people for jobs, 2) help increase the opportunity for equality in a free society, 3) train leaders in all walks of life, 4) prepare future teachers, 5) provide society with new information and ideas through research, 6) perpetuate its culture and heritage, 7) nurture creativity, 8) provide a sanctuary for independent thought and criticism, 9) occupy (and if possible counsel) the young through adolescence, 10) develop intellectual skills, 11) help adults maintain their knowledge and skills, and 12) provide professional support to worthy community projects (From editorial page, *The Hartford Times*, Vol. CXXXVI, No. 252)

Perhaps Dr. Babbidge's points could be condensed into one definition: the modern university is a diversified community of excellence. Not a community of elitists as the ivory towers of old, nor, on the other extreme, a group of technicians being prepared for a job and nothing more. The modern university needs people of outstanding abilities from as wide a social (not just geographic) background as possible to carry on tradition as well as experimentation.

Quite often certain segments of society fail to realize the importance of the notion of community to the university. People who place too much emphasis on the job preparation function would look with horror on the black walkout of 1968, the student strike of 1970, or the Magaziner-Maxwell education reforms. However, to the credit of Brown, the above are all signs of a vitally functioning diversified community. One can agree or disagree

with any of these events, but one should not regret their occurrence.

Brown's recent success at functioning as a "diversified community of excellence" is misunderstood by a large part of society, as seen by alumni dissatisfaction. However, as the critics begin to realize all of society's demands upon the university, and when they realize that there are at least 12 distinct functions of the university community, then maybe they will begin to show their support.

Therefore, Brown University, in the midst of an economic recession on the one hand and harsh criticism on the other, must continue to keep its community diversified and of high quality. If it means diverting funds from future construction into scholarship monies, then by all means let's do it. What good is a community with nice new facilities if it is slowly becoming a ghost town?

EDWARD I. SZYMANOSKI, JR. '71
Manchester, Conn.

Her first summer 'in the real world'

Sir: My first summer in the "real world" has been frustrating in terms of women's liberation. Teaching kindergarten in a microscopic south Texas town where little girls are punished by zealous teachers aides for playing with trucks (and little boys for playing with dolls) is a mild shock to my system. Everyone—from the principal to the janitor to 41 friendly mothers—has tried very hard to convince me either to get married or to be unhappy that I'm not married. When I tire of them, I can listen to radical young teachers, who subscribe to Ms., lay their plans for catching a husband. Discouraging.

Through it all, I've kept fond and hopeful memories of slightly more enlightened attitudes at Brown. I was happy to see the focus on women and on Pembroke in the June issue of BAM. Ah, *somewhere* at least, women were valued for what *they* did, not whom they married.

False. Today I got my "check-in" form from the Alumnae Office. It allows two lines to describe graduate study—but *five* lines to describe a wedding. I could add another page to the form, but what bothers me is the implied expectation that readers of BAM will be more interested in the fact of marriage than in what graduates, married or single, actually do with their lives. If that assumption was once true, I sincerely hope the focus will change with my class and those that follow.

LYNNE DERUS '72
Crystal City, Texas

Brown had an urban studies program almost before anyone noticed

According to the 1970 census, 68 percent of the American population live in a "metropolitan area"—defined as a contiguous urban development with a central city population of 50,000 or more. Yet when Robert C. Wood, president of the University of Massachusetts and an urbanologist, lectured at Brown last spring, he predicted that the problems of these city dwellers would not be much of an issue in this year's presidential campaign. A former university president, Princeton's Robert F. Goheen, has also spoken out about the urban crisis. "Today the city is in serious trouble," he says. "It is beset by economic and political problems, by short-range planning and cumulative decay, and by social disorganization displaying itself in individual and group violence."

One after another, government programs aimed at easing urban problems have been found to be less than adequate for accomplishing goals. A recent article in *The New York Times* reported that there is a growing movement in Congress to junk existing housing legislation. Congressman Edward P. Boland of Massachusetts, chairman of the appropriations subcommittee on housing, is one of the critics of existing programs. "Four years ago, with the passage of the 1968 Housing Act," he said, "we all had high hopes that such legislation would provide the means by which low and moderate income families could be assured of decent, safe, and sanitary housing. Today our best hopes have degenerated into a nightmare of bureaucratic abuse, corruption, and inefficiency. In fact, the subsidized housing programs have turned out to be a bonanza in too many instances for just about everyone except those Congress intended to help."

The gap between the intentions and the reality of public programs has a number of causes, only one of which is lack of intelligent planning. According to Benjamin Chinitz, professor of economics at Brown, government planning hardly existed as a formal activity before World War II, he says, the situation is changing. "We have hope in the assumption—though it is perhaps erroneous—that the application of trained intelligence can help us find the solution of our social problems," he says. "While it has become axiomatic that government cannot cure the problems of society, it has become equally axiomatic that government can contribute their resources to

educating people in a great variety of fields who can fill positions in government and related institutions. Social scientists can also engage in research that applies their skills to policy questions.

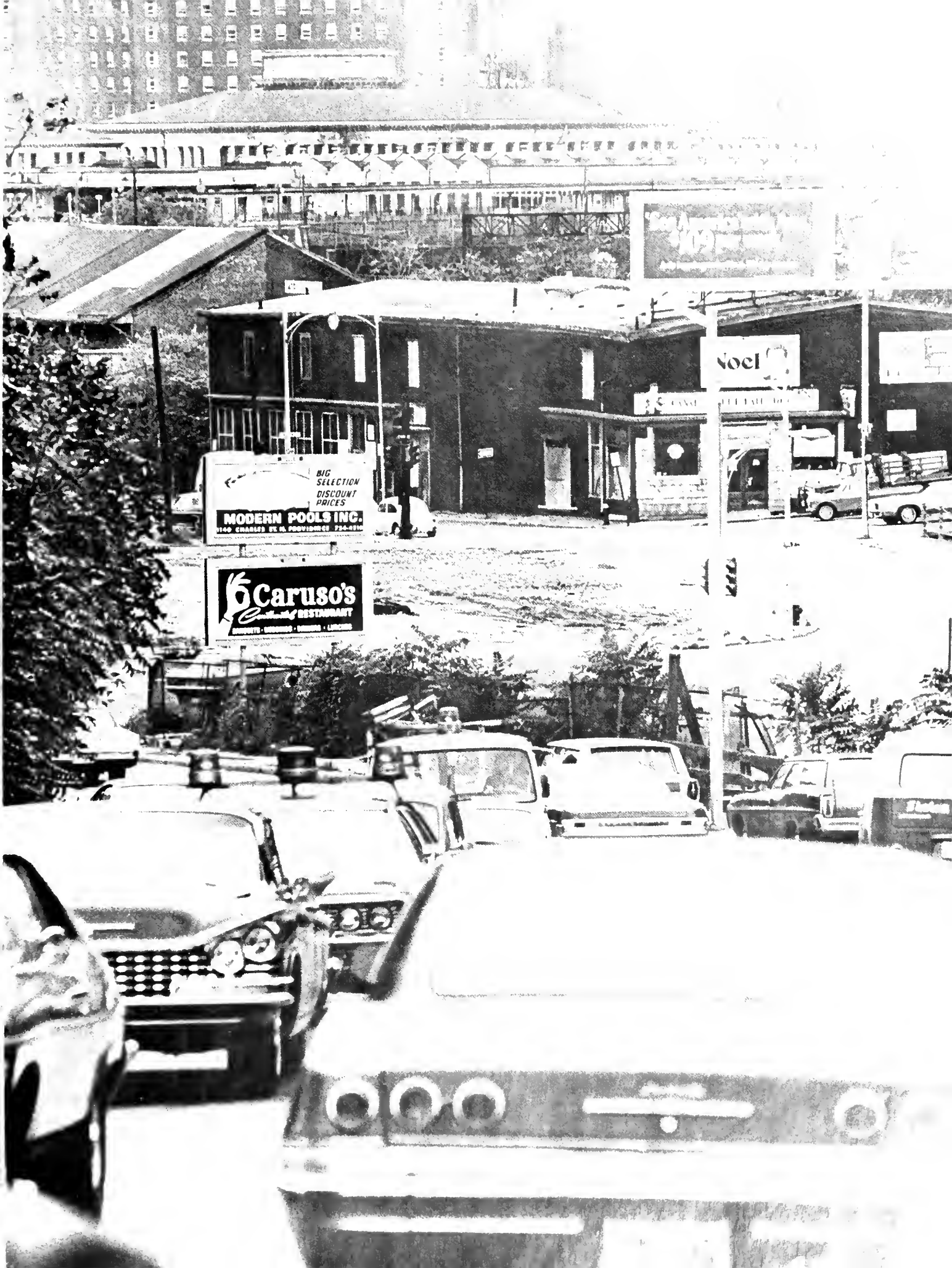
During the past several years, Brown has been developing an orientation toward urban studies, both in research and in educational offerings. In a sense, there was an urban program at Brown before anyone really noticed it. "Various departments," says Chinitz, "started picking up people whose specialties were in urban fields—in political science, sociology, history, economics—and those people started teaching urban-oriented courses and talking to each other."

Urban studies at Brown was also strengthened by the advent of curriculum reform. "I'm fond of calling that the enabling legislation," says Chinitz. "It brought freedom from traditional disciplinary structures so students could begin to devise concentrations around the problems of the city." Another step toward more urban-related offerings came from the engineering profession. "Engineers, on the whole, have become more sensitive to the social and ecological implications of what they do," says Chinitz. In response to that, and because demand for more conventional offerings had fallen off, the engineering department at Brown developed a concentration in urban technology.

In recognition of all of these almost-unrelated developments, President Hornig established a Committee on Urban Studies in July of 1971. This interdisciplinary committee, chaired by Professor Chinitz, is charged with initiating courses in the urban studies field and with counseling students in the development of independent concentrations. It also serves as a structure for interdisciplinary research projects on urban problems.

In the short time the committee has been in existence, it has accomplished a number of goals. It has initiated a seminar to bring together all seniors who have been pursuing urban studies on an individual basis so that they can discuss their respective interests and projects in the

Downtown Providence: Professor Leo Kadanoff is studying the changing economic relationship between central cities and their surrounding metropolitan areas.



presence of members of the committee and other interested members of the faculty. The committee is also at work designing an introductory course on the city which will serve as an entry point for all students interested in urban studies.

Last spring, the committee sponsored a lecture series called "Campaign '72: The Urban Issues," which included speeches by Senator Fred Harris and Rhody A. McCoy, a key figure in the New York City school decentralization controversy.

The lecture series, according to Professor Chinitz, was just the tip of the iceberg. "We had a whole parade of people, including local mayors and planners, trooping through here for more informal sessions." Apart from their regular teaching responsibilities, six members of the committee have joined together to teach a course in the Extension Division called "Urban America: Problems and Perspectives."

Professor Chinitz has a list of reasons why he thinks the time was right for Brown to enter the urban studies field. "Students are searching for new patterns of concentration," he says, "and there is an increasing demand from the government for skilled people in urban fields. The community is pressing the University to turn its expertise to social issues, and students increasingly want to interact with the community during their academic career. Also," Chinitz adds, "the University is suffering a decline in support for the conventional single discipline programs and research and so is reaching out for new ways to attract funds."

Closely tied to the Urban Studies Committee, and with many of the same members, is a loosely-organized, de facto coalition of researchers called the Urban Analysis Group. Both individually and in combination, members of the group have received funding for urban-related research. James Vanecko, assistant professor of sociology, has for years been doing large-scale studies of political structures. While he was at the University of Chicago, he carried out an evaluation of community-action programs for the Office of Economic Opportunity. "They wanted me to evaluate what made one community-action program more valuable than another," says Vanecko. "And, as a step toward discovering this, they wanted to evaluate institutional change. For example, what actually made institutions become more responsive to the needs and demands of the poor?"

Vanecko limited the institutions he evaluated to public schools, employers near poverty areas, private social agencies, and neighborhood political organizations. The findings, he says, were striking. "Local poverty programs," he says, "had a choice between a couple of different basic policy orientations. They could intervene directly with the local service-producing agencies to try and get them to be more responsive to the poor, or they could organize the poor so that they could express their own demands. It turned out that organizing the poor was by

far the more effective policy. That was true for more esoteric changes like getting schools to use textbooks that contained more black history, and it was also true for more concrete changes, like improving the student-teacher ratio or increasing the number of poor persons hired."

The political implications of such research are considerable. By the time Vanecko's study was completed, there had been a change of administration and a policy shift within OEO so that his findings were precisely the opposite of what the agency wanted to hear.

Working as part of a Brown-based research team, Vanecko is planning a study which would be a natural continuation of his work on community action programs. He will study the variation among large cities in the U.S. in the incidence of poverty and the conditions in which the poor live, plus the changes in these two factors from 1960 to 1970. "The research," Vanecko explains, "would contribute to our knowledge of how urban systems work and would be helpful for understanding federal-local relations."

The purpose of the research is to describe and analyze the variation among cities under the assumption that there are systematic significant differences among cities in the degree to which poverty was reduced from 1960 to 1970 and that social, economic, and public-policy characteristics which vary from city to city are related to these differences.

Between 1960 and 1968, the number of the metropolitan population who were poor declined from 40 million to 25 million. This reduction was not uniform across all metropolitan areas nor all cities within these metropolitan areas. Some cities did better than others in reducing poverty. Or, some cities received more than their "fair share" of poor migrants. The continued shift of the growing population from rural areas to urban places put much more of a burden on some cities than on others. Although it has been argued that cities which tried to do the most for the poor were penalized for their efforts by increased migration of the poor, recent research suggests that this might not be the case. One study has indicated that size of welfare payments and eligibility requirements for welfare are not related to the city's attractiveness to rural poor migrants.

According to Vanecko, his research project should "contribute to our understanding of the population distribution processes in our society generally, and especially among the poor. It is focused on an area which is presently neglected: the characteristics of cities which account for their attractiveness to potential poor migrants. It will help in understanding the dimensions of urban poverty and the resulting problems for the central city governments of our metropolitan areas. Hopefully, it will help to inform public policy proposals for a national population distribution policy, 'creative federalism,' and aid to cities."

Other members of the Urban Analysis Group, including Professor Chinitz and Physics Professor Leo Kadanoff, are working on a research program on inner-city economic development. They have been awarded 100,000 from the Economic Development Administration (EDA) of the Commerce Department to collect and summarize information about the nation's urban areas over the past 20 years and to construct a computer simulation model based on the data. The model will be used to test various proposals for reviving the economy of the inner city, including revenue sharing, low-cost loans to industries, and federalization of the welfare system.

The EDA is interested in charting the effects of past public programs and assessing the probable effect of future programs in order to aid them in spending their money on economic development. Typically, according to Professor Kadanoff, government agencies have looked at only the direct effects of what they do. But there is almost always a whole chain of indirect effects which should also be taken into account in any analysis of a program's effectiveness.

For example, the Federal Housing Authority has been successful in enabling many Americans to provide themselves with adequate housing through government-backed loans. But since the emphasis of the program was single family homes, the by-product was to speed the flight from the central city to the suburbs.

A computer simulation model of a city, consisting of a set of equations which represent what goes on, is a promising though yet unproven tool for keeping track of the chain of connections that might result from a particular policy. Professor Kadanoff is careful to point out that the computer model has no mystical abilities to produce truth with a capital T. "What you get out of it is only as good as what you put in," he says, "and our knowledge of process is not good enough so that we can make reliable assessments yet. However, some assessment of the side effects has to be made in evaluating a policy instrument and the model may be a worthwhile tool, so long as we retain a balanced judgment about the knowledge and ignorance that go into it."

The development of the model is still in the early stages and when it is perfected, it could be used to test any number of effects. At this point, Kadanoff is particularly interested in the changing economic relationship between the central city and the surrounding metropolitan area. "Since 1950," he says, "the inner city has lost both population and jobs to the suburbs." Citing Providence as an example, he notes that the population of the city has fallen from 249,000 in 1950 to 179,000 in 1970. The number of jobs has declined as well, from 148,000 to 125,000. The population of the total metropolitan area, however, has increased considerably, from 588,000 to 837,000 in 20 years. The number of jobs has also increased over the same period of time.

Despite the general acceptance of the need for gov-

ernment financial assistance to the central city, Kadanoff says that "there is no general consensus on the appropriate level of state and federal support, the form it should take, or the kinds of programs which would offer the greatest promise of solid progress."

To try and find the beginnings of an answer to such questions, the urban research team will start to collect data on U.S. cities and their development over the past two decades. Besides statistics on population and employment, the group will document changes in industry, housing, and such government expenditures as Social Security benefits, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, and unemployment compensation.

Counting all the variables, the computer model will process 500,000 bits of information. "Among other things," says Professor Chinitz, "we will be developing methods of handling large masses of data. Our basic data will be available in computer tape form so that other people can use it in their work."

Professor Chinitz believes that the possibilities of urban research and studies at Brown are considerable. The Urban Studies Committee, he says, is just an interim vehicle, useful until it seems appropriate to establish a full-fledged program or department of urban studies. "That we are able to do what we are doing," he says, "is evidence that the University is able to re-order its priorities and encourage inter-disciplinary work." A.B.



At work: Professors Chinitz (center) and Kadanoff and David O'Hara '73, a member of the research team.



While fantastic technological marvels have occurred, our cities have been technologically asleep'

Since World War II, much of the world, and particularly the United States, has been witnessing a technological revolution of unprecedented magnitude. Examples of its effects are evident all around us:

- The jet-powered commercial airplane in service about ten years has made it possible to travel between Boston and San Francisco in four hours instead of the four days required by transcontinental trains of the early 1940's.

- Because of communications satellites (in service about five years), events occurring in Peking and Vietnam are displayed on television screens in our living rooms at the time they are actually happening. In the early 1940's we would have had to wait a few days before the motion picture newsreel films appeared on the screens of our neighborhood theater.

- The amount of data handled by computers is about a million times as great as what was possible in the pre-computer age, thereby giving birth to our credit card-dependent economy.

- The mastery of atomic energy has provided nations with weapons a million times more destructive than those previously available, but it has also made possible for peaceful use an amount of energy a thousand times greater than what is available from all the fossil fuels buried in the earth.

- Two years ago, man first walked on the moon, culminating a decade of Buck Rogers-type exploits in space.

While all these fantastic technological miracles were occurring, our cities

have been technologically asleep. To be sure, they too were undergoing rapid change, but much of it has been undesirable. It is as though our cities were part of another world, as though they have been marching to a different drummer.

The city should be the child of the technology of its times. The fact is, however, that our cities have functioned and continue to function on technologies of earlier eras. Our garbage and waste disposal technology, for example, is at about the level developed by the ancient Romans. The automobile, that arch enemy of the city, is a legacy of late Victorian and Edwardian technology carried to its logical conclusion.

It is ironic that instead of benefiting significantly from the technological transformations of these past few decades, our cities have often suffered further deterioration as a result of these changes. It is often difficult, for instance, to make telephone calls in New York City because the lines are pre-empted by computers exchanging data with each other.

Consider some of the effects of television on city life. I believe one could make a good case that television has played a significant role in generating the drug abuse problem with the increased number of crimes against persons attributable indirectly to drug abuse. First of all, television advertising taunts the economically-deprived person by showing him an imaginary lifestyle which is beyond his reach (although he does not realize it, such a lifestyle is beyond the reach of any save the most affluent). Further, it reduces person-to-person encounter; people watching television don't talk to each other, so how is a parent to know that his son has a problem? Hallucinogens may be an attractive way out of these television-gen-

erated frustrations. But that's not all: television keeps most people indoors at night, leaving the streets for thieves and robbers to prey on the unfortunate few who need to be outside at night.

Perhaps this is a simplistic view of the effects of television, but it is certainly true that television, like any widespread technology, has profound and usually unpredicted effects on the people who use it. For example, the fact of television has generated a need for a thorough re-examination of our whole educational system, which is based on the technology of the ancient Greeks—the Socratic method of interaction between the teacher and his pupil. I have heard it said that a child of this television age has, when he enters the first grade, already spent more hours watching television than the average college student spends studying for a bachelor's degree.

It is obvious from these examples that technology is certainly involved in the current problems of our cities. It is, therefore, important to determine how much of the blame for the current state of urban affairs can properly be attributed to technology. Why is it that in a period when our technology recorded spectacular successes like communications satellites, jet transportation, atomic reactors, computers, and space exploration, this same technology had so little beneficial effect—even a negative effect—on the quality of urban living?

I believe that this difference in the effects of technology can be attributed to a difference in the amount and quality of effort expended on planning. Activities like landing men on the moon have required the invention of new techniques for the planning and control of complex systems; planning has played a central role in such enterprises. By

Interstate 195 in Providence (left): "In many cities you can ride to work faster on bicycle than you can in an automobile."

contrast, technologies are traditionally implanted in our communities with a minimum of planning; subsequent community development consists of a blind drifting toward wherever the developing technology leads. No one seems to have the responsibility of exploring the broad ramifications of the technology and of warning the rest of us about the anticipated undesirable consequences of its adoption.

Actually the most decisive question applied to a technology seems to be, Can a profit be made from it? In other words, economic considerations play a determining role in the selection, from among many options, those technologies which shall thrive.

This in itself is not undesirable; there is much to be said for the efficiency of a free marketplace. However, it is important to determine as accurately as possible the *true* cost of a technology. Consider, for example, the automobile. Suppose that in 1914, Henry Ford had told the American people that he was offering them a revolutionary technology which had certain undeniably attractive features, but which would in the course of the next 60 years lead directly to the deaths of about two million people and the maiming of tens of millions of others in collisions; which would increase the incidence of deaths from heart attacks by reducing the opportunity for proper exercise; which would destroy our cities by making possible a mass exodus into the countryside which would then be scarred by inefficient land use; which would clog our judicial system with suits and countersuits resulting from damage and injury associated with the automobile; which would require the sacrifice of thousands of square miles of forests and fields for road construction; which would generate such pollution of the atmosphere that cities would at times become uninhabitable; which would consume vast amounts of irreplaceable mineral resources and would burn up in a century all the oil stored in the earth during the previous few hundred million years—what price should have been set on the internal combustion engine automobile, the agent of this technology?

Hindsight is, of course, very good indeed and admittedly all of these consequences of the automobile were not predictable in 1914, but many of them

could have been foreseen if someone had tried. Anyway, we now know the problems generated by this technology and we have known about them for at least 30 years, but we haven't been able to do anything about it except to build more automobiles, destroy more countryside with more roads, and deface our cities with more interchanges. The irony of it all is that in many cities you can now ride to work faster on a bicycle than you can in the automobile which replaced it 60 years ago.

Nevertheless, we seem to be hooked on the automobile. We won't get unhooked until we broaden our perspectives. We must first identify the problems which the automobile technology was trying to solve. We must then establish what alternative technological solutions are possible. Next we should try to produce an optimum combination of technologies to solve these problems. Cities or communities should then be planned to encourage the development of these selected technologies. Public policy would be designed to foster this development by such methods as assessing taxes and penalties.

To illustrate some of these points, let us consider yet another technology—energy transformation—which is at the heart of our economic and social system. We use energy in many ways. We need heat in the winter and we have been led to believe that we need air conditioning in the summer. In the United States, we have opted for space heating and cooling.

What are some of the alternatives? Well, in England (and indeed in most of the rest of the world outside the U.S.), people solve the heating problem by wearing heavier clothing and sleeping under heavier blankets or quilts. With respect to cooling, we could consider changing the work pattern so that factories and offices are on standby for two months out of the summer, and the work week during the rest of the year is adjusted so that the total time worked during the year is the same as with our present schedule. Another possibility in a large country like the U.S.: we could consider large migrations of population to follow the seasons—go north to work in the summer, south in the winter. I expect that large migrations like these would consume less energy than climatizing buildings in both the north and south to make them bearable year round.

The reader may object that these

are bizarre impractical alternatives to space heating and air conditioning. Consider then some less drastic solutions. Our present building codes commonly specify a certain minimum amount of insulation and certain minimum standards on the performance of the furnace installed in a dwelling. These codes result in houses which are sold at a certain price. More insulation and a better-designed furnace would increase the price of the house, but it would also bring about a considerable reduction in the fuel consumed for heating. Over a 20-year period, the total cost of house plus fuel would be the same in either case. The better-insulated house would have consumed less fuel; its more efficient furnace would have caused less pollution. Because it needed less fuel, the fuel transportation network would last longer and would use less energy. Our fossil fuel reserves would last longer. Our planners, however, have opted for the first route, which is a more wasteful use of irreplaceable natural resources.

Consider yet another aspect of this problem. Our current house design does not make use of solar energy, which could contribute a substantial fraction of the heat needed in the winter and the air conditioning needed in the summer. Utilizing solar energy would be living on our energy income rather than on our energy capital which is essentially what fossil fuels are. The tax system—the economic system—would have to be changed substantially to encourage living off the sun.

There is another facet of this energy situation. In the past few decades, we have witnessed a substantial increase in electric heating of dwellings; our building codes and economic system do not discourage this possible technological answer to the heating problem. But look at what is actually happening: electricity is produced by burning a fossil fuel and converting the thermal energy of combustion into electrical energy. This process is only about 35 percent efficient, so that the other 65 percent of the thermal energy must be eliminated. This gives rise to the thermal pollution problem we have read so much about. It seems far more logical to burn the fuel in a furnace inside the dwelling since most of the thermal

energy would then be released where it is needed, rather than having most of it discarded into a river or bay, where it is at least a nuisance, and may be downright dangerous. Part of the reason why electrical heating is economically competitive is that our electrical rate structure rewards the big consumer: the more electricity you use, the less you pay per unit. Bigger is better! It should be the other way around.

In view of these examples, what is the attitude that the community planner should have toward technology? First of all, he should realize that there are many technologies available for the solution of a given community problem. If the problem is transportation, for example, he should not conjure up an image of an automobile and more roads. Perhaps bicycle paths have a place in the solution; or minibusses; or maybe decentralization to reduce the need for travel; or improved communication systems which would reduce the need.

Secondly, he should realize that each technology has side effects, many of which can be identified beforehand and taken into account in planning. If unpredicted side effects of a technology begin to manifest themselves, he may need to adjust plans to include them.

Thirdly, he should assume a responsibility in planning beyond the immediate needs of his geographic location and period in history. He should incorporate into his plans a concern for conservation of natural resources, even if they are the resources of a far-off sheikdom on the Persian Gulf.

Fourthly, he should cultivate a deeper knowledge of technology. Some of his best friends should be engineers and he should encourage these engineer friends to tell him more about the true possibilities of technology. Don't ask him for the cheapest road from here to there; ask instead for the best way to transport people from here to there. If the planner asks a narrow question, he will get a narrow answer.

Finally, be confident in the promise of technology. It may be pleasant to contemplate the technology-less world of a "greening of America," but it is not practical. Don't blame the ills of our cities on technology. The fault, my dear planners, lies not in our technology, but in ourselves, that we are its underlings.



Hugh Smayser

The old and the new in Providence: "Our cities have functioned and continue to function on technologies of earlier eras."

Professor Loferski is chairman of the executive committee of the Division of Engineering at Brown. This article is based on a paper he delivered last spring to a meeting on campus of the New England chapter of the American Institute of Planners.

The JCB's fascinating old maps

There is a fascination in old maps. They are a synthesis of art and science, a reflection of our world as it was once perceived, and a cultural record of our forefathers' values and concerns. In the twentieth century, an age when information is everywhere available and knowledge is taken for granted, it is delightful and almost incredible that a document such as a map could be imprecise or inaccurate for the simple reason that things—the courses of rivers, the outlines of continents—were once unknown.

Almost as inconceivable from the modern vantage point is the degree of imaginative license of earlier cartographers—their great freedom from purely utilitarian constraints. Today's road maps are certainly not embellished with pictures of grazing cattle or exotic wildlife. Though a modern cartographer could find ample room in the "wide open spaces" of his maps for ornamentation and fanciful digression, he finds no such room in his imagination.

The very practical but often mundane maps in use

today are the logical result of a shift of emphasis in map-making which came about in the mid-to-late seventeenth century. Whereas earlier maps had as their task extending the limits of the known world (almost half the world was still unexplored or little known in 1700), most maps of the eighteenth century and later deal scientifically with the familiar, providing detailed information to meet the considerable demands of an increasingly complex civilization.

Dating from about 1655 to 1774, the maps and views presented on these pages are in a transitional style. Striving for the best of two worlds, they achieve a relatively high degree of accuracy without sacrificing their aesthetic appeal. The maps are drawn from the John Carter Brown Library's collection, which includes perhaps 10,000 maps, views, and plans. The library's collection encompasses all of the western hemisphere and extends over about five centuries. A number of early city maps and views from the collection were displayed in a special exhibition at the library in September.

C.B.

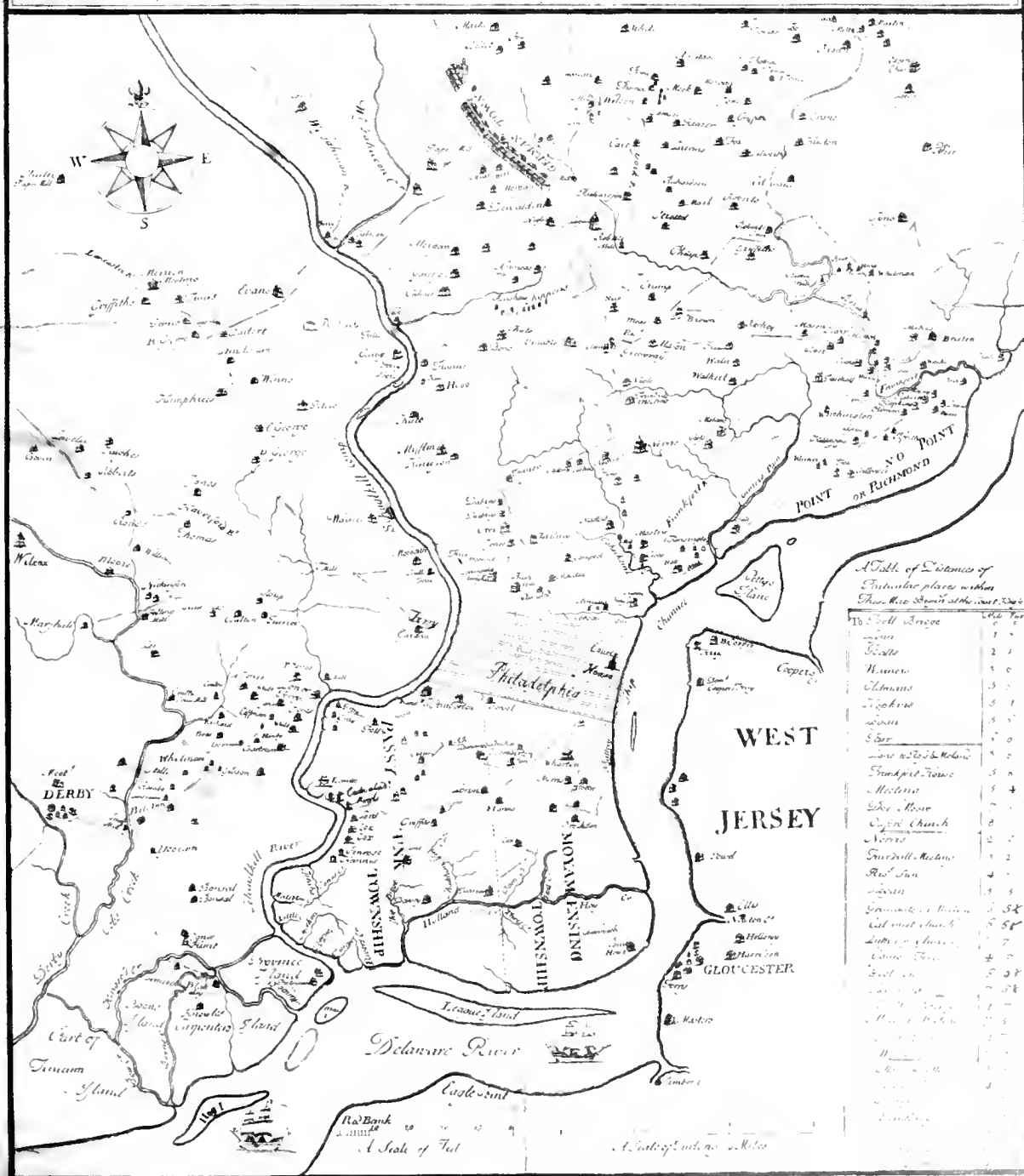
The cover

In his *Discourse on Establishing a Colony* (1717), Sir Robert Montgomery argued that the colonies owed many disappointments "to a want in due precaution in their forms of settling, or rather, to their settling without any form at all." Montgomery attacked this problem of insufficient urban planning by thoughtfully planning a city, Azilia, to be hewn out of the South Carolina wilderness. His utopian plan had to be abandoned for financial reasons, but Montgomery's thoughts were to be influential later in the establishment of Savannah and other systematically arranged towns.

Philadelphia

Evident in "A Map of Philadelphia and Parts Adjacent" (1752) is the eighteenth century trend toward precision and a "no-nonsense" style of map-making. A pride in Philadelphia is apparent; and with geographical exactness, a table of distances, and boxes of public statistical data, the map seems almost boastful of the quantity of factual information it conveys. Paradoxically, in its presentation of the sprawling "parts adjacent," the map also anticipates today's eastern seaboard megalopolis, of which Philadelphia is very much a part.

B. N. SCULL and G. HEAL

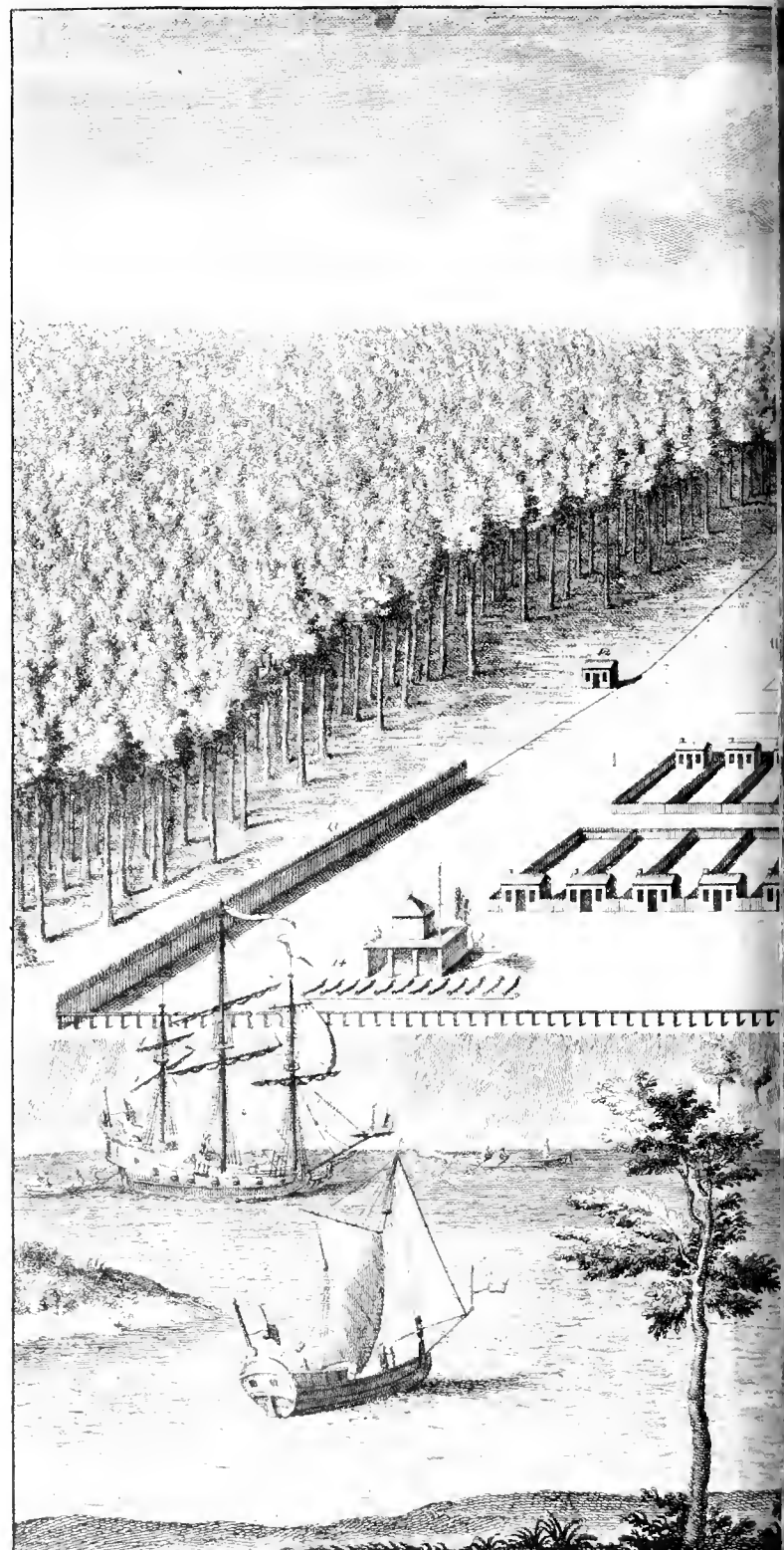
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The Northeast

N. V. Visscher's "Novi Belgii" (ca. 1655) is fanciful and elaborate in the tradition of Renaissance maps—a daring rather than tedious undertaking. Where geographical knowledge is scarce, the undaunted artist brings his imagination into play, letting wild animals and frontier stockades camouflage otherwise empty portions of his map. The inset view of Manhattan, garnished with half-nude natives, vegetables, and birds, is also typical of decorative seventeenth century maps. Such views of the coast-line served the dual purposes of aiding navigators and feeding the imaginations of adventurers.







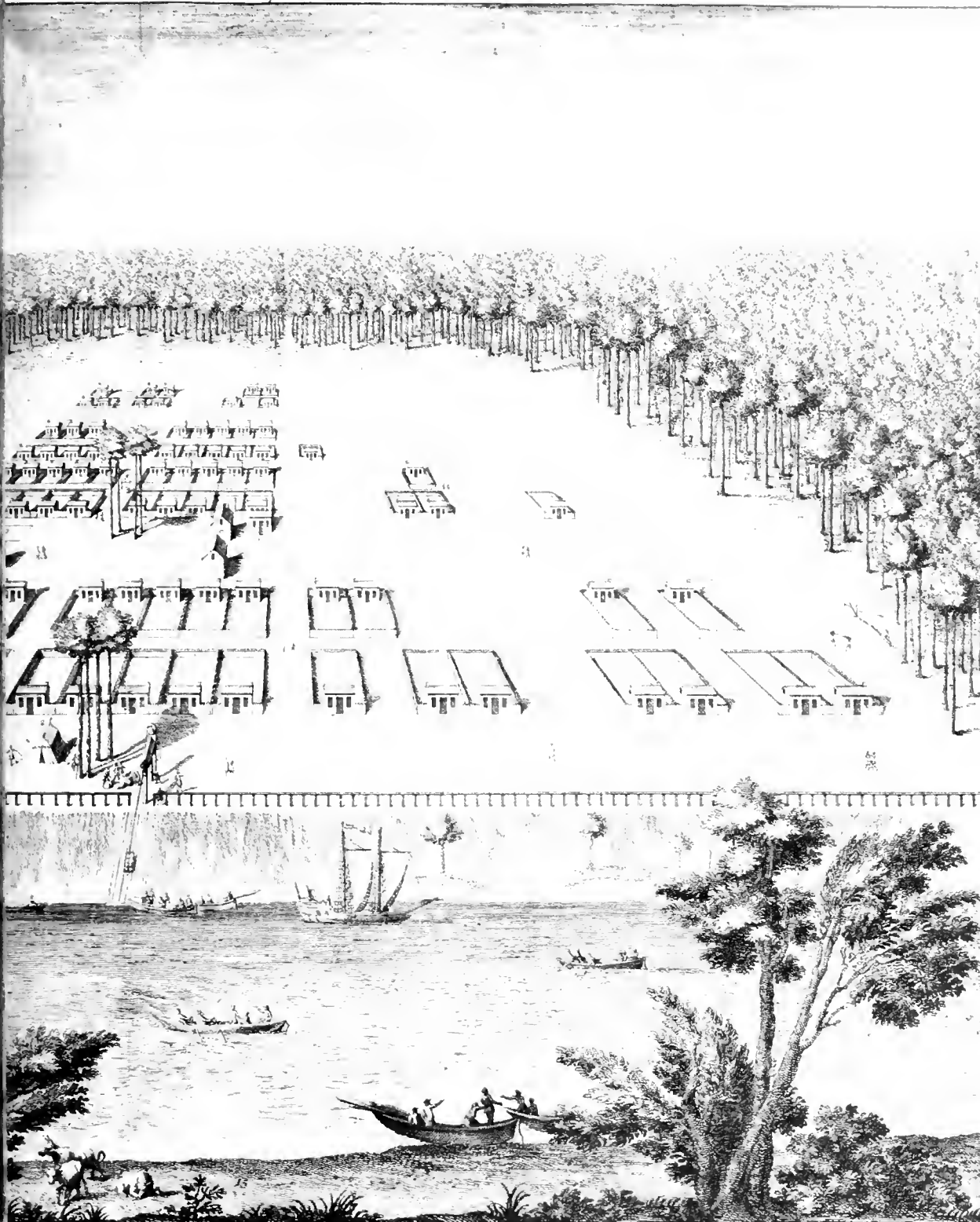
1. The Bitter going up
2. W. Oglethorpe's Tent
3. The Crane & Bell
4. The Tobacco & Sweet House
5. The publick Mill
6. The House for Strangers
7. The publick Oven
8. The draw Well

*To the Hon.^{ble} the Trustees
This View of the Town*

Savannah

Front and center in Peter Gordon's "A View of Savannah" (1734) is the tent of Savannah's designer, James Oglethorpe. Simple, orderly, and symmetrical, the town resembles conceptually Robert Montgomery's utopian Azilia and is a forbear of countless American towns and suburban developments which have been conveniently (if inelegantly) arranged similarly. The artist dramatically contrasts the small settlement—an outpost of rationality, tranquility, and security—to the threatening and unfathomable surrounding wilderness.

Savannah as it stood the 29 of March 1734



Establishing the Colony of Georgia in America
Savannah humbly dedicated by their Honours

Obliged and most Obedient Servant
Peter Gordon

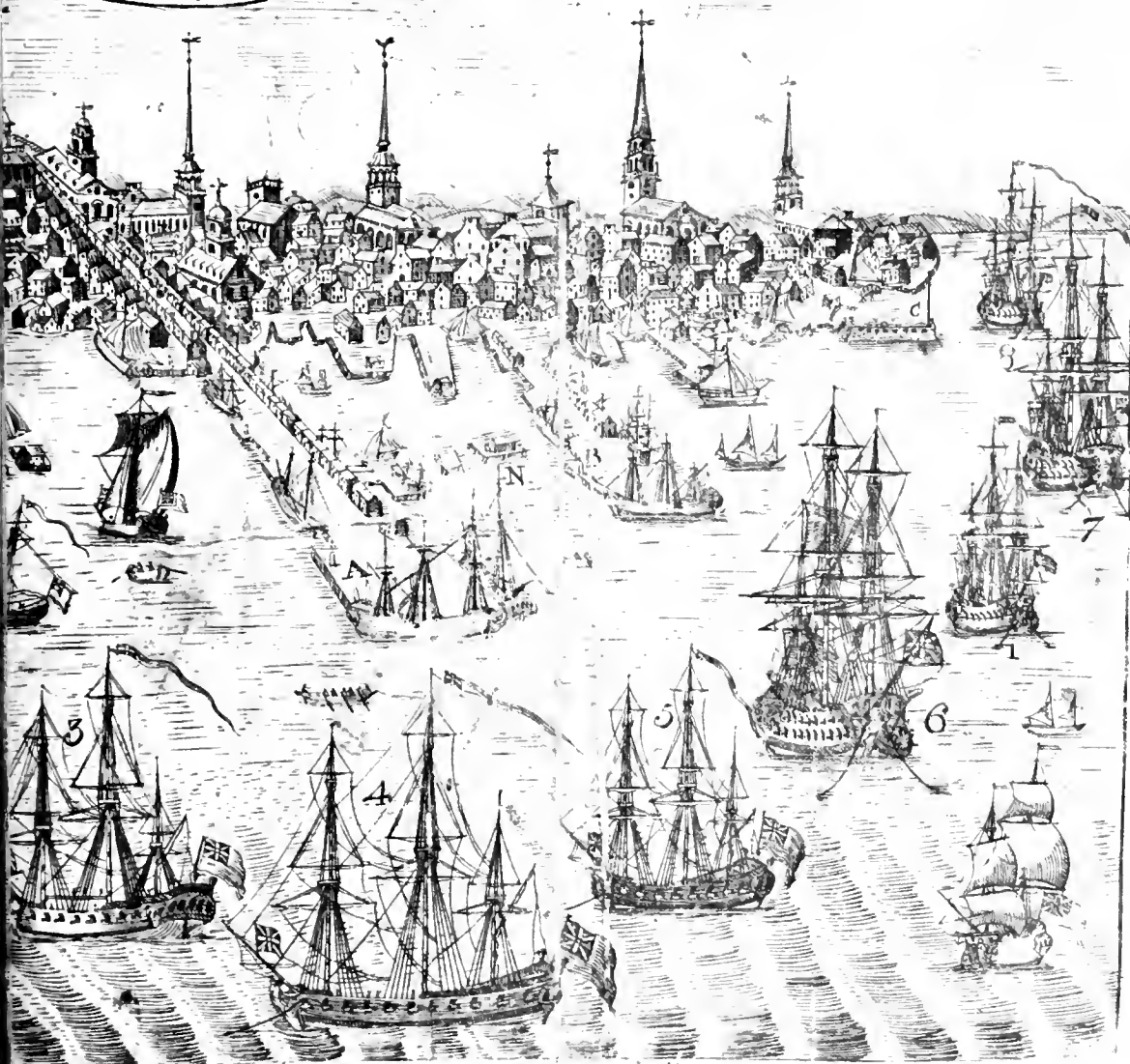
- 1. The Hall for the Governor
- 2. The Publick School
- 3. The Fort
- 4. The Kings Arms
- 5. The Pallaces
- 6. The Guard House and Battery of Cannon
- 7. The Church

Boston

Dominated by church steeples and ships of war, Paul Revere's 1774 view of Boston has an undeniable seriousness of purpose to it. Whereas the previous maps have been oriented toward adventure, orderliness, or information, Revere's engraving is denouncing a political situation and portraying a reality which the American patriot is reluctant to accept. The homes of the colonists appear to huddle near one another for protection as the British ships, flaunting their Union Jacks, loom ominously in the foreground. It is the year following the Boston Tea Party and the year preceding the battles of Lexington and Concord.



WITH SEVERAL SHIPS OF WAR IN THE HARBOUR.



Stuart Sherman spends his workdays among rare books . . .



Stuart Sherman in his office in the John Hay . . .

Erich Hartmann—Magnum

By Jay Barry '50

Custom agents don't have the most exciting job in the world, and anyone who can bring some sunshine into their lives has a right to feel that he has made a contribution. Stuart C. Sherman '39, John Hay Librarian and associate professor of bibliography, made his contribution last June upon his return from a whaling expedition off the island of Madeira.

While inspecting Sherman's luggage, the custom agent discovered samples of whalebone, spermaceti, ambergris, and two six-foot plates of baleen from the mouth of the Right whale.

"Where have you been?" the agent asked.

"To Madeira," Sherman replied.

"What was the purpose of your trip?"

"To go whaling."

"Would you mind telling me what you do?"

"I'm a rare book librarian."

"A rare book librarian on a whaling expedition! You've got to be kidding. Just wait till I go home and tell my wife!"

Madeira is one of the few places where whales are still being captured in small, open boats with hand-made harpoons. And Sherman may be one of the last Americans to observe the open-boat sperm whaling in those waters.

Four times the size of Nantucket, Madeira is an island of volcanic origin owned by Portugal and located in the Atlantic Ocean off the northwest coast of Africa. The great ocean mountain range—which rises to a height of 6,104 feet above sea level—is known as the Rock Garden of the Atlantic because its settlements and farms rise in terraces, covered with a profusion of exotic flowers and trees.

In 1965-66 when John Huston produced the film version of *Moby Dick*, he took Gregory Peck and the rest of his cast and crew to Madeira for some of the shooting. The island has the look of a 18th century whaling village. Oh, there have been changes. The boats are now powered by gasoline engines, and the whalers use a shore-to-boat radio hook-up. But, if a whaler of 1770 could return to Madeira or the Azores today, he would find the industry quite recognizable. Yet, in a few short years it may all be history.

The problem is that the sperm whale provides three valuable materials: spermaceti, used to lubricate machinery; sperm oil, used in lipstick and face creams and to soften leather; and ambergris, used in making expensive perfumes. As a result, the sperm whale—which grows to a maximum of 65 feet and weighs up to 60 tons—has been hunted to the point where the births can't keep pace with the annual kills.

"The decline in the number of sperm whales will mean a closing of the fisheries in Madeira," Sherman says. "Maybe next year. The whalemens get only nine or ten dollars a week—when they catch a whale. When the whales are scarce, these men earn less than \$3 weekly.

"With the pay scale this low, it is amazing that the

men can be persuaded to go to sea. Perhaps tradition keeps them going. But the truth is that the whalers are beginning to think seriously about their futures. And the more they think, the more their thoughts are turning to farming, fishing, and the thriving wine industry."

Several years ago, Sherman and his wife were introduced to the leading authority on whaling in France—Dr. Jacques Soulaire—by Mrs. Frances Osborne, a granddaughter of Herman Melville. Dr. Soulaire had served as a medical officer with Jacques Cousteau on one of his earliest expeditions and had worked for a Norwegian whaling company. He is the author of a book on modern whaling in Madeira and has conducted medical and scientific work with whales.

Dr. Soulaire also has a summer home on the south side of Madeira, located next to the whaling station. Last summer he invited the Shermans to spend part of their vacation with him, an invitation that was impossible to resist.

The whaling station is located in Caniçal, on the island of Madeira, situated on a rocky promontory some 50 feet above the sea. The station includes two buildings, one of which is a shop for the construction and repair of boats and the other an office and facilities for processing the whales.

A long, paved ramp leads from the water to the loading platform on the second level of the factory. Whales are hauled up the ramp on a wooden sled by means of a steel cable attached to a gasoline motor.

The whaleboats are lowered by means of a heavy rope sling fastened to a boom crane. When boarding the boats, the whalers have to walk down concrete steps built into the face of the rocky cliff.

"Boarding is treacherous," Sherman says. "The rocks are slippery with seaweed and the boats rise and fall precariously on the swells."

More and more in recent years, the boats come back empty. Other days no sightings are made from the lookout station and the boats never leave.

"The *baleeiros*, or whalers, are very resourceful," Sherman notes. "On days when no whales are sighted, they stay at the station repairing the boats and equipment. The harpoons, lances, and cutting spades are fabricated in a small forge. There is an electric lathe and an electric saw capable of cutting through whalebone. I saw one of the men and his 10-year-old son fashion from whalebone a cane, a belaying pin, and several rulers on this equipment."

There are six lookouts located at various high points on Madeira. Each station is a concrete bunker about eight feet square with an opening so the *vigia* may sit inside with high-powered binoculars mounted on a vertical and horizontal swivel. The stations are manned 12 months a year, and the *vigias* are on duty from 6 a.m. until at least 10 p.m. in the afternoon.

... but spent his vacation last summer on a whaling expedition off Madeira



... and with the whaling captain on the island of Madeira.

"When a whale is sighted, everyone goes into action," Sherman says. "The information is phoned back to the station immediately, where a rocket is set off to alert the whalers, who may be doing some farming at the time. The *baleeiros* are at the whaling station in less than 30 minutes and are usually at the point where the whales have been sighted in an hour or so."

The whaleboats, which are usually fashioned out of steam-bent plywood, are about 35 feet long. These boats are equipped with a 25-horsepower gasoline engine and can attain a speed of 15 miles an hour. This offers far greater speed and deployment opportunity than oars and sail, which were abandoned at Madeira in 1952.

Each whaleboat carries four men, including the harpooner. Standard equipment includes five harpoons, three

lances, two oars, a sharp knife or hatchet for cutting the line in case the whale sounds beyond the length of the line, flares, and a manila line of 300 meters coiled with great care in a tub in the center of the boat.

"At Madeira there is no season for sperm whales," Sherman says. "They are found in the water surrounding the island during all 12 months but are most abundant from April to August. The sperm whale is the only whale taken today by the whalers of Madeira."

"The sperm differs from other species of whale in having a huge cavity in its head known as the case. The case is filled with spermaceti and is large enough for a man in boots to stand and bail out the valuable spermaceti with buckets."

Sherman notes that whales are known to communicate under water for considerable distances. A few years ago, a whale was caught on the south side of the island. His distress signals were received on the north side by a

cardume, or school, 20 miles distant. The other whales immediately dived and disappeared.

Sperm whales feed principally on cuttlefish and octopus, which are found at depths of 250 fathoms. But they are not always that selective in their choice of meals. Dr. Soulaire has dissected whales at the whaling station and found such objects as a wooden case and an empty bottle of whiskey in their intestines.

During its three decades of operation, a total of 3,82 sperm whales have been captured at the Madeira station. The best year was 1963, when 186 were captured. Since that time there has been a noticeable decline in activity. In 1970 only 44 whales were taken and by 1973 the whaling station at Madeira may be closed.

The story of whaling on Madeira will then become a part of history, and the people of the island will go about finding a new way of life, a new way to exist. Sherman's vacation in Madeira came at the eleventh hour. J.B.

At mid-day, the Portuguese whalers come alongside the launch to receive instructions from the captain.



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Stuart Sherman's Journal aboard the whaling ship

I was dozing when the rocket at the *anilã vigia* went off at 6:30 this morning. It takes me about three seconds to be aware of its meaning and, as I jump out of bed, Dr. Soulaire shouts from an adjoining bedroom, "Baleia! Baleia!" It takes about two minutes to dress and gather sweaters, camera, notebook, and sun lotion, which are ready for such an occasion. Since it will be another ten minutes before the whalers arrive at the *fábrica* (whaling factory), we have time for a quick shave, espresso, toast, and marmalade. At the same time our wives are preparing a Madeira basket of home-made bread, cheese, tinned meat, Portuguese crack-ers, apples, and bananas.

Dr. Soulaire says to me, "You are lucky. You will see whales. This is what you came for."

I take the basket and walk over to the *fábrica* to watch and photograph the preparations. As I arrive, a group of whalers come running, each with a bucket in one hand and a cloth bag containing bread, bananas, and a liter of old Madeira wine. The captain has already arrived and is directing the moving of the whaleboats. The men go about their work talking in loud, excited voices. Heavy rope slings are slid under the ends of each whaleboat, which is then lowered by crane to the water 60 feet below.

As the boats are being lowered, Senhor Reis, the manager of the *fábrica*, hands me a legal-size sheet of blue paper containing a statement typed in Portuguese. It is a waiver to free the whaling company from any responsibility for injury. This document is referred to as a "death warrant" and I say nothing to my wife about it. I sign it willingly and am now officially entered in the records of the *Empresa Baleeira Arquipélago Da Madeira Limitada*.

As the doctor arrives, Captain Reis says that a single bull was sighted by the *vigia* at São Gorge on the north side of the island about three miles offshore.

Harpoons, lances, lines coiled in

wooden tubs, emergency rations and lights, and a signal flag are already stowed. As the boats are lowered, the men clamber down concrete steps with their sacks of food. We follow with our baskets and are helped over slippery rocks into the boat by the whalers. Rope slings are removed and the crane prepares to lower the second whaleboat. One whaler pulls on a long oar to keep the whaleboat from being banged against the rocks by the swells until the engine is started. The captain, Dr. Soulaire, two whalers, and I are taken to the *San José*, a 35-foot diesel-powered launch moored nearby. After we board and transfer our gear, the whaleboat containing four *baleeiros*, or whalers, heads off at top speed toward Ponta de S. Laurengo, about two miles distant. We cast off and follow at top speed of 15 knots, towing the second whaleboat!

Nineteen men are at sea today, four in each of the three whaleboats, two in each launch, and three on the 75-foot *Persistência*.

The sea on the south side of the island is smooth and the wind gentle because we are in the lee. Overhead the sky is partly cloudy. As we approach the opening in the rocks, seas with white crests break through from the windy north side. It is evident that we will have to round the end of the island below the lighthouse at Ponta de S. Laurengo and as we do, we take a huge wave over the top. On the north side, waves are nine feet high, with the wind blowing at force five on the Beaufort scale. The sea runs high on this side of the island, where the wind prevails from the northeast. We huddle inside the cabin to avoid being drenched by water which comes over the bow in sheets. It is going to be a wet, rough day.

8:10 a.m. The captain is now in frequent contact with the shore stations by ship-to-shore radio. We post a lookout in a metal pipe frame on the cabin roof. A faded cloth signal on a ten-foot pole is unfurled and raised. Shortly the two whaleboats, each with four men in black or yellow oilskins, come alongside to receive instructions from the captain, then head in a westerly direction. The *San José* follows about one-half mile astern. Ahead of us the men stand in the whaleboats supported by a line fastened forward. Standing gives them better visibility. Each whaleboat is

equipped with portable radio to keep in touch with the launch.

8:50 a.m. There is excitement in the voice of the captain as he shouts into the telephone. The radio reports that the spouts are now about two miles ahead of the *baleeiras* (whaleboats). So we continue at full throttle for about 20 minutes, then stop and wait. The engine idles just enough to keep the launch headed into the wind; otherwise we would roll unnecessarily.

There is nothing to be heard but the sound of the sea and the occasional scratchy sounds from the radio-telephone. I try to be unobtrusive because the captain has only one thing on his mind. At least I don't bother him with foolish questions because I speak little Portuguese. Despite my language handicap, I can sense what is happening from the tone of his voice.

The huge swells have a clear sweep of the open Atlantic Ocean. They are majestic in size and authority, being more than 100 feet from crest to crest. They are the largest I have experienced in a small boat.

We rise gently on these huge undulations which are broken by erratic waves. Unless we are sitting on the open afterdeck we hold on firmly to the handrails. In the trough, the island, now five miles distant, disappears. The *baleeiras* appear only on the crests. They too are waiting for the whale to appear.

We all scan the horizon for spouts. The captain is in the lookout on the cabin roof while an old whaler is at the wheel. Braga is a veteran, born 62 years ago in the Azores. Forty-three of these years have been spent whaling. Now he is too old to go in one of the *baleeiras*. That is for young men. He has one other talent, which is the capacity to drink seven liters of wine in a day—but not while at sea.

A gull is hovering over one of the boats. Perhaps he is guiding us to the whales.

9:35 a.m. Three whales are reported by one of the lookouts so all boats spread out more than a quarter of a mile apart. The captain is still in the lookout with the glasses, Braga at the wheel. The sun is now shining and we peel off one layer of clothing.

Half an hour later the lookout re-

ports whales still down. As we roll and wait, Braga dozes with the telephone resting on his shoulder.

10:30 a.m. Still no spouts. The sky is almost entirely overcast. To the south the island is enveloped in a lovely blue haze before the clouds move over it. Twenty minutes later *Persistência* reports sighting one cachalot heading northeast, so we again alter course, with one whaleboat ahead of us.

11:20 a.m. We are now ten miles out and Madeira is very smoky. We are beyond the vision of the shore stations so we no longer have them to guide us. The best we can do is to have all boats spread out and depend on our own ingenuity and luck. We are now heading east, moving slowly with one *baleeira* a mile to port, one a mile to starboard, and one a half-mile astern. *Persistência* is a mile ahead.



11:40 a.m. The wind is increasing a bit and we are in the open Atlantic, rolling in swells ten or 12 feet high. *Persistência* is hull down, including her masts, in the swells. Madeira is almost completely obscured in haze.

As we watch and wait, the doctor and I have some bread with tinned fish-spread and chocolate.

The captain has not moved from his position aloft. He is too intent on scanning the horizon to eat. He knows that 40 men and their families are dependent on getting a whale.

Braga is whistling and humming at the wheel and stops to say with a shrug and a resigned smile, "They are lost!"

Life is hard and uncertain for men who depend on the sea for their livelihood.

Yesterday, while driving to Funchal, I asked the captain whether the whalers were aware of the possible extinction of whales. He replied that for this small group of Madeirans, whaling has been a way of life for a generation or more. They are very much aware that it has been 50 days since they caught a whale. But to them, ecology or the extinction of a species is not a meaningful concept.

It is becoming harder to employ

men with this uncertainty. If 1,000 barrels of whale oil are not taken this year, the industry on Madeira may close and the land will be sold because it has value as real estate.

2:00 p.m. At breakfast this morning the doctor reminded me that the captain agreed to have me transferred to a whaleboat to observe and photograph the lancing if we should strike a whale. I had apparently passed my test during the first two days at sea.

I go below to make myself ready. I coat my face liberally with sun lotion and place my camera, 50 exposures of color film, a pencil, and my journal in double plastic bags.

I have some bread and cheese. Eating small amounts of food every few hours is very satisfying. Although I have experienced no *mal de mer*, it is better for the stomach to eat sparingly when the sea is so rough.

The sky is now mostly blue and the sun is warm. The air temperature is about 65° Fahrenheit but I am still wearing a wool shirt, an Oxford shirt, and a wind-breaker.



2:15 p.m. It appears that the whale is not going to oblige. We slow down and the men come below from the lookout post for food and jackets. The signal flag is held aloft for one minute. Boats approach the launch for instructions from the master.

The captain directs a plan of attack with shouts and gestures. The whaleboats are to approach the whale from two angles, each about one quarter-mile to port and starboard of the *San José*. We all proceed toward the coast, the *San José* dropping behind.

After 20 to 30 minutes, the whale is not sighted so we drift and wait.

3:30 p.m. Suddenly the lookout on the cabin roof shouts, "Baleia! Baleia!" He has spotted a spout about 200 to 300 meters to the east. As the captain waves the flag excitedly, we distinctly see the whale spout four to six times. Then we see his flukes and know that he will be

down for about an hour. As the whaleboats arrive alongside the *San José* the captain gesticulates and swears like a sergeant.

We note carefully the series of spouts as an indication of the direction in which he may move. But there is nothing certain about this because the whale may meander while below as he searches for food.

Dr. Soulaire says we are dealing with a very intelligent whale.

4:45 p.m. More than an hour has elapsed since we sighted the series of spouts. Once again it appears that we have lost him. If he had been heading in our direction he would have surfaced near us before now, and our chances would have been good because our boats are spread out. But not a sign of a spout has been seen.

Several times during the day sea turtles half swim, half drift past the *San José* near the surface. Three, including one 20 inches in diameter, are picked up by the legs by the whalers. The following morning they will be cut up and distributed among the whalers at the *fábrica*.

The captain sits on the engine hatch, very disheartened. I can sense his thoughts. For more than 50 days no whales have been taken, and only once before in his experience have the boats been out on three separate days without taking a whale. Until recently a single bull sperm was uncommon. He can remember when there was a school of more than a hundred whales spread out for miles. If they missed one there were others nearby.

We are approaching the western end of Madeira, where the water is very deep and the current is strong and it carries the food of the whale.

The captain says the whale is becoming tired. He cannot stay below more than 20 minutes. He must come up for air. When he does, the chances are good that we will strike.



5:15 p.m. Suddenly, one of the whalemén shouts, "Blos" (Portuguese for "There she blows"). A sperm whale has surfaced 15 meters from the *San José*! This is what I came for—the first whale I've ever seen! He surfaces and spouts about ten times, each time arching in a slow, graceful curve exposing about one-third of his back. We are close enough to hear the W-H-O-O-O-O-S-H of each spout.

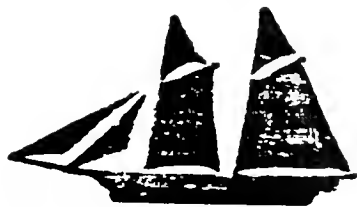
The whale makes a large circle and at one moment he is headed straight for the *San José*. When he is just below the surface, I notice the "troubled bit of green water" mentioned by Melville. Then he turns slowly, spouts a few more times, then "There goes flukes" as he goes down. He was visible for less than three minutes.

I watch him so intently while taking pictures that I don't remember what the doctor said to me. I do remember hearing the whalemén on the *San José* swearing a blue streak in very excitable voices. Neither of the whaleboats is near us and we are without a harpoon!

As the men vent their frustration, I concentrate my full attention on the whale. I recall the quickening of my heartbeat, but there is no sense of fear even as he is headed toward us. It was a bull about 15 or 16 meters in length which would produce about 60 barrels of oil. The portion of his back that we saw was chocolate brown in color, with white spots—probably the barnacles or crustacea which customarily are found. For such a noble beast I am surprised now gracefully and slowly he moves. Although I saw many spouts, this was to be the closest view I was to have during my stay in Madeira.

The boats continue to move slowly to the southwest beyond Porto Moniz—still hoping. The doctor says the chances are good that we will catch him. He is growing tired and cannot stay below much longer. Furthermore, the most experienced harpooner is with us today in one of the whaleboats.

6:25 and again at 6:40 p.m. The lookout sees spouts and we race toward him, but they disappear.



6:45 p.m. The lookout on top of the cabin stamps on the roof with his bare feet and shouts, "Baleia! Baleia! Baleia! Baleia!" One of the whaleboats is only a quarter of a mile distant and races toward him. The men are standing and the harpoon is poised over the bow.

The situation appears almost ideal for a capture. At 15 miles an hour the whaleboat can travel a mile in about four minutes. If the whale stays on the surface for one more minute we may take him.

On the *San José* we are tense as we watch the *baleeira* move closer to the spouts. The captain is silent so that the radio will not interfere with the concentration of the whalemén. With each spout we respond almost automatically with a shout of "Baleia!" or "Blos." In the whaleboat the harpooner is poised in the bow with his harpoon raised. Then—Nothing. The whale has gone down. Now we must wait for another 60 minutes. Suddenly all is silent except for the sound of the engine in low gear. We say nothing. The expression on the captain's face tells the story.

I counted six spouts at about ten-second intervals and I am sure I did not see them all while he was at the surface. But 60 seconds is just too short a time to deploy a boat even half a mile distant.

The whale had surfaced astern of us, exactly opposite to where he was expected. We had lined up a series of spouts an hour earlier and assumed that he would surface straight ahead. This, obviously, is not an infallible guide.

7:15 p.m. The captain throws up his hands as if to say, "That's all." But five minutes later the lookout sees spouts again, then flukes. The boats continue to search until 7:35, when the captain finally signals for the boats to approach the launch. He exchanges a few words and with hand motions directs the boats home.

With a following sea we all take off at full speed. The whaleboats ride the wave tops as though on a Nantucket sleigh ride.

What magnificent boats—so sleek and graceful! I've never seen a boat of its size so long, so narrow, so shallow of draft and yet so fast and so seaworthy. The men are seated far aft, their oilskins constantly covered with spray. As darkness approaches the night air becomes chilly and we put on extra sweaters. The whalemén have a sandwich, small Madeira bananas, and red wine. The captain and I have bread and cheese.

We sit on the after-deck observing the western sky astern. Venus is at its greatest brilliance at minus four magnitude. Polaris is 32° above the horizon, which is our latitude above the equator. As we head east with the whaleboats following us like ducklings, we watch the lights come on in the towns along the coast. The unpolluted air is crystal-clear. The world seems so uncomplicated at sea.

I find myself speculating on the whales that we failed to capture. My feelings are mixed. I regret that we failed to complete the cycle of the chase, the capture, and the cutting-in, and am concerned for the whalemén because the whale is so essential to their livelihood. But I am firmly on the side of the whales and their preservation, so I am somewhat relieved that they got away.

At 8:30, after 13 hours at sea, we arrive back at the mooring. So ends this day.





Arthur Taylor in his CBS office.

The former bottle pool player at the Faculty Club who is the new president of CBS

Can a former admission officer and bottle pool player at Brown find happiness as president of the Columbia Broadcasting System at age 37?

Arthur R. Taylor '57 is going to find the answer to that question—and others—in the immediate years ahead. On July 12 he was named to succeed Charles T. Ireland, Jr., who had died in June after serving only eight months as president of CBS.

Without ever having taken a business or finance course and with a very limited knowledge of the broadcasting industry, Taylor has assumed responsibility for CBS's billion-dollar sports, musical instrument, recording, film, and broadcasting enterprise. He will report to William S. Paley, the 71-year-old board chairman, and Dr. Frank Stanton, the vice-chairman, who is 67.

The fact that Taylor is a stranger to broadcasting is considered an advantage by Paley, the CBS founder. The company has diversified so ambitiously in recent years that broadcasting constituted only 48 percent of its total revenues of \$1.2 billion in 1971. Only five years ago, broadcasting constituted 63 percent.

Although virtually unknown to broadcasters at the time of his appointment, Taylor in 11 short years had earned a solid reputation for aggressive and innovative approaches to management. Some of his critics—and he has a few—claim that he has been too aggressive.

Taylor came to CBS after two years at International Paper Company, where he was a director and member of the executive committee, executive vice-president, and chief financial officer. Before that, he had been a vice-president and director of The First Boston Corporation where, as a senior member of the corporate finance department, he was responsible for new business development.

In announcing the surprise selection, Vice-Chairman Stanton said that Taylor was picked because he has "the age and the experience which we felt ideally equipped him for the job. He is the right man at the right time."

With all the mid-summer discussion as to why CBS went beyond its own corporate structure and outside the broadcasting industry in selecting a president, very little attention was given to Arthur Taylor's reasons for accepting the position. In characteristic

fashion, he gets right to the point.

"I took the job because I'm fascinated with the field," he says. "I think a free, strong communications system is an absolute necessity to the functioning of society. I think it's right at the heart of society, and I want to be a part of it."

Taylor brushes off the suggestion that a lack of experience in the broadcasting field will be a handicap to him. He feels that the role of corporation president has been changing with the times.

"What has happened is that today the president of a firm such as CBS has to be a man who is concerned with social and political questions," Taylor says.

"The president of CBS, for example, can no longer be just an operating head. Those days are past. Corporations feel that they need a broader generalist. Today, the main problems we face at CBS are finance, the community, and government. About 80 percent of my normal day will be spent in those three areas."

Actually, it's not quite fair to say that Taylor has never been in the broadcasting field. He was in the profession—and doing very nicely—about 20 years ago before he walked out in a huff.

During his freshman year at Brown, Taylor joined WBRU and initiated a daily show in which he interviewed campus leaders and politicians on key issues. The subject that had the campus buzzing in 1953-54 was whether or not the University should adopt an honor code. In his daily show, Taylor was doing a good job of airing the pros and cons of the issue.

"An assistant station manager took great exception to some of the people I was interviewing," Taylor says. "He made it clear that he wanted to approve my interviews in advance. Having been steeped in freedom of the press since I was a boy, I lost my temper and walked out.

"That was the end of my broadcasting career until July 12, 1972. All of this may suggest that if you want to get to the top you should spend six months in your chosen field, quit for 18 years, and then make a comeback!"

Arthur Taylor hasn't had to make many comebacks in his first 37 years. But his journey through life has included some interesting routes. Born in Rahway, N.J., on July 6, 1935, Taylor describes the community in which he grew up as a blue-collar environment in which "people on your block feel close

together—a very warm place." He attended Rahway public schools, graduating from the high school in 1953.

Taylor first showed his tremendous drive for success during his high school years. He said that he was going to conduct the all-state orchestra, and he did. He decided to go after the state oratory contest, and he won it. When the senior class presidency was up for grabs, young Arthur Taylor stuck his nose in the race—and won.

Taylor credits a strong academic record, an interest in public speaking, and a love for music as the three things that enabled him to take the rather substantial jump from Rahway High to the Ivy League.

"The academic side of life always came easy to me and I always enjoyed it," he says. "I entered public speaking in the fifth grade and began winning at it in the seventh, so I got to travel around with the debating team. This, plus my concert work, threw me in with kids from fancy schools and I got a different view of life."

One of the biggest decisions of Taylor's young life came when he had to decide which college to attend. He had scholarship offers from Princeton, Yale, Cornell, Duke, and Brown. His final choice was based, he says, on the fact that Brown was not "a terribly glossy school at that time and was a good place for a kid who had done well in a non-competitive high school."

During his four years on College Hill, Taylor was one of ten students in his class to participate in a special studies program. He majored in Renaissance history and was graduated in 1957 magna cum laude and Phi Beta Kappa. He also had a list of campus activities a mile long, including participation in the Junior Class Council, Student Court, Orchestra, Sphinx Club, and Sigma Nu fraternity.

At this point in his career, Taylor was aiming for the academic life. He remained at Brown after graduation as a member of the Admission Office and worked for his master's in American economic history under a pair of the University's most respected historians, James Hedges and Sinclair Armstrong.

It was while he worked at Brown that Taylor earned a reputation as a tough competitor in the daily bottle pool games held—usually amid much uproar—in the back room of the Faculty Club.

For his master's thesis, Taylor re-

searched Samuel Insull, the Chicago utility tycoon who built a giant \$5 billion corporation that went under when the bubble burst in 1929. The thesis was accepted with honors and published in the *Harvard Business History Review* in 1962. It was while researching the thesis that Taylor was first introduced to the world of finance.

"Teaching was my first real love, and I had hoped to live the academic life," Taylor recalls. "But I found that the scholarly existence was a little too lonely. I needed more interaction with people. I think I would have been an adequate scholar—just adequate, not the best. So I felt it would be wise to move on to something for which I was better equipped.

"Then, too, I think my master's thesis had some bearing on my change in direction from a contemplative campus life to a competitive life on Wall Street. To prepare the thesis I traveled extensively and interviewed people in the financial community. I guess I got caught up with the romance of the financial world and the pace at which it moves."

In 1961, Taylor joined a group of 14 trainees at The First Boston Corporation, a New York-based investment firm. Almost all of the trainees had gone to business school—and almost all had rich and influential fathers. The young man from Rahway, N.J.—who was later to earn the reputation of being a financial wizard—was the exception.

"I had no financial background when I joined First Boston Corporation," he says. I had never taken an accounting or business course. Even today I can hardly add a column of figures. But, then, no one sidled up to me and said, 'Arthur Taylor, can you add a column of figures?'

"And the reason was that there were new problems on Wall Street when

I arrived 11 years ago. My role at First Boston, and later at International Paper, was to design new courses of action for these firms."

By 1962 he was put in the foreign department at First Boston, a position that took him to Japan 16 times. One of the high points in his early career was the work he did on the first Japanese convertible debt offering for Shin Matsumoto in 1963.

According to reports, Taylor and his immediate boss, Andrew Overbey, were to meet one afternoon with 60 leading Japanese industrialists. The 26-year-old Taylor got to the meeting on time. His boss, tied up in tricky Japanese traffic, did not. After a ten-minute wait, Taylor calmly started the meeting himself.

His rise at First Boston was meteoric. He became assistant vice-president in 1964 with special responsibility in the underwriting of foreign securities, vice-president of underwriting in 1966, coordinator of new client development in 1968, and a director in 1969, one of the youngest in the history of the firm. Among his other credits at First Boston, Taylor was a principal architect of B. F. Goodrich Company's successful defense against a take-over bid by Northwest Industries.

A former colleague at First Boston, quoted by *The New York Times*, described Taylor as a "brilliant, restless, fantastically hardworking, hard-bargaining, driven sort of a guy, not the type you'd think of as an investment banker; a guy capable of rubbing people the wrong way under pressure, but who usually takes a cool, analytical, even intellectual approach to his work."

Taylor still feels a close tie to First Boston. "Not only did I learn finance from the ground up," he says, "but I also learned about a way of life where you could be competitive and still be a gentleman. I learned how to pick out a good bottle of wine. I learned what it is like to spend half of your life on a plane, and I learned how to speak Japanese and how to court clients."

By the end of the 1960's, Taylor was getting restless at First Boston. All the mountains had been climbed, and he had reached a plateau in his learning curve as far as the investment industry was concerned. "I was a bit bored, but I thought, 'Art had a way of doing things—he could go without work for a while, and he could make the big leap forward. I think he

was looking for something a bit more different than the kinds of things he had been doing at First Boston."

When the offer from International Paper came in 1970, Taylor was in a receptive mood. Change—any change—would have been welcome. He was nursing a broken foot, had come off two years of total travel, had just recovered from an emergency appendectomy, had the flu, and was completely run down. From Taylor's point of view it seemed the appropriate time to leave First Boston and become the chief financial officer of International Paper, one of the largest and most conservative corporate giants in the nation.

The two-year association between Arthur Taylor and International Paper was beneficial to both parties. IP needed someone to prod it off dead center and Taylor needed a new challenge. It was quite a meeting—comparable to that between Scarlett and Rhett—and when the smoke of battle had cleared each side had changed, IP more than Taylor.

As one of those rare creatures in investment banking—a man without the old school tie and without family or starting connections—Taylor was a free spirit in his dealings on Wall Street. He had a vested interest in change. A sign on his desk at IP said it all: "We are not here to do what we have done before."

Taylor spent his first ten months at IP reorganizing the financial chain of command and lopping off operations which had become unprofitable and costly. However, his big coup is considered to be his master-minding of \$53,300,000 in financing at a bargain 4 1/4 percent. He did it by using the company's 17 percent share of stock in a smaller company for a debenture issue—and managed to get away with it without need of a Securities & Exchange Commission registration. This part of the deal and his ability to avoid normal channels to sell the debentures won him a reputation as an unorthodox operator.

Taylor didn't get where he is today by adopting a "don't-rock-the-boat" attitude. As a result, he has made some enemies along the way and drawn his share of critics. Several of the latter have called him "overly aggressive and too overtly ambitious." Paul Downey, a colleague at First Boston, spoke to this point in a *New York Times* article:

"Obviously, some people are en-

vious of Art. He was an awfully young director at First Boston. Then, too, he's quick on his feet and so articulate that when he wants to he can be quite biting verbally. Art doesn't have time for small talk, and he doesn't play games.

"One thing is sure. The typical picture of an investment banker Art was not. You think of a stuffed shirt behind a roll-top desk. But that wasn't Art at all. He's a man of action who has a tendency to say what he thinks and say it quickly.

"Frankly, Art is a pushy guy, extremely bright and ambitious. But there's something more—a magnetism that makes people very confident of what he says."

Taylor's personal reaction to his critics is blunt: "People either like me or they don't."

According to a recent story in *Corporate Financing*, Taylor is not without his oddities. His emergency appendectomy was an emergency only because he made it so. He was in Japan when he took sick and wasn't about to place himself in a Japanese hospital. So he boarded a plane for New York, his appendix about to rupture. He almost died from that move.

His passion for boats can be carried to extremes, according to the same article. When showing a potential buyer around the deck of one of his boats in 1970, Taylor fell down the hatch and shattered his heel. In typical Art Taylor fashion, he got up, finished the transaction, and then promptly went into shock.

When Taylor first joined CBS, one of the most frequently heard comments was that he was terribly young for such a demanding job. The new CBS president has a pat answer to this charge: "I've been working for a living since I was 12, and my age is the one thing I can't do anything about." Taylor likes to refer to himself as a 37-year-old chief executive who'll be 55 next year.

Arthur Taylor's office is on the thirty-fifth floor of the 36-story CBS building on the Avenue of the Americas in New York City. The only ones sitting above him are Paley and Stanton.

But for his first two weeks on the job, Taylor operated CBS from a New York hospital bed. He was put there by still another boating accident, this time a broken foot incurred while trying to dock his 40-foot yawl at the Larchmont Yacht Club.

Taylor operates out of a surprisingly small office, modestly decorated, assisted by three private secretaries and a Girl Friday. Behind his desk, concealed by doors that fold back, are three television screens, one on top of the other. CBS is in the middle. Taylor reaches for the automatic switch that turns on all three sets at once. There is a momentary snafu and for several seconds nothing happens. "Just like home," he mutters.

But, Arthur Taylor doesn't have much time to watch television—except for the news. He's giving his total dedication to taking the best of the inheritance of Paley and Stanton and restructuring it for another decade. By mid-October he was so enmeshed in his work that he says his past business life has become just a blur.

There are things that bother the new CBS president, things he'd like to tackle. He moves uneasily in his seat when he talks about an issue that is near the top of his priority list—the potential danger to freedom of the press in the country today.

"I think that there is a trend in this direction," Taylor says. "And it's not a partisan issue. The 5-4 Supreme Court decision saying that newsmen must divulge their source of information has brought to a head a situation that has been simmering for some time. And since TV newsmen have never enjoyed the freedom that newspapermen enjoy, I think there is a special reason for the three networks to be concerned.

"What I see today is an erosion of journalistic freedom. I'm not opposed to the use of pertinent information secured by journalists being used in grand jury trials, but the Supreme Court decision went beyond that. What concerns me equally is that there has been so little outcry from the media itself. The reason may be that the media isn't sure how this vital issue sits with the American people. Just maybe the American people aren't that concerned.

"If this is the case, then maybe the onus is on the networks. Maybe we have to do a better job of telling the story. It's a story I'd love to tell on the college campuses. It should be told louder than ever before."

Taylor is fully aware of the recent charges that the media favors the Democrats in its reporting. He doesn't completely buy this theory, claiming that the record will show that the media is

always tougher on the party in power. He feels that the "ins" have a big advantage over the "outs" in American politics and that the press, sensing this, goes overboard to present the other side of things. But he stoutly claims that the total effect is fair.

"On the other hand," Taylor adds, "the guys who tend to go into journalism are the type who are likely to feel for people. They are likely to have a liberal point of view. We know this. But at CBS we hope that we breed pros who are big enough to put their personal bias behind them when they are tackling a job. We like to give our journalists swinging room and then trust in their good judgment."

Taylor shows a grudging respect for the Pastore Committee and its efforts to reduce violence on TV. He notes that CBS has been responsive to cutting down on violence in the early-evening hours, when children are more likely to be stationed in front of the tube.

"We have tried to cooperate with Senator Pastore in every way possible," he adds. "Personally, I think it is questionable as to whether or not violence on television is harmful. But we can schedule around it—and we do."

Calling himself a non-technically-trained man operating in a highly competitive business, Taylor will stoutly defend the liberal arts education for a man in his position. "I happen to believe," he says, "that studying the classics, art, history, and English prepares a man as well—if not better—to solve the problems facing big companies such as First Boston and IP than would a financial,

technical background."

Despite his almost complete dedication to the business world, Arthur Taylor has kept his hand in at the educational level. He was recently named to the board of trustees at Bucknell, which is run by his former colleague in University Hall, Charles Watts.

An average work day for Arthur Taylor starts at about 7:45. Nights when he doesn't have to stay in the city for dinner engagements—and he does have to stay at least twice a week—he's home by 8:30. His briefcase is always with him, and after dinner he'll retire to the den for a few more hours work. Saturday and Sunday mornings he sails. Sunday afternoons and evenings he works.

For Taylor, getting out in his 40-foot yawl is a way to shake the cobwebs. Boating has been a long-time hobby. But until recently he had to settle for motor boats. "A yawl is great exercise," he adds. "She has a lot of lines and I end up doing a great deal of pulling and tugging."

An obvious question for the current president of CBS is how long he can keep up his busy pace. When does a man start to run out of gas?

"You run out of gas when you stop being intrigued with what you are doing," Taylor feels. "I don't find my job a burden. For the most part, I get a great deal of pleasure out of it. I never count the hours or the minutes. When it becomes a job, then I guess I'd run out of gas quickly."

When Taylor was working in the Brown admission office in 1958, he earned \$3,150 a year. Today, his salary is estimated at somewhere near \$250,000 annually. But the salary wasn't why Arthur Taylor took the job, nor has it solved all of his problems. "I was probably saving a higher percentage of what I earned when I was at \$3,150 than I do today," he jokes.

In addition to his liberal arts education, Taylor came away from Brown with something else important—a wife. Marion McFarland was a year behind him at Pembroke. They have three daughters, Martha, 10, Anne, 8, and Sarah, 3.

Martha was particularly impressed with the fact that Taylor first learned of his appointment as president of CBS on his birthday, July 6. "That was a lovely present," she said. "What will CBS do for you next year, Daddy?" J.B.



Hugh Smyser

A weapon Penn couldn't stop

There was some skulduggery planned at the football team's training table meal the night before the Penn game. The signs were there. A series of quick glances toward the door of the Chancellor's Dining Room in the Sharpe Refectory gave the plotters away.

Then, on someone's cue, the door swung open and in came a student waiter bearing one large birthday cake for Coach Len Jardine. What followed was the usual self-conscious effort to stay on key as some 50 voices joined in a chorus of "Happy Birthday."

The musical portion of the program completed, a team spokesman stepped forward. "Cake tonight, coach," he said. "Tomorrow the game ball."

The casual observer of this scene couldn't have been faulted if he thought, "Show me." After all, the Brown football team had gone through the 1971 season without a victory and had extended the losing streak to 11 by winning the battle of statistics against Holy Cross and Rhode Island while still managing to come out on the short end of the score each time.

The all-time losing streak at Brown is 12 straight. You wouldn't have had to go very far on the night of October 6 to get odds on that record of dubious distinction being tied against the Quakers. Penn had used its new offense, the veer, to crush Lafayette, 55-12, and boasted one of the country's finest offensive ends in the person of Don Clune.

But this 1972 version of the Brown football team is composed of some very odd young men. Despite the 1971 record, which many of the players had suffered through, and despite the heartbreak of losing those first two when hopes were so high—games that were all but won—the players continued to believe in themselves.

You could sense it the night before the game. The Bruins really thought they had a better football team than Penn. Jimmy the Greek to the contrary (he liked the Quakers by six), they intended to prove their point. They had every intention of breaking their losing streak

and presenting the game ball to Len Jardine.

Twenty-four hours later, Jardine was sitting in his den reflecting on the game. While he talked, he kept spinning something in his hands. It was the game ball, given to him by his players after the Bears blitzed Penn, 28-20.

"This was a key game for us," Jardine said. "The players worked so hard, starting last winter, to get in shape for this season. And then they came so close against both Holy Cross and Rhode Island, only to see two more defeats put in the record books. At no point did they quit. But you have to wonder how many weeks in a row young men can keep coming back with their spirits high when the rewards are so few."

If Coach Jardine has had his share of critics over the past few years—and the number has grown—at least no one could fault him on his ability to keep up the morale of his coaching staff and his players. Nothing can be tougher when a team is losing week after week. But each Saturday last fall, the Bruins would come roaring on the field as if they had every expectation of winning the game. In seven of the nine outings, it was close—but no cigar.

"I'll have to admit that everyone was at rock bottom after we blew a 17-0 halftime lead against URI," Jardine said. "This was our low point. But I knew we were a better team than we were a year ago. I knew this was a good football team, one that should win some games this fall. It was my job to convince the players of this fact in the face of those two tough losses."

"One of the reasons I felt we should start winning this year is that we have an excellent sophomore quarterback in Pete Beatrice. This boy is a winner—he never lost a game in either high school or prep school—and he adds a certain dimension to our offense with his speed, passing ability, and leadership. He came along slowly this year, still has a long way to go, but he has the potential to be the best quarterback I've had at Brown."

Beatrice came into his own against



Penn after an injury had sidelined him for most of the URI game. But only about 5,000 fans braved intermittent rain to see the victory. What they saw was a Brown team assuming the role of supreme opportunist, turning two fumble recoveries, a blocked punt, and an intercepted pass into a 19-7 halftime lead over the Quakers.

The Bruins were on the scoreboard after three minutes of play, recovering a Penn fumble at the 23 and scoring on a



Hugh Smyser

Tyler Chase gets the hero's treatment after the win over Pennsylvania.

16-yard pass from Beatrice to senior flanker Chip Regine. Brown never relinquished the lead.

Early in the second half when Penn closed the gap to 19-14 on a 53-yard pass from Tom Pinto to Clune (Penn's All-American candidate had scored earlier on a 76-yard bomb), some of the rain-drenched fans squirmed a bit, remembering the team's second-half fate against the Cross and URI.

But this Brown team was determined

not to lose. The defense shut off the Quaker's running game, holding Penn to 67 yards in 30 rushing attempts. And the offense rolled up close to 200 yards against the visitors, much of it on sweeps by a pair of fine junior halfbacks, Len Cherry and Bruce Watson. Watson had 124 yards for the afternoon. The man leading the blocking on plays to the weak side was quarterback Beatrice.

Most of all, Brown came up with a play that Penn couldn't stop—the field

goal by Tyler Chase. In a kicking display never before seen at Brown Stadium, the 5-10, 150-pounder from Orange, Conn., booted five field goals, breaking one Brown and two Ivy League records and falling one short of a national single-game mark.

Actually, Penn outscored Brown three touchdowns to two, thanks to the heroics of Clune, who caught six passes for 200 yards, but the Bears won the game on Chase's kicking.

In the first half, Brown had touchdowns from Regine and Watson (18-yard run) and field goals of 20 and 26 yards by Chase, along with an extra point.

As Penn tried to play catch-up over the final 30 minutes of the game, Chase (more on him elsewhere in this section) ruined them with three pointers from 40, 32, and 31 yards out. He also missed two long field goal attempts of 49 and 45 yards, with the former boot carrying far enough but just fading left at the cross bar.

The Brown record for most field goals in one game had been three, set by the three-time All-American, Bill Sprackling, against Yale in 1910. The Ivy League single-game record in statistics that go back to 1956 also was three, a mark shared by three players. The other Ivy record broken by Chase was for most fields goals in a career. His 17 moved him one past Charlie Gogolak of Princeton (1963-65).

With Brown leading 28-20 and the final seconds ticking away, many of the students in the slim crowd rushed down on the running track behind the players' bench, some giving the count—nine, eight, seven—and others screaming, "We're number one."

This reference was to the fact that since Columbia and Princeton had played to a scoreless tie that afternoon and since no other Ivy games were scheduled, the Bruins with a 1-0 record were, indeed, in first place in the Ivy League. The hold on first place seemed tenuous, at best, but at that point who was going to deny the team and its supporters their moment in the sun.

As the game ended, all but two members of the Brown delegation walked off the field. The feet of Len Jardine and Tyler Chase never touched the ground. These two men were given special transportation—on the shoulders of the players.

Tyler Chase—trouble not being a hero

When Tyler Chase was a young boy he had trouble deciding on which sports he wanted to pursue. After his heroics against Penn—five field goals in one game—the 5-10, 150-pounder from Orange, Conn., is glad that he retained football on his list.

Always a fine athlete, Chase had trouble not being a hero at whatever

sport he took up. He tried Pee Wee hockey and ended as the highest scorer in the league. He joined the Little League and set a new home run record for the town. He also was introduced to the world of basketball and golf, with positive results.

"I remember sitting down with Ty one day some years back and talking to him about this pre-occupation with sports," says Benjamin Chase '38, his father. "I told him that he was going to have to make some decisions, establishing a priority list. There were such things as books in this world, and if he intended to go on to college he'd have to have more than a nodding acquaintance with them."

By the time Chase entered Hopkins Grammar School, a private secondary school in New Haven, he had drawn a priority list—books, golf, and football, not necessarily in that order.

Chase quarterbacked his prep school team for three years, during which time the Hilltoppers had a 14-4 record. The soft-spoken signal caller was known more for his passing than his kicking in those days. He had ten touchdown passes his senior year and 20 for his career. He accounted for 186 points during his career at Hopkins Grammar, passing for 124 and scoring 62, including two field goals and 18 soccer-style conversions.

The Bruin senior wasn't always an unorthodox kicker. He switched to the soccer-style during his sophomore year in prep school, partly because of the publicity the professionals who kicked that way were getting, but also because he felt he could get more leverage into the ball using the soccer approach. At 120 pounds, a boy needs all the leverage he can get.

Despite his prep school achievements, there was no band to meet Tyler Chase when he arrived at Union Station, Providence, in the fall of 1969. And the freshman season wasn't exactly a howling success. The Cubs went 0-6.

People did begin to sit up and take notice during his sophomore season. Chase was ten for ten on points after touchdown and made three of five field goal attempts. His 44-yarder at Columbia was the key offensive play in Brown's 17-12 victory.

As a junior, the mustachioed Chase shattered one Brown record that had stood since 1910, tied another, and came within two yards of breaking a third.

His seven field goals broke the single-season mark of six set by Bill Sprackling '12 in 1910. And his ten career field goals tied the mark set by Sprackling over a four-year period.

The other record that Chase missed a year ago—and still hasn't broken—is the mark for the longest Brown field goal. Bob Chase '33 (no relation) set the record with a 45-yarder against Tufts in 1932. On three occasions, Chase has come within one yard of this record.

After booting five field goals against Penn to give the Bruins a 28-20 lead, Coach Len Jardine approached him late in the game to see if he thought he could make another three-pointer. The ball was at the Penn 41, which meant that Chase would be kicking from the 49.

"It's not exactly a chip shot, coach," he said. "But I'll give it a try." The effort was long enough but slightly off to the left. The reference to the chip shot was right in character for Chase, who came to Brown with the reputation as one of the finest young golfers in the East.

At age 14, Chase was runner-up in the Connecticut Junior Championships, and in June of 1969 he won the Eastern Interscholastic Golf Association Tournament. Until October 7 of this fall—the afternoon of the Penn game—that was the biggest thrill of his life. Yet, he almost didn't get to compete.

It seems that the night before the tournament, which was held at the Lawrenceville School, Chase and some of his friends were having a frisbee distance contest down the length of their dorm corridor.

Even then, Chase was apparently record-conscious. He put a little something extra on his final heave, sending the frisbee off in majestic flight until it came in contact with the fire alarm box. The alarm went off, dozens of fire trucks arrived at the school, and young Tyler Chase was in the doghouse, at least for a few hours until the matter was smoothed over.

Chase has been a regular on the Brown golf team for the past two years. He has represented Brown twice in post-season play and was named to the All-Ivy golf team last spring.

Goalie Mike Hampden: 'Could be the best in the country'

When someone asked Cliff Stevenson how good his new soccer goalie was,

he veteran Bruin coach gave a long smile and said, "Well, he could be the best in the country. If he stays healthy we've got a shot at the Ivy League title."

There was no question about Mike Hampden's ability. He shut out Boston University, 5-0, in the opener, making a number of acrobatic saves in the process. He showed some more good moves in the 3-1 romp over Tufts. But he didn't stay healthy.

Late in the Tufts game, Hampden went out of his cage to block a shot on Jumbo who had broken past the Brown defense and was coming in all alone. Hampden dived on the ball just as a Tufts player kicked. The foot found Hampden's shoulder rather than the ball, and the Bruin sophomore was led off the field in obvious pain.

A week later, Brown was in a dog fight against Penn, one of the two teams expected to challenge Brown for the Ivy title. (Harvard is the other.) Hampden was on the sidelines and Brown lost, 3-1.

"Paul Neary played a respectable game as Mike's replacement," Stevenson said. "But our defense let him down a few times. Our backs were getting beat."

Hampden, a real chatter-box in the cage, is the type of man who makes things happen on a soccer field. When he's not making spectacular saves, he's directing his fullbacks and wing halves, moving them here and moving them there. There's no doubt that his loss against the Quakers had a bearing on the final outcome.

Playing at Miami-Dade Junior College a year ago, Hampden was named All-American goalie. He's a transfer student at Brown and will have three years of varsity eligibility.

Another junior college transfer, Ferdinand Treusacher, did for the offense what Hampden was able to do for the defense. The All-American from Monroe Community College in Rochester, N.Y., had two goals and an assist against Boston University and followed this with the hat trick (three goals) and two more assists in the 8-1 rout of Tufts.

Over the years, Coach Stevenson has earned the reputation of being one of the finest defensive coaches in the business. This fall, his backs are not quite up to the caliber of past seasons. But if he waves his magic wand with his backs and gets Mike Hampden back in time, the Bruins could still be a factor in the Ivy League race.

A new film traces the history of Brown football

The sign outside the Avon Theater as the people entered proclaimed "one of the most daring, original, and totally fascinating pictures ever made." But that referred to *Slaughterhouse-Five*.

These particular people were coming to see a preview showing of a movie that is not uncommonly daring, but to lovers of Brown football, probably is "totally fascinating." For one thing, during 53 minutes of running time, the Bears never lose.

The film is *The Last White Line*, a history of Brown football from its inception in 1878 to the present. It was produced—in a real labor of love—by Jay Barry '50, associate editor of the BAM, and Wheaton A. Holden '48 and Sam Bishop, professors at Northeastern University. By doing everything themselves—from digging old shots out of the Brown archives to stretching old film so aging sprockets would fit once again into a projector—the three produced a film for \$7,500 which would normally cost about \$30,000.

The early years are portrayed by the use of photographs, blended together to give the effect of motion. The first movie films available were of the 1916 Rose Bowl. There are several clips of Fritz Pollard in action against Washington State, Brown's opponent in that first Rose Bowl.

Excellent footage is available of the Stadium Dedication game with Yale in 1925, including a weaving 30-yard run by Jack Keefer for Brown's touchdown.

A special effort was made to find movies of the Brown Iron Men of 1926, the University's only undefeated team. Some 400 feet of the game with Yale were located at the Yale archives, and excerpts from that game are included in the movie.

From the 1930's there are films of Coach Tuss McLaughry, Athletic Director Dr. Marvel, and such stars as Tom and Bill Gilbane, Joe Buonanno, Bob Chase, John McLaughry, Shine Hall, and Tommy Nash.

The pre-World War II years are covered by game clips featuring such colorful running backs as Doc Savage and Bob Margarita. The post-war years, with Coach Rip Engle at the helm, were good ones for Brown and many of the great moments of that period are included.

The 1950's, which were basically the Al Kelley years, show Pete Kohut, Tommy Thompson, Dave Zucconi, Frank Finney, and Paul Choquette, among others, while the early 1960's feature the passing combination of Jim Dunda to John Parry and the all-around brilliance of Bob Hall.

The film, which is narrated by Sherman Strickhouser '54, program director at WJAR-TV in Providence, took more than nine months to produce. Financial support was received from the Brown Football Association, the Brown Club of Rhode Island, and several individual alumni.

The movie will be available to Brown Clubs throughout the country, with arrangements made through the Alumni Office at 159 George Street.

Fall Scoreboard

(through Nov. 1)

Football

Varsity (1-4)

Holy Cross 30, Brown 24
Rhode Island 21, Brown 17
Brown 28, Penn 20
Yale 53, Brown 19
Dartmouth 49, Brown 20

Freshman (2-0)

Brown 3, Yale 0
Brown 33, Boston College 6

Soccer

Varsity (7-3)

Brown 4, Boston Univ. 0
Brown 8, Tufts 1
Penn 3, Brown 1
Brown 3, Yale 0
Brown 5, Springfield 0
Brown 3, Dartmouth 0
Brown 3, UConn 2
Army 2, Brown 1
Amherst 3, Brown 2

Freshman (5-3)

Brown 5, German Wacker 0
Brown "B" 3, Brown 0
Brown 3, Dean Jr. 0
Brown 5, Boston Univ. 1
Yale 2, Brown 1
Brown 5, Dartmouth 1
UConn 3, Brown 1
Brown 4, Mercer CC 1

Cross Country

Varsity (0-2)

Yale 21, Brown 35
Harvard 15, Brown 48

Brown Books

Edited by Barton L. St. Armand '65

Planning Your Child's Education

By Charles H. Doebler '48

Prentice-Hall, 1971, 284 pages.

"I have lived some thirty years on this planet and I have yet to hear the first syllable of valuable or even earnest advice from my seniors."

—Thoreau, *Walden*, "Economy."

Or at least this is how I felt when first reading Charlie Doebler's second book. I felt it taught me little I didn't already know. For that reason, and because I did not like the book's bilious green slipcover, with an embarrassingly fecund Tree of Learning depicted on its cover, I put the book away.

When I returned to it, as indeed I had to, having been asked to review it, I put at a distance what I have found to be the occupational hazards (necessities, as well) of admission work—healthy cynicism and a proclivity toward generalization—and read the book again, not through the eyes of an "educator," but through those of the audience for whom the book is really written: lay parents.

Planning Your Child's Education is itself a book of gentle cynicism and instructional generality, as might well be expected from a former director of admission; it also brims with valuable, plain-speaking, good advice for those lost in the maze-like affair of educating a child. As Doebler says at the outset, "No process in this country is undergone so universally with so little understanding as education." It is the author's task, therefore, and no small one, to bring understanding; and in this he succeeds admirably.

Planning Your Child's Education, as I have intimated, is a book necessarily truistic and generalizing. It is not superficial because of this, however. It is, after all, written for an army of devout truists and generalizers called parents. As a relief to their quiet desperation it sets forth the problems and disappointments of guiding offspring through that ritual coming of age, never quite finished, known as Education. To this end

the book not only has nursery school through graduate study as its subject, but goes beyond that matrix, intriguingly so, into issues such as the necessity of having a kind of education (a la William Morris) to prepare us all for the constructive use of increasing leisure which both promises and threatens to be our children's inheritance; offers a long overdue challenge to the idea that college is for everyone; and sets forth convincingly the desirability of deferred entrance to college for many, especially young men.

Many of the themes of Doebler's first book, *Who Gets Into College and Why*, are here, and can be mostly summarized as warnings against parental pressures and smothering which refuse a child an acceptance of himself. By way of example, Doebler, in his latest work, points out that "an unwillingness to face the fact that a student is not college material is the trademark of too many parents, and school guidance offices can cite many cases where parental insistence has resulted in frustration, despair, and failure." What Doebler urges, then, is parental concern tempered by compassion, honesty, and a sense of reality. He makes his case convincingly and clearly.

On the other hand, for a man who abhors sociological jargon, and who is fond of saying "those who can't teach teach teachers," Doebler skates some pretty thin ice in his first two chapters. He is at his best when writing directly, anecdotally, and teaching by specific example. His first 50 pages suffer from abstraction; in fact, they would bring nostalgic feelings of classroom claustrophobia to anyone ever subjected to the horrors of old-fashioned courses in Educational Psychology or Philosophy of Education. A little more meaning and less art were in order here, especially from a man who deplores prose not lucid or structured. But once out of the clutches of Theory, Doebler sets his teeth with hearty appetite into the meat of his subject. (I only wonder through it all how charitable the author is toward teachers as a species; surely, parents would be better off knowing than not knowing that education, like any profession, has its share of gross incompetence. Maybe they'll find that out soon enough; no sense Doebler's scaring them now, I suppose.)

Aside from the fact that the opening chapters could have been truncated, if not more structured by more readily

apparent organizational principles, this is a book not only helpful and instructive, but pleasurable to read.

A few anachronisms in the book must be mentioned, first of which are some outdated references here and there to college draft deferments, now a thing of the past. Secondly, there is a statement to the effect that transfer from one college to another is nearly impossible to accomplish; as time goes by, and for strictly economic reasons tied into enrollment figures, this will be an increasingly false judgment, at Brown as well as at other colleges.

In future editions of *Planning Your Child's Education*, I would certainly like to see a glossary of terms and acronyms frequently encountered in education (e.g., FLES, SAT, ACT, CEEB, ALM, IQ, PCS, SCAT, ETS, and a host of others). Surely, most parents outside of education are baffled, if not intimidated, by such exotic phrases, and their definition would be fittingly within the context of the stated goals of Doebler's book.

But these are mere cavilings in light of the fact that *Planning Your Child's Education* is, overall, a useful work, and a forceful and humane attack upon the many forms of sham and destructiveness which compromise the basic integrity of family relations, and thereby make failed children the best examples of failed parenthood. I would like to think that this book's greatest accomplishment will be in how it will help to redefine what academic success really is when viewed in terms of lasting personal growth.

ROBERT L. GIROUARD, Ph.D. '71

Charles H. Doebler resigned in 1969 after 12 years as Brown's director of admission and is now a private consultant on college admissions. Robert L. Girouard, who resigned as assistant director of admission and lecturer in English at Brown last summer, is now assistant editor of the Mankato Free Press in Mankato, Minn.

The Blue Whale

By George L. Small '50

Columbia University Press, 248 pages, \$9.95.

At various times during the last 200 years whaling grounds have been fished out and whalers have turned to other oceans, but never has man with such

reed and avarice systematically hunted any whale to virtual extinction as has been done to the blue whale in the last few decades.

This book is a tragic epitaph of the blue whale—the largest animal that has ever lived on the earth either in modern or geologic times.

The blue whale, the largest cetacean mammal, was the last to be hunted because it was too fast for sail or oar-riven whaleboats. Floating factories accompanied by high-speed catcher boats quipped with bomb lances with explosive heads were developed. The Antarctic Ocean—the greatest whaling ground in the entire history of the industry—became in the twentieth century the center of cetological slaughter on a massive scale.

The blue whale (*Balaenoptera musculus*) is 25 feet long at birth, weighs 50 tons before puberty, and may reach 100 feet in length. Not even Brontosaurus, the giant dinosaur of the Mesozoic Age, was as large.

The blue whales spend the summer months in the Antarctic just eating, then go hungry for the following eight. Conception and birth probably take place in warmer waters outside the Antarctic Ocean. The gestation period is ten to 12 months, followed by a lactation period of about seven months. If every sexually mature female gave birth to one calf, at the most every two years, the blue whale could not possibly keep up with the annual death rate imposed by man.

The 1930-31 whaling season was a turning point in the history of the blue whale. It was the season with the largest catch, when 29,410 whales were taken. After that the population of the whale began to decline inexorably. In the chapter on decimation, the author presents overwhelming measures of proof to document the decline of the blue whale population. Despite the warning of scientists, the whaling nations refused to believe the significance of facts.

In the same year (1931) the Convention for the Regulation of Whaling was signed in Geneva. It gave protection only to Right whales, immature whales, and females with calves. Although Great Britain and Norway agreed to adhere to the restrictions, Germany and Japan refused, so the whale received little respite.

The Washington Conference in 1946 established guidelines for the structure and operation of the International

Whaling Commission. The whaling nations also agreed that the annual catches in the 1930's had been too high. They agreed to limit the seasonal catch to 16,000 blue whale units and to delay the start of the season to January 7. But, according to the author, "better catchers lead to fewer whales and fewer whales lead to a need for better catchers."

A whale sanctuary was established in a segment of the Antarctic Ocean where whaling was not permitted. This appeared to be beneficial but it was an area where no great numbers of whales were found anyway.

A minimum length requirement of 70 feet for blue whales was also established, but this was not effective because even the most experienced gunners could not estimate the length of a swimming whale. The requirement should have been 82 feet to give the whale any protection and to permit sexually mature females time to produce at least once. As it was, the whale was legal prey before it had time to reproduce.

A final conservation measure was the reduction in the length of the whaling season. This is the only concession that provided a small measure of protection for the blue whale.

When the International Whaling Commission was established in 1949, there was hope that the pelagic whaling nations could produce a system of regulations which would reduce the level of killing and protect all species of whales from over-exploitation. The Commission attempted to enforce various conservation measures, but it failed because of the veto which permitted any nation to be free of controls which it disliked or considered a hardship. Furthermore, there were false reports of catch; whales were taken before and after the whaling season; cows with nursing calves and undersized whales were taken; and there was failure to accept impartial inspectors. These infractions made the work of the Commission ineffective and accelerated the rate of decline of the whale population.

The work of the Commission is summarized each year from 1953 to 1965. In the latter year 15 floating factories and 172 catcher boats killed only 20 blue whales. Professor Small wrote, "The killing stopped but only because the animal was no more. . . . The loss to mankind of the largest whale in the Southern Hemisphere is a tragedy involving the destruction of a perpetual

source of food for over 12 million human beings."

Professor Small closes with the thought that the blue whale was doomed primarily because of the freedom-of-the-seas concept which allows any nation the right to use the resources of the high seas as it desires. Under such a handicap, no treaty could be devised that would be acceptable to all participating nations. Until man accepts some limitation on this concept of the freedom of the seas, no species of marine animal is safe from extermination.

George L. Small's account of the blue whale is a brilliant but tragic documentary of the stages in the extinction of a species of animal by man. It is a story punctuated by blindness, greed, and rapaciousness. It is also an account of the failure of the International Whaling Commission, an agency whose purpose was to establish guidelines for the regulation of the industry. Some of the information in the book was obtained with difficulty because the Soviets publish no information about their whaling fleets, and under secrecy because of the wish of some informants to remain anonymous.

The author was an undergraduate at Brown in the Class of 1950 and now is professor of geography at several colleges of the City University of New York. While doing graduate work at Columbia, he became aware of the plight of the blue whale. It became the subject of his doctoral dissertation, and ultimately of this book, which was selected for a National Book Award last spring.

Since the publication of this book, I visited the Island of Madeira to observe the remnants of sperm whaling from open boats. The industry there today is minuscule in comparison to the floating factories which have operated in the Antarctic.

I also talked with a delegate to the Stockholm conference on the environment, where it was agreed that further whaling of endangered species should be discontinued. So there is a faint hope that the blue whale may be allowed to survive—provided that the whaling nations will cooperate.

STUART C. SHERMAN '39

Stuart Sherman is John Hay Librarian and associate professor of bibliography at Brown and is a former member of the BAM's Board of Editors.

The Classes

06 On June 14, three members of the class—*Paul Matteson, Steve Wright, and Henry Carpenter*—journeyed to the Haffenreffer Estate in Bristol, R.I., to inspect the plaques which were located there after the sale of the Class of 1906 outing reservation in Greenville. The delegation found the plaques fastened to the wall in the beautiful new recreation building on the shore of Mount Hope Bay. The day's outing also included a tour of the Indian Museum on the Haffenreffer Estate and luncheon at the Sheraton-Islander on Goat Island off Newport.

Henry Carpenter and his wife celebrated their 60th wedding anniversary in June with three of their five children, along with four grandchildren, present at a luncheon at the Sweetmeadow Inn. *Henry Carpenter, Jr.* '34 made the trip from Hollywood, Fla., and a married daughter came from Abilene, Kan.

Leon Gay and the late *Archie Flagg* were close friends in college. Leon writes: "Archie frequently had several diamonds and other precious stones in a paper carefully wrapped in his pocket, and I was always interested in the stories he told about the various items he showed me. In his memory, I am forwarding to the A. L. Flagg Foundation my personal check for \$25."

Joe Smith has agreed to act as assistant to Class Agent *Sid Bellows*. Joe lives at 63 Ogden St., Providence.

11 Dr. *Robert Cushman Murphy* was the guest of honor at a This-Is-Your-Life-type program at the American Museum of Natural History late last spring. Grog and sea chanteys were served as some 600 employees and volunteers of the museum participated in the party in the Hall of Ocean Life. The 85-year-old Dr. Murphy has been a curator at the museum since 1921 and first worked there as a 19-year-old in 1906. During the program, he joined his tenor voice in "Blow the Man Down" and other songs he had learned on the Antarctic expedition to New Georgia Island aboard the whaling brig, *Daisy*, in 1912. One of the highlights of the program was the showing of a half-hour film that pleads for a halt to the mechanized killing "orgy" of modern whaling.

12 Judge *Kenneth L. Nash*, retired chief justice of the Massachusetts District Courts, is convalescing from a recent illness at Suncook, N.H.

13 *Elmer J. Bartlett* has retired as manager of the Merrimack (N.H.) County Telephone Company after 45 years in that position. He was director of the New Hampshire Telephone Association for many years prior to his retirement and had been president of the Merrimack Telephone Company in Warner, N.H., since 1964.

17 If anyone would like a copy of the class photo taken at the 55th Reunion at Wannamoisett Country Club, just drop a note to the Brown Photo Lab and enclose \$1. For those who wish a list of names of the individuals in the photo, send a note to C. G. Wright, 42 Winthrop St., Riverside, R.I.

Irving Fraser returned in August from an extended trip through the Netherlands and Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, and Finland.

Harvey Sheahan's book, *Brown University Notes*, a collection of columns he wrote for the *Providence Tribune* between Sept. 23, 1915 and May 4, 1917, is still available for \$5. Harvey reports that 492 Brown men are included in the index of his book, which has a foreword by *W. Chesley Worthington '23*, former editor of the *Brown Alumni Monthly*. To order *Brown University Notes*—and Brown men in the classes between 1913 and 1920 should seriously consider doing so—merely send a check for \$5, made out to Harvey Sheahan, to him at Cazenovia, N.Y. 13035.

18 *Cyrus G. Flanders* has been appointed a member of the Connecticut State Commission on the Employment of the Handicapped in Hartford. Cy has been active with the commission for a number of years and has also been active in local civic and social affairs. He is presently serving as chairman of the town's Advisory Committee on the Aging, which is establishing a number of programs for the town's senior citizens.

19 *William H. Edwards* is now serving as president of the class. Other officers include *Roger T. Clapp*, vice-president; *H. Raymond Searles*, treasurer; and *Arthur J. Levy*, secretary.

Fritz Pollard's grandson entered Brown this fall. The 6-6, 225-pounder is the son of *Frederick D. Pollard, Jr. '37*. Fritz, Sr., feels that this may be one of the few instances where three generations of a black family have attended the same college.

Last summer when American Airlines celebrated the 40th anniversary of its service from Providence, *James Chester Scott* was arbitrarily chosen to represent the four million passengers who have flown American from Rhode Island since 1932. Chet is still active in textiles.

20 *Miriam Weaver Bullock* and her husband, the Rev. *Edward A. Bullock '22*, celebrated their golden wedding anniversary last summer. Miriam has been active in church work in Massachusetts for many years.

22 During our 50th Reunion, *Malvin G. Bloom*, the widow of our late classmate, *Alan*, made a substantial contribution to Brown in her husband's memory. For years, Alan provided valued leadership in inter-faith and inter-racial work in Rockford, Ill., and shortly before his death was named to membership on the Human Relations Council and the Urban Renewal Committee.

The Rev. *Edward A. Bullock* and *Miriam Weaver Bullock '20* celebrated their golden wedding anniversary last summer at a reception given by their children and grandchildren. Ordained to the Baptist ministry in 1931, he has served churches in Massachusetts since that time. From 1931-49, he was pastor of the First Baptist Church of Marlboro and for the next seven years he held the same position at the First Baptist Church of Winchendon. Before his retirement in 1964, Mr. Bullock served eight years as pastor of the Brewster Baptist Church and at present is interim pastor of the Winthrop Street Baptist Church. Through the years, Mrs. Bullock has been active in church work around the state.

Constance Herlihy Reed and her husband, *Donald*, motored to Antigonish, Nova Scotia, this summer and joined Dr. and Mrs. *Charles H. Smiley* in observing the total eclipse of the sun on July 10. They were successful in viewing this beautiful phenomenon through their instruments set up on the campus of St. Francis-Xavier University through the courtesy and assistance of the administration. For Dr. Smiley, retired professor of astronomy at Brown, this was his fourteenth solar eclipse expedition.

Dr. *Edward T. Streker* has retired from his pediatric practice in Providence.

28 *Herbert A. Howard* has retired as teacher of mathematics, director of studies, and chairman of the mathematics department of the Loomis School in Windsor, Conn., after 27 years there.

29 *Lou Farber* was never a bust as a coach. But now that he has retired as head football coach at Pueblo High School in Tucson, Ariz., one of his former players, a budding artist, has made a bust of the former Brown Iron Man.

30 *A. Dexter Johnson*, Eastman Kodak Company's former assistant vice-president and director of advertising, has been named president of the 400-member Advertising Council of Rochester. He retired from Kodak in October after 38 years of service with the company. Dexter is coordinator for the National Advertising Council in its efforts to get humanitarian treatment for American prisoners of war.

Roderick M. Meyer continues as vice-president of the Manufacturers Bank & Trust Company of St. Louis.

Douglas E. Pierce has retired as business manager for the Board of Education in Manchester, Conn., after 23 and a half years of service.

Josephine Dehly Wright and her husband, Erwin, have retired. Employed continuously as a social worker since 1932, she joined the New York City department of social services in 1950 and had been a case supervisor for the past eight years. Her husband had been with the First National City Bank in New York City since August, 1941.

31 Westcott E. S. Moulton is a member of the University's Athletic Hall of Fame selection committee. Still at Villiston Academy, Wes recently starred in the annual faculty-varsity hockey game. A colleague described the situation: "There is a difference between old soldiers and old skaters. Instead of fading away, the skaters core goals. The faculty finally succumbed to the swarming student hordes in a valiant struggle that rivalled the performance of Leonidas and his Spartans against the Persian masses at Thermopylae. But this group of latter-day Spartans needed its own Leonidas. And they found him in Wes Moulton. Throughout the game the ice was alive with Moulton. Every time he took his turn it was Moulton-Moulton-Moulton. And he two faculty scores were scored by—Moulton."

Dick Reynolds, schoolboy sports editor at the *Providence Journal* for the past 25 years, was given a testimonial dinner this fall. More than 500 turned out to pay their respects to Reynolds for his contributions to sports, community relations, and international relations. Several years back, Reynolds organized the Rhode Island People-to-People program, an exchange program in which Rhode Island athletes and those involved in other school activities have toured foreign countries, living in the homes of their guests. Before joining the *Journal*, Reynolds served for several years as director of sports information at Brown.

32 Miriam Berman Kaplan resides in Gedera, Israel, a small farming community 15 miles southeast of Tel Aviv. Her husband manages a farm and orange groves, with assistance from her son. Upon returning to Israel after her graduation, Miriam did graduate work at Hebrew University. Married in the late 1930's, she also has a married daughter. While she was attending Pembroke, Miriam lived with the family of Bernard E. Bell '42 and David Bell '45. Later, the Bells spent a year with Miriam in Palestine. Last spring, Bernie Bell and his wife and children visited Israel and saw Miriam for the first time in many years. It was on the anniversary of her 40th reunion and his 30th reunion at Brown.

Max I. Millman has resigned as principal of Mount Pleasant High School in Providence after a 38-year career in Providence schools.

John B. Rae is chairman of the humanities-social sciences department at Harvey Mudd College in Claremont, Calif. During the summer, he took a "vacation" in Maine,

visiting libraries to collect material for a study on the relationship of the engineer to his society, his latest research project. John is a former member of the NASA Historical Advisory Committee.

Ernest Reiss is president of Kenmore Industries, Cambridge, Mass., import-exporters.

33 Edith Smith Cameron has a new granddaughter, Sara Bryson Stillings, born to her daughter, Anne, on July 5. She also has two other grandchildren, the children of her son, Alan.

Ruth Wade Cerjanec has left the Rhode Island Department of Education to take the position of director of School Library Media Services in the city of Cranston, R.I.

Beth Wright Jonah and her husband, David, director of the Brown libraries, took part in the American Library Association Conference held in Chicago in June.

Connie Morrison Nichols is traveling in Europe this fall and will revisit Italy, where she did work on her master's degree.

Lillian Kelman Potter, whose husband was shot and killed in a parking lot by gunmen over a year ago, appeared before a platform subcommittee at the Republican National Convention to urge gun control. She joined members of a group called the Citizens' Crusade Against Crime.

Beatrice Bloomingdale Steinhaus was married to Sidney R. Katz on May 7. Her daughters, Margaret Steinhaus Sheppe '60 and Nancy Steinhaus Zisson '65, were attendants. Beatrice is regional manager of Field Enterprises Educational Corporation, publishers of World Book Encyclopedia, New York, and he is executive director of Karen Horney Psychoanalytic Clinic in New York City.

Harold M. Wagner is director of special events at Mutual Broadcasting System, Inc., in New York City.

Edward R. Welles has retired as senior vice-president at Chemical Bank in New York City.

34 Edith Janson Hatch, dean of girls at Cranston High School East, has been elected president of the Cranston Veterans' Memorial Scholarship Fund. Edith, first coming to Cranston as a mathematics teacher, later served as guidance counselor before becoming dean of girls.

Dr. Helen Howard Nowlis, a psychologist working with drug abuse among young people, has been awarded the 1972 Achievement Award of the American Association of University Women. A research consultant for student affairs and professor of psychology at the University of Rochester, Dr. Nowlis is on leave during 1971-73 so that she may serve as director of the drug abuse education program at the U.S. Office of Education in Washington, D.C. The citation accompanying the award (\$3,000) recognized Dr. Nowlis for her pioneering efforts and successful research in the fields of psychology, health, and mental health, as well as her contributions to the community and to the academic world. It further stated: "Dr. Nowlis represents the

ideals of American womanhood—wife and mother, a respected teacher, an active community worker, and a successful career person." Her Ph.D. is from Yale.

Sympathy is extended to Edward W. Thomas whose wife, Elsie, died on Aug. 17. She was well-known to many of Ed's classmates and their wives.

35 Senator E. Rex Coman has been appointed by Gov. Frank Licht '38 to fill the unexpired term of William Halliwell as industry member of the Department of Employment Security Board of Review in Providence.

Vincent DiMase received a plaque from General Electric at the 57th annual conference of the Building Officials and Code Administrators held in Chicago. He also received the BOCA International president's plaque for his contribution during his term of office as president from July 1, 1971 to June 30, 1972. Vin is director of the department of building inspection in Providence.

Dr. Alec R. Shapiro is assistant professor at the University of Connecticut's School of Dental Medicine in Farmington, Conn.

36 Marjorie Denzer Flesch and her husband, while on a trip aboard a Chinese cargo ship to Hong Kong via South America and South Africa, visited Rio de Janeiro where they were guests of Sally McCarthy Kolber '56 and her husband, Herbert, who is with the ITT office there. "Sally and Herb both speak Portuguese fluently and are doing a splendid public relations job in Brazil for all of us," said Marjorie.

Joseph Gerstl, following a coronary attack, has sold his pharmacy in Bridgeport, Conn., a landmark establishment there since 1933.

Ada Jackson Keady is a librarian at the Junior High School in Weymouth, Mass. Her husband is the minister of the First Church in that town. Their son, John, received his M.A.T. degree at Brown this spring and is teaching in the Newton (Mass.) school system.

Ruth Tenenbaum Silverman is now a social worker at the Jewish Family and Children's Service in Providence after seven years at the Sophia Little Home.

Isaac H. Whyte, Jr., was married to Jean B. Nesbitt in Talleyville, Del., on June 10. He is employed by E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company in Wilmington.

37 Frederick R. Goff, chief of the Rare Books Division of the Library of Congress, retired June 30 after 32 years with the division. He will remain as consultant on rare books and will also continue his work on the Supplement to the Third Census of Incunabula in American Libraries. His home address: 5034 Sherrier Place, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Lloyd A. Oakley has been appointed chief of the state Bureau of Audits in Providence. Now a deputy bureau chief, he has been a state employee for more than 30 years.

Frederick D. Pollard, Jr., is director of the Equal Employment Opportunity Program for the Department of State in Washington, D.C.

38 Frank B. Foster has been elected a director of Keene Corporation of East Providence. He is president of Keene Laminates Division in East Providence, formerly Chase-Foster Incorporated.

Dr. Charles B. Round, chief of surgery at Kent County Memorial Hospital, has been re-elected to his second term as president of the Rhode Island chapter of the American College of Surgeons.

39 Stanley F. Mathes is president of ITT Grinnell Industrial Piping, Inc., with executive offices in Providence. Grinnell Piping is a wholly owned subsidiary of ITT Grinnell Corporation.

Stirling McIntyre served as area chairman for the Program for the Seventies in Seattle last spring. He is in the insurance and investment business there and lives with his wife, Martha, in a new home located in a wooded area about 20 minutes north of the center of Seattle.

40 Douglas Martland has been named to the Nichols College Development Council. He is vice-president and resident manager of Cranston Print Works Company in Webster, Conn.

Sam Sherer is director of government affairs for United Air Lines with offices in the White Henry Stuart Building in Seattle.

George R. Thompson, treasurer of National Life Insurance Company in Montpelier, Vt., has been given additional responsibilities as assistant vice-president of the policyholder service of National Life.

41 Dr. Daniel J. Blacklow has been named director of medical education at the Waltham (Mass.) Hospital. A graduate of the Tufts School of Medicine, Dr. Blacklow's residence and medical practice are in Weston, Mass. He joined the staff of the Waltham Hospital in 1949 and served as chief of medicine from 1951 to 1956.

Paul S. Shelton is a division engineer with the New England Electric System in North Andover, Mass.

Robert S. Wilmot has been named president of The Jennie Clarkson Home for Children, located in Valhalla, N.Y., a home open to children of all races and religions. Bob is a supervisor of rates of The New York Telephone Company in White Plains, N.Y.

Willis F. Woods, director of the Detroit Institute of Arts, has been appointed to the Michigan Council for the Arts by Governor William G. Milliken. Willis is a trustee of the Society of Arts and Crafts, first vice-president of Detroit Adventure, and an honorary member of the Detroit chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

42 Richard F. Buck has been promoted to president of the Tennessee-based Chattanooga Container Corporation, wooden beverage case manufacturers. Dick joined the Chattanooga company in 1967 as general manager, after more than 25 years in the woods products industry, primarily in the area of product development.

Davol H. Mender has become vice-president for development and external affairs at Lawrence University in Appleton, Wisc. He previously had guided American International College's development program to record highs by launching a major fund campaign.

Willard C. Parker has accepted a new position, joining the American Financial Insurance Group in Cincinnati as assistant agency director. The firm is part of the American Financial Corporation.

Jonas B. Robitscher is Henry Luce Professor of Law and the Behavioral Sciences at Emory University's School of Law.

43 Bruce M. Donaldson has been elected a director of the Delaware Trust Company of Wilmington. He has been marketing manager for Du Pont's Butacite resin since 1962.

44 Bob Margarita, who was named to the Brown Hall of Fame last fall, is coaching football at Stoneham High in Massachusetts.

Dr. Thomas J. Mathieu and his wife, Columba Simeone Mathieu, are residing in Yakima, Wash. They have a special interest in the upcoming 30th Reunion. Their son, John, will be graduating from Brown in 1974.

45 Olga Joannidi Antoniou has been appointed Providence Lying-In Hospital's director of social services. Her responsibilities will include working with area families through Lying-In and seven neighborhood health clinics.

Norma Macbeth Sturges has been named interim director of the Community Council of Greater New Bedford, Mass., a United Fund agency. She has been active on the Co-operative Information Committee and helped compile the Greater New Bedford Resources and Services Directory.

46 John F. Heinz has been promoted to special assistant to the vice-president of Bethlehem Steel Corporation. Prior to his new assignment, he had served as an account supervisor in the public affairs department's advertising division where, in addition to doing product promotion work, he also handled numerous corporate writing assignments. John's new responsibilities have brought an end to the Sunday Allentown (Pa.) *Call-Chronicle's* "A Towne" column. Heinz originated the feature "This Week's Local News in Verse," and it has appeared regularly since 1960. Begun as a novelty that the author hoped to keep going for a couple of years, the column has run for some 630 editions.

Priscilla Biron Wood and her husband have moved to Washington, D.C., where he is president of GT-70, a national consor-

tium of community colleges. Last May, Priscilla received an A.M. degree in educational research from the University of Missouri.

47 Lloyd M. Butler, Jr., has merged his insurance agency and is now assistant vice-president of Demetree, Long, Butler Insurance, Inc., in Jacksonville, Fla. A former submariner and captain in the Naval Reserve, he is presently serving as chief-of-staff to the Commander, Naval Air Reserve, at the Naval Air Station in Jacksonville.

48 Dr. Diane Crocker (GS) has been initiated into Massachusetts Eta chapter of Phi Beta Kappa in ceremonies at Wellesley College. Dr. Crocker, returning for her 25th reunion, was one of three alumnae elected to membership in Phi Beta Kappa. She is chief of pathology services at the Temple University Hospital in Philadelphia as well as professor of pathology at Temple.

Robert J. Hay has been appointed president of the Firestone Foam Products Company, with headquarters in East Providence. He joined the firm in 1951 as an analytical chemist.

Colin E. MacKay, associate professor of English at Colby College, has been elected by his fellow members of the faculty to a three-year term as a representative to the college's board of trustees. A member of the faculty since 1956, he had previously taught at Deerfield (Mass.) Academy.

49 Ruth Kenworthy Bergeron won an easy victory in a recent Democratic primary for a City Council post in Schenectady, N.Y.

50 Eugene F. Ahearn has been appointed New York region manager with Scott Paper Company. Most recently, Gene had been on special assignment with the firm's affiliate in Paris, Bouton-Brochard, where he was director of marketing.

Milton I. Brier has been elected president of Brier Manufacturing Company in Providence. The firm manufactures jewelry, hair ornaments, and decorative packaging for a variety of consumer products including cosmetics.

Jim DiDomenico, editor and publisher of *Chess Scribe*, a national magazine, is also president of the Rhode Island Adult Chess Club. He has been writing a weekly chess column for the *Providence Sunday Journal* for the past two years.

G. Neil Frazier (GS) has been appointed manager of engineering operations with Pratt & Whitney Aircraft. His new appointment assigns Frazier the responsibility for operation of all engineering shops and laboratories, for engineering support functions, and for manpower development and administration. He is a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy.

David H. Hawkins is head of software systems of Avco Computer Services, with the Government Products Group of Avco Corporation in Wilmington, Mass. He has been associated with various phases of computing for over 15 years.

S. J. Perelman: In Britain, 'too much couth'

Humorist S. J. Perelman '25 announced the fall of 1970 that he no longer found his country very funny. He was tired of the rat race, he said, "especially since the rats seem to be way ahead." So, Perelman did the only gentlemanly thing he could do under the circumstances: he moved to London.

At that time, Perelman said that the violent, the discordant, and the tacky were making so much news in the U.S. "that the newspapers from which I derive many of my ideas have scant room for the sort of thing that turns me on—the bizarre, the unusual, the eccentric. In Britain, they still have the taste for eccentricity."

Perelman may have been gone but he hasn't forgotten. He still made the headlines, as in the spring of 1971 when he decided to emulate Jules Verne's hero by circling the world in 80 days. He soon reported that it was infinitely more difficult to circle the globe in 80 days today than it was 100 years ago. There were obstacles—including American female tourists.

"Phineas Fogg never had to contend with these blue-haired American ladies with a southern accent," he said. "My mind boggles at the thought of having to spend 19 days with an entire shipload of these creatures."

Perelman did admit that the old chestnut about travel being broadening did have an element of truth to it. "Travel does help to broaden one's prejudices," he said. "And whenever possible I try to broaden my prejudices."

Now, the "man without a country" has returned to his native New York City. And he's somewhat relieved to be back. "English life, while very pleasant, is rather bland," he says. "I expected kindness and gentility and I found it. But there is such a thing as too much couth."

"Their rye bread has no caraway seeds, and their name for corned beef is salt beef—and it doesn't compare with what you can get on the Upper West Side or Lower East Side."

Perelman admits that when he left these shores two years ago, his appetite for the pleasures of Gotham were sated. He still feels that New York was then—and is today—a very difficult place to live. But he rationalized his return in an interview with the *New York Times* reporter.

"When you first return, the city seems very distressing, and all the things we know about New York are true—the dirt, the disorder, the violence. But I find myself adapting: I walk on the balls of my feet at night."

"Having been born here I guess I wouldn't want to renounce my birthright."



The humorist poses for a photographer in front of his New York City apartment.

Perhaps it's necessary to go somewhere else to get a view of one's city.

"When I'm away, I miss the tension, the give and take. I feel it's a great mistake for any writer to cut himself off from his roots. One's work suffers by trying to transplant it to another milieu."

"My style is haute melange—a mixture of all the sludge I read as a child, all the clichés, the liberal doses of Yiddish, criminal slang, and some of what I was taught in a Providence school by impatient teach-

ers. When I tried to think of an idiomatic expression in London, I had to reach for it. I felt out of touch with the idiom."

Shortly after his return, Perelman—his batteries obviously recharged—awoke in the middle of the night and "heard the call of the muse." He hopped out of bed in the dark, stumbled toward his typewriter, kicked a rocking chair, and broke a toe.

"Next time I'll light the way with flares," he said.

J.B.

Neal Boenzi—New York Times

Richard S. Loomis (GS) has been named a senior vice-president of Rhode Island Hospital Trust National Bank. He had been a vice-president of the bank since 1967 and has been in charge of the bank's investment department since 1969.

R. Bruce MacLeod has been named manager of engineering at Taft-Peirce Manufacturing Company in Woonsocket, R.I. He was formerly manager of market development.

Classmates extend sympathy to George Menard and Frances Lindsay Menard '51 on the death this summer of their 17-year-old son, Michael, in an accident at Phillips Exeter Academy, where he was a staff member.

Robert N. Pollock, CLU, of the Rochester (N.Y.) group office of Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company of Springfield, Mass., is secretary of the Rochester chapter of Chartered Life Underwriters.

Donald R. Rawson is headmaster of The Stanley Clark School in South Bend, Ind. Established in 1958, the coed school has an enrollment of 322 and a faculty of 28. The former Bruin hockey and football star was one of the pioneers of grade school ice hockey in the area and he's now introducing two other Eastern-oriented sports—soccer and lacrosse.

Martin M. Temkin, a member of the firm of Temkin, Merolla & Zurier, has announced the relocation of the office to 40 Westminster Street, Providence. One of the partners, Amedeo Merolla, is a member of the Class of 1951.

51 Dr. Aram V. Chobanian has been promoted to professor of medicine at the Boston University School of Medicine. Following graduation from Harvard Medical School in 1955, he served as the chief resident in medicine at the former Massachusetts Memorial Hospital, now known as University Hospital.

Herbert F. DeSimone, a former attorney general of Rhode Island, is a candidate for governor this fall. His opponent is a fellow Brown man, Philip W. Noel '54, mayor of Warwick.

Mary Sullivan Hanley is a member of the law firm of Karr, Tuttle, Koch, Campbell, Mawer, and Morrow in Seattle.

Richard J. Israel is a candidate for reelection as attorney general of Rhode Island in the November election.

Robert D. Kasmire, vice-president for corporate information at NBC, has been named to the newly-created position of vice-president, public relations, with executive responsibility for the network's corporate information, publicity, advertising, promotion, and broadcast standards activities. Bob has been with NBC since 1959.

Richard A. Playter is a staff mining geologist with The Carter Oil Company in Carlinville, Ill.

Tekla Torell Stewart's husband, Newk, has been made executive vice-president of First Commercial Banks, Inc., a bank holding company with headquarters in Albany, N.Y. Tekla, the class secretary, is now living at 30 Folmsbee Drive, Menands, N.Y.

Norman E. Torosian has been awarded

the degree of bachelor of engineering technology in mechanical engineering at Lincoln College, Northeastern University.

Dr. George Wallerstein, head of the department of astronomy at the University of Washington, reports that a new observatory has been opened there. Among those attending the dedication ceremonies was Harold S. Shefelman '20, senior regent of the University, a prominent Seattle attorney, and a Brown University leader in that part of the country.

52 Dave Bisset and his wife have announced the birth of their fifth child and second daughter, Kimberly Susan, on June 21. Dave is vice-president at Automobile Mutual Insurance Company, working out of the Providence main office.

Charles Butterfield, Jr., has resigned after two years as chairman of the Warwick (R.I.) Democratic City Committee.

Ralph R. Crosby, Jr., is a partner in Lybrand Ross Bros. & Montgomery, certified public accountants, in the firm's Richmond, Va., office.

Stephen C. Espo has been named divisional vice-president of The Stop & Shop Companies, Inc., a division of the Perkins Tobacco Company. A graduate of the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton Graduate School of Finance and Commerce, Espo has been with Stop & Shop since 1960. He and Ruth live in Weston, Mass., with their three children, Andrew, Peter, and Susan.

William L. Howard, Jr., has been elected assistant vice-president for regulatory law for Allegheny Airlines, with offices at Allegheny's Washington, D.C., corporate headquarters. He joined Allegheny in 1966 after serving with the Civil Aeronautics Board's Office of the General Counsel and Bureau of Operating Rights.

Lawrence P. Murphy, after 17 years teaching at Fay School in Southboro, Mass., has become head of the English department and director of dramatics at Lincoln Academy in Newcastle, Maine.

Salley Macartney Osborn has received an A.M. degree in education from American International College in Springfield, Mass. Her daughter, Wendy, is a nursing student at Springfield Medical Center. Her son, Daniel, is 13 and an eighth-grade student at Williston-Northampton School in Easthampton, Mass.

With Kitty Merolla serving as reunion chairman, the Class of '52 held a most pleasant and successful 20th reunion last June. Approximately 32 classmates returned to the campus.

Those who participated in the reunion were Elizabeth Russell, Sally Hill Cooper, Margaret Jacoby, Asoong Len Elliott, Norma Silvernail Gates, Marion Crowley, Mary Jane Bertolet Clemmer, Cecelia Powell tenBraak, Margaret Wilkinson Fletcher, Rita Jaffe Kotlen, Dorothy Adelson Gozonsky, Eunice Bugbee Manchester, Norma Barclay Merolla, Ardene Stevens Butterfield, Carolyn Quinn Nixon, Wini Blacher Galkin, Dorothy Williams Wells, Shirley Severance, Eleanor Greene Horlbeck, Marilyn Clark Nicklas, Judith Brown, Beverly Partridge Sherman, Eldrine French Emerson,

Elinor Larson: Her antique shop is an 'institution'

Elinor Chace Larson '29 has a hunch that the fad for antique clothes has peaked. For the last several years carloads of students from Brown and the Rhode Island School of Design have made regular trips to Mrs. Larson's North Scituate (R.I.) antique shop in search of old frock coats, Victorian nightgowns, and beaded flapper dresses. No the shop's stock of period clothes is low, and Mrs. Larson doesn't plan to replenish it. One of the major tricks of the antique business, she believes, is to stay enough ahead of the times to know when to jump out of something. And Mrs. Larson is enough of a pro so that if she thinks the antique clothes boom has had its day, she is probably right.

In the 20 years since Elinor Larson, the widow of Arvid Larson '23, opened The Craft Studio, it has become more of an institution than just an antique shop. Anyone with the slightest interest in the past could spend at least three hours just on a quick browse through the most obvious items. A real survey of the treasures stored away in drawers, cupboards, and crannies would probably take a week. There is one drawer set aside for old paper dolls and valentines; there are historic deeds and maps, old railroad material, and political pamphlets. The shelves are jammed with everything from antique soup ladles to toy banks in the shape of log cabins. To amuse the children who come in with their parents, Mrs. Larson keeps an assortment of stamps, arrowheads, and dolls.

Whatever your special fascination, Mrs. Larson probably knows as much about it as you do, or can look it up in one of the many reference books she shares with her customers. One recent afternoon in quick succession, she traded technical information with a customer who was doing research on old quilts, a dealer who specialized in glass paperweights, and a customer who collected toy banks.

Among those things that attract dealers from as far away as New York to The Craft Studio are the prices, which are lower than most. Mrs. Larson explains that she seldom buys from other dealers or at auctions so she can afford to keep her prices reasonable. After two decades of establishing a reputation, she can now rely on house calls to stock her shop. She closes up on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, and travels around New England visiting people who want to sell off family antiques.

Once, she remembers, a family closed four homes in the period of four years. "They had good Early American things," she recalls, "but for the first home, they gave everything away to the Salvation Army. When they had to close up the second home, someone told them to call me. They had some beautiful Revolutionary Providence pewter, and I tried to get them to keep some of it for the grandchildren, but they wanted to get rid of it all. When the woman got the check, she couldn't believe that 'that old stuff' in the attic was actually worth a lot of money." When it came time to close up the fourth home, the family was so interested in what they had that they were taking courses in antiques.

Mrs. Larson concedes that early antiques are getting harder and harder to find, and are therefore more expensive because people are more likely to keep things in the family. "People will just have to find things from around 1900 or 1910 to be interested in," she says.

Values in the antiques market are distinctly related to fads, Mrs. Larson says. For example, there is a recent craze in "Disneyana" that she is distinctly against. "I suppose I can understand their nostalgia value," she says, "but I think it's too bad for people to put their money into that kind of 'collectables' when there are real antiques to be had for very little money." One of the good values to be found right now, she thinks, is fine old china, which has fallen out of favor with collectors recently.

As for herself, Mrs. Larson's major interest is in old textiles after 1820. Her research for a book she may write on the subject of printed cotton has taken her to the Smithsonian Institution and the Victoria and Albert Museum in London. "It's a subject that no one knows much about," she says. "All the mills were closed and the watch books were thrown out."

A framed fabric sample hanging in Mrs. Larson's dining room shows General William Henry Harrison mounted on a horse in the foreground and a battle of the Mexican War in the background. It was probably originally used, says Mrs. Larson, as curtain material.

Mrs. Larson, who loves to take business holidays and visit other shops, says that to own a shop, one must "not be easily annoyed and must like all kinds of people." The people who visit her shop tend to come back: among her customers now are young women with babies who originally came in with *their* mothers. A.B.



Elinor Larson in The Craft Studio: "You must like all kinds of people."

Hugh Smyser

Beverly Calderwood Hart, Dorothy Finklestein Cleinman, Arlene Gorton, Joan Hastings Crosby, Laura Martin Bell, Barbara Olins Alpert, Joan Capen Watmough, Antoinette Champlin Stratton, and Barbara Kirk Hail.

On Friday we attended the Alumnae Dinner and the Campus Dance. Our class luncheon was held at Andrews Hall, and our special guests were Professor and Mrs. George Downing. Saturday night we joined with Brown '52 for a delightful buffet supper at the Graduate Center. Many of us then attended the Pops Concert.

Our class marshals on Monday in the Commencement procession were Bev Calderwood Hart and Antoinette Champlin Stratton.

We plan to have a yearly luncheon for the next four years to help plan for our 25th reunion in 1977.

Officers elected at our class meeting are as follows: president, Wini Blacher Galkin; vice-president, Joan Hastings Crosby; secretaries, Barbara Kirk Hail and Ronnie Gorton; treasurers, Antoinette Champlin Stratton and Dorothy Adelson Gozonsky. Class agents are Dorothy Williams Wells and Eunice Bugbee Manchester.

Anne Wood Bartlett and Peg Wilkinson Fletcher will be in charge of arrangements for our 25th reunion.

53 David Busing has been elected chairman of the Village Planning Board in Ossining, N.Y. An architect, he operates his own firm in White Plains. His master's in architecture is from Harvard.

Nicholas A. Gabardina was honored at a testimonial dinner in Manchester, N.H., on May 30 in recognition of his years of dedicated work with youthful students and athletes. A social studies teacher at West High School in Manchester, Nick was also head football coach there for many years. He currently is baseball coach for Post 79 of the American Legion, as well as a high school baseball umpire and basketball official. In commenting on the testimonial, Al Nettel, sports writer for the *New Hampshire Sunday News*, said: "As a rule testimonials are comparable in boredom to snapshots of the other guy's kids. The exception is this dinner for Nick Gabardina. If there were more Gabardinas in the world, there'd be considerably fewer juvenile delinquents. Through the years, Nick in his strict but equitable way has developed a rapport with his players which would make many parents envious."

54 Robert E. Naylor is general marketing manager for fiberglass insulation of Johns Manville Sales Corporation in Denver, Colo.

Philip W. Noel, mayor of Warwick, R.I., is opposing a fellow Brunonian, Herbert F. DeSimone '51, in the battle for the governorship of the state in this fall's election.

David E. Parker received a Ph.D. degree from the University of California at Berkeley in June and is now a clinical psychologist with the Wisconsin Department of Health and Social Services in Oshkosh.

Elaine Annotti Scanlan has been named an East Providence (R.I.) coordinator in the DeSimone-for-Governor campaign organization.

55 T. Richard Allsbrook has been named manager of corporate marketing research for The B. F. Goodrich Company in Akron, Ohio. He joined BFG in 1959 as a member of the corporate marketing department and had been senior marketing research analyst.

Daniel A. D'Andrea has been promoted to associate actuarial director in the group insurance division of Prudential Insurance Company in its Newark (N.J.) office. He joined the company in 1960.

Anthony William Delvisco is wearing three hats as actor, writer, and director. As an actor, under the film name, Choorley, he returned last spring from the Utrecht, Holland, film festival, where he was special guest on behalf of the film, *S.P.Q.R.*, which was on national German TV in July. He's also having two roles written for him in Holland. Writing under the name William Delvisco, he has had another short story, "The Night the Elephants Sang," accepted for publication in UNICO, monthly Italian-American magazine. He reports that, as a director, he is suffering the general financial crisis, but that he has some ideas that he hopes to put into action shortly.

Judith Shankman Kosak was this year's chairman of the eighth annual art show sponsored by the sisterhood of Temple Israel, Providence.

Glenn Kumekawa (GS), Warwick (R.I.) director of city planning since 1958, has resigned to become director of the graduate curriculum in city planning at the University of Rhode Island. He will be presiding over 60 students who are seeking master's degrees in community planning.

Jessie Paquette Mayer and her husband, Robert, of Oneida, N.Y., have announced the birth of a son, David William, on July 18. The Mayers also have one other son and six daughters, ranging in age from 15 to 2-and-a-half. Jessie's husband is Oneida's city engineer.

Derek C. Stedman has been appointed headmaster of the Montgomery Country Day School in Wynnewood, Pa. The school, founded in 1915, is coeducational and provides education for children in grades from kindergarten through the eighth.

Wayland E. Vaughan is president of The Village Ice Cream Shoppe in Edinboro, Pa.

Leslie Travis Wendel represented Brown at the inauguration of the president of Quinebaug (Conn.) Community College in April.

56 The class is to be congratulated again for winning the participation battle in the annual Brown University Fund campaign. The final figure indicates a 46-percent participation, with the total dollars jumping 43 percent over that of 1971 to \$18,071.

When John Goemans, deputy attorney general in the state of Hawaii, decided last summer to make a run for Congress, the

first thing he did was buy a new ten-speed bike. His next step was to go cycling around each island, stopping at every village to talk to voters.

Donald G. Lowry is president of Pine Tree Legal Assistance, Inc., the first statewide legal service in the country. With offices in Portland, Maine, the firm hopes to provide neighborhood lawyers as advocates of the poor, giving whatever legal services are required. A graduate of Harvard Law School, Don has practiced in Portland for nine years where he is now a partner in the firm of Lowry & Platt. He is also an assistant Cumberland County Attorney.

Jiffy Morgan Massey's husband, John, is acting general manager of Mecco, the national engineering and construction firm in Dares Salaam, Tanzania, East Africa. The Masseys plan to return to the United States in 1973, after six years in Dares Salaam.

Robert E. McCarthy has been appointed senior vice-president of Security Pacific National Bank in San Francisco, Calif. In his new position, he will head the corporate banking department in the San Francisco-based northern California headquarters. In 1969, Bob moved to London to establish Security Pacific's London branch, where he served as vice-president and general manager until his new appointment.

57 Dr. Daniel K. Ai (GS) has been appointed Alcoa Foundation Professor of mechanical and aerospace engineering at the University of Missouri-Roll. He has just completed a two-year assignment as professor of mechanical and aerospace engineering and chairman of the environmental engineering science committee of the School of Engineering and Applied Science at Washington University, St. Louis.

Fred Behringer has been elected president of the Pennsylvania Society of Newspaper Editors, an organization of 230 members from newspapers of all sizes throughout Pennsylvania, including the Philadelphia and Pittsburgh papers. Fred is executive editor for the Montgomery Newspapers, a chain of ten weeklies and one daily. He recently completed a term as president of the Ambler (Pa.) Public Library and is serving as a member of the board of directors of the Rotary Club of King of Prussia. Fred and his wife, Joanne, have one daughter, Toni Lynne, 11.

Donald R. Klein is assistant dean for student affairs at Columbia University's School of Engineering and Applied Science.

Maj. Marc M. McClelland has been graduated from the Air Force Command and Staff College at Maxwell AFB, Ala., and has received assignment at McGuire AFB, N.J., as commander of the 335th Military Airlift Squadron.

James C. McCurrach, Jr., is again working for Bankers Trust Company in New York City as an assistant vice-president in the investment information department.

John Nickoll is wearing two hats. He's chairman of the board and chief executive officer with Convalloriums of America, di-

rsified health care, discount drug, property management, and auto accessory manufacturers. At the same time, John is vice-chairman of the board, executive vice-president, and secretary of The Foothill Group, Inc., a management consultant and equipment leasing company.

Michael Parenti (GS), associate professor of political science at the University of Vermont, has received a Ford Foundation research Grant to complete a book entitled *The Ethnic Experience*. He has recently published a book of readings entitled *Trends and Tragedies in American Foreign Policy*.

Valmore A. Pelletier, Jr., is in the private practice of neurosurgery in Albany, N.Y.

Dr. Richard D. Taylor left Dartmouth in December of 1971 and is head of the

department of English language and literature at the University of Ife, Ife-Ife, Nigeria, West Africa. He spent the summer in Florence and London with his wife and two children.

58 Arthur M. Bylin has been promoted to executive vice-president with Club Products Company, Cleveland, Ohio. He had been serving for four years as vice-president for marketing.

Lois Dean was married to John M. Courtney in Washington, D.C., on June 26, 1971. She is an urban planner in the U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development.

E. Robert Finnegan has been appointed principal of East Hampton (Conn.) High School.

Dr. Lawrence C. W. Jensen has received an appointment as senior lecturer in the botany department at the University of Auckland in New Zealand.

Robert J. Lawton is general manager of Singer Sewing Machine Company's Hong Kong office.

Elizabeth Coe Long's husband, Nelson, has changed jobs and is now manager of the Boston office of North American Reinsurance Corporation.

Roy H. Smith, former director of the International Data Center of Akron, Ohio, has been named president of Thomas Edison Extension University, a non-profit vocational school based in Akron. Roy has been the subject of some recent controversy as a result of his outspoken views on vocational education. He received nationwide

[S. Krawiec: 'Contagious enthusiasm for psychology'

Dr. T. S. Krawiec ('37 GS), professor of psychology at Skidmore College, has long had the reputation of treating his students as individuals, not numbers on an IBM card. Therefore, it came as no great surprise to his peers when he was named one of the 10 most outstanding teachers of psychology in the United States for 1971 by the American Psychological Association.

In announcing its selection, the APA cited Dr. Krawiec's "impressive example of the teacher-scholar and his contagious enthusiasm for psychology, which has inspired generations of college students."

Dr. Nicholas Hobbs, president of the association, said further: "Professor Krawiec was chairman of the psychology department at Skidmore College for more than 20 years. His success in building a strong department attests to his primary dedication to good teaching. During this period, he continued to teach the elementary course, in which he showed a special ability to make psychology understandable and interesting."

Dr. Krawiec resigned the chairmanship in 1969 to return to full-time teaching and writing. He has a multi-volume project under way. The first book in the series, *The Psychologists (What They Do and How They Came to Do It)*, is being published by Oxford Press.

From 1967 to 1970, Dr. Krawiec edited the *Newsletter* of Division 2 of the American Psychological Association. Dr. Hobbs speaks to this point: "Professor Krawiec made psychological education a prime subject and elicited interest in this area among both peers and students. Through his enthusiasm, the *Newsletter* became an important clearing house for ideas on the teaching of psychology."

In an era when college students often have trouble agreeing on anything, the students at Skidmore are in consensus on at least one point: Professor Krawiec is a

good teacher. Dr. Heinz Ansbacher, a former associate and a member of the psychology department at the University of Vermont, has a theory as to why Dr. Krawiec gets through to his students.

"His success with the undergraduates," he says, "is due to a combination of profound knowledge of the subject matter, a broad outlook with high humanistic values, sincerity, great vitality, and a warm sense of humor. Thus, he offers the students not only scholarship but also contact with a person whom they may well take as an example."

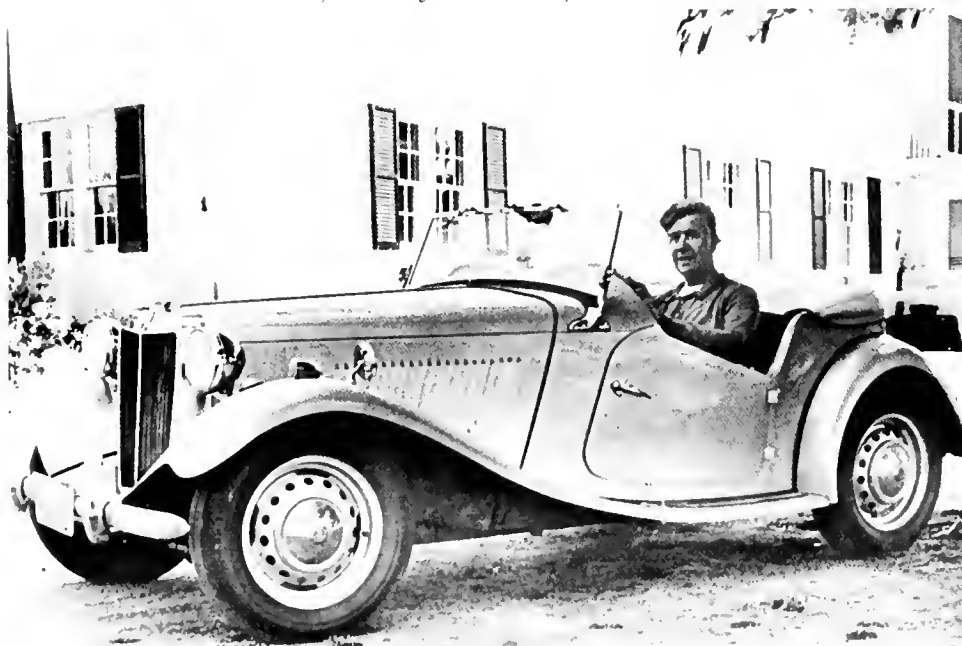
Dr. Krawiec spent two sabbatical leaves from Skidmore in teaching. In 1953-54, he was a lecturer at Ibrahim University in Cairo, Egypt, and a decade later he was a

visiting professor at Louisiana State University.

A native of Rhode Island, Professor Krawiec earned his B.S. from Colby and his Ph.D. from New York University. He and his wife Stephanie have two sons, IVesley '61, who is chairman of the science department at Germantown Academy in Philadelphia, and Steven '63, an assistant professor of biology at Lehigh.

"Although my first choice for college was Brown, I was turned down," Dr. Krawiec says, "so, when I came to Brown as a graduate student I made up my mind to give a little extra effort, just to show them. The results were good—I got straight A's." J.B.

Krawiec in his MG: Another of his many interests is sports cars.



attention when he introduced a money-back guarantee of employment while at the International Data Center, which was the first computer school in the country to make this offer. Thomas Edison Extension University has been formed by a group of greater Akron-area citizens concerned about the limited quality and availability of adult vocational training in the northeastern Ohio area.

59 Thomas Campbell and his wife, Anne Shanklin Campbell, have announced the birth of their fourth child and first daughter, Margaret Anne, on July 19.

Caryl-Ann Miller Feldman is resources librarian of the Teacher Center, Children's Museum, Boston. Her husband, Dr. Martin L. Feldman '58, is a professor of neuro-anatomy at Boston University Medical School.

C. Douglas Fenner is teaching French at The Loomis School in Windsor, Conn.

David B. Goshien is professor of law at Cleveland State University.

Lois Wolpert Graboyes, who held her first "one-woman show" last fall at the Lenore Gray Gallery in Providence, exhibited her work at the Warren (R.I.) Summer Festival in August.

Dr. Victoria Santopietro Lederberg has been promoted to the rank of associate professor of psychology at Rhode Island College.

Fourtin Powell is a community and regional planner with the State Planning Office in Augusta, Maine.

Lewis Roberts, Jr., has received a Ph.D. degree from Auburn University and is a director of the Thompson School of Applied Science in Durham, N.H.

Janice Yeutter Shapiro and her husband, Sidney, are living in Denmark for the current academic year while he serves as a visiting professor at the Technical University of Denmark. They have two children, Sara, 9, and Johanna, 7.

Carolyn Gaines Spector is teaching French at the University of Wisconsin School of Education at Oshkosh.

60 Bruce C. Barton, a member of the Central Connecticut State College staff, has been awarded a doctor of education degree at the university. He served as a counselor at the University of Connecticut and Hartford University before joining the Central staff.

James M. Bower has been appointed head of the Upper School at Renbrook School in West Hartford. He taught at Wilbraham Academy for three years and Wiliston Academy for one before joining Renbrook in 1968.

Bernard V. Buonanno, Jr., president of Old Fox Chemical Company in East Providence, has been elected to the board of trustees of Roger Williams Hospital.

John B. Caswell has been named executive vice-president of the overseas division of Stanley Home Products, Inc., in Westfield, Mass. He will assume divisional management responsibilities for Stanhome International's worldwide activities, which in-

clude subsidiary and branch operations in Australia, Brazil, England, France, Hong Kong, Italy, Mexico, Puerto Rico, Spain, Switzerland, and Venezuela.

Richard M. Galkin has been appointed president and chief executive officer of Sterling Manhattan Cable Television, a Sterling Communications company affiliated with Time, Inc. Dick had been president and chief executive officer of Downe Broadcasting, Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Downe Communications, Inc. He has extensive experience in both over-the-air broadcasting and cable television.

Aileen Larson Mason, after three years in Portugal, has moved back to France, where her husband will be working with Richier, S.A., a French firm recently acquired by Ford Motor Company. Her son, Billy, is 10, and her daughter, Lisa, is 8.

Robert P. Pearson, a former regional director of the Peace Corps, now a doctor of education candidate at the Center for International Education of the University of Massachusetts, has been named an assistant professor in Swarthmore College's education department.

Ronald E. Rosden, after earning an M.B.A. from New York University's Graduate Business School, has been working as an internal consultant on the project management staff for the New York mayor's office. Its function is to plan and implement productivity and cost reduction programs for New York City agencies.

Thad W. Tate (GS) has been appointed director of the Institute of Early American History and Culture in Williamsburg, Va. He has been on the staffs of the Institute, the College of William and Mary, and The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation.

Charles H. Whitman has been promoted to assistant vice-president of Marine Midland Bank in New York. Previously an international banking officer, he supervises the bank's business in Central America, Mexico, and the Caribbean.

61 Gary H. Alton is a project manager with Firemans Fund American Insurance Companies in San Francisco, Calif.

Jane Arcaro was married to Bernard V. Scola in Providence on July 1. Diane Scola Downes '59 was an attendant. Jane is a teacher in the Warwick (R.I.) School Department and her husband is executive secretary at Vargas Manufacturing Company in Providence.

Sang-Il Choi (GS) has been promoted to professor in the physics department at the University of North Carolina.

Karen Lauter Feinberg received her Ph.D. degree in classics from the University of Cincinnati in 1971 and is a teacher of classical languages at the Seminary of St. Pius X, in Erlanger, Ky.

Thomas M. Jones (GS) is registrar at Miami-Dade Junior College and is living at 1135 Tyler St., Hollywood, Fla.

Roderick A. McGarry reports that he and his family have moved to Maine for the "rest of our lives." Rod has been appointed associate general agent with The William Daley Agency in Portland, a

branch of State Mutual Life Insurance Company of America.

Elizabeth Newsom Mohr's husband, Peter, is a senior vice-president with the investment firm of Varnedoe, Chisholm & Skinner, Inc., in Atlanta, Ga.

Dr. William G. Shade, associate professor of history at Lehigh University, has been selected for the 1972 edition of *Outstanding Educators of America*.

Fred E. Tracy was recently transferred by Mobil Oil Corporation to Calgary, Alberta, Canada. In his new position, he is sales manager for Mobil Oil Canada, Ltd.

Bradford G. Woolley is a development engineer for Farinon Microwave in Mountain View, Calif., the Farinon Electric subsidiary which designs and manufactures waveguide-type microwaves. Since joining Farinon in 1971, Brad has participated in the development of the design of the one-line protection system for all Farinon Microwave systems. Before joining Farinon he was a development engineer for Hewlett Packard.

62 Since November, 1971, Richard Boardman has been in Bologna, Italy, as a foreign service information officer with USIA and has been studying at Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies. He expects to be back in the United States next June.

R. Brayton Bowen, Jr., has been appointed corporate director of personnel for J. Homestock, Inc., a subsidiary of the R. H. Macy Corporation in Hartford, Conn. Previously he had been with G. Fox & Company as director of employment and employee relations.

Dr. Ronald A. DeLellis is an assistant pathologist at University Hospital in Boston.

Dr. Denis J. FitzGerald has opened his office in the Thompson (Conn.) Medical Center, with his practice limited to medical and surgical diseases of the eye.

J. Joseph Frankel has been promoted to an assistant general counsel post in the law department of Prudential Insurance Company of America in its Newark (N.J.) office. He had been an estate taxes attorney with the Internal Revenue Service before joining Prudential.

Donald R. Friary is head tutor of The Historic Deerfield Summer Fellowship program and director of education at Historic Deerfield. Guest lecturers last summer included Dr. Robert Taylor '62 (GS) and Jane Cayford Nylander '59.

Richard T. Harris is vice-president of Fairfield & Ellis in Boston, insurance brokers and consultants.

Capt. Thomas W. Noy, having returned from Thailand, is stationed at Castle AFB, California, where he is assigned to the 93rd Bombardment Wing of the Strategic Air Command. This is SAC's B-52 and KC-135 training school.

William C. Prescott, Jr. (GS) is head of the Upper School at University-Liggett School in Grosse Pointe Woods, Mich.

Carol Markovitz Raskin is finishing her A.M. degree in history at the University of Minnesota, and her husband, Larry,

is an associate professor of human development at Purdue.

Douglas M. Rosenthal was married to H. Raftery of Geneva, Ill., on June 2.

Thomas H. Wilson has been named systems officer in the national department of Mellon National Bank and Trust Company in Pittsburgh, Pa. He is presently completing work on a master's degree in business administration at Duquesne University. He and his wife, Dixie, and their three children, reside on Skyridge Drive, Pittsburgh.

Dr. Noah I. Zager has been promoted to assistant professor of periodontology at the Harvard School of Dental Medicine.

63 Dr. Alan S. Geller is a first-year resident in ophthalmology at University Hospital in Boston.

James B. Greene, Jr., and his wife, Ene Montgomery Greene, are still living in Pacific Grove, Calif. Jim is attending the Naval Postgraduate School in Monterey and received an M.S. in electrical engineering in June. He is now working on a master's degree in management and has Paul Enhardt '66 as an instructor.

Jeffrey P. King and his wife, Sharon, of Torrance, Calif., have announced the birth of a son, Brett Alan, on July 27. Jeff joined Xerox Corporation in El Segundo, Calif., as a senior member of the technical staff.

Jonathan S. Lyons has completed his residency in ophthalmology at New York University Medical Center and is in private practice in Silver Spring, Md. His wife, Linda Brody Lyons, received a Ph.D. degree from The Rockefeller University in New York City in 1970, and, after postdoctoral research at New York University Medical Center, she continued her research this fall at the National Cancer Institute in Bethesda, Md. Their daughter, Sarah Elizabeth, was born May 17.

Charles H. Mandell is an assistant radiologist at Rhode Island Hospital in Providence.

Charles Raff (GS) has been promoted to associate professor of philosophy at Fairham College.

Norman C. Reynolds, Jr., has received an M.D. degree from the University of Minnesota School of Medicine and will be a physician-intern at Northwestern Hospital in Minneapolis.

Atkin Y. Simonian is a Chicago district representative for International Nickel Company of Oak Brook, Ill.

Susan Mowry Strouse has received a master of arts degree in counseling and personnel from Western Michigan University.

Dr. Edwin H. Weihe, after residing for three years in Paris and London, has returned to the University of Iowa to complete his doctorate in English. He is assistant professor of English at Seattle University.

Clifford A. Wood (GS) has received a Ph.D. degree in education from the Harvard Graduate School of Education. He is assistant professor of English at Bridgewater State College.

Dr. Ralph T. Wood is a methods development engineer with General Electric Company in Schenectady, N.Y.

64 Cliff Adelman has been pursued hotly by the media since the publication in July of his new book, *Generations*. The controversial book on youth culture, counter-culture, and the university has been compared favorably to *The Greening of America*. Cliff has appeared on NBC's "Today Show," Metromedia's "Midday Show" in New York, Sonya Hamlin's talk show in Boston, and a half-dozen radio shows. *Generations* will be the January feature selection of the Library of Contemporary Education book club.

Rodelinde Albrecht is managing editor of the college department of Appleton-Century-Crofts/New Century in New York City.

George H. Bigelow, Jr., has been appointed assistant secretary of the mortgage and real estate department at Connecticut General Life Insurance Company in Hartford. He joined Connecticut General after receiving a master's degree from Suffolk University in 1967.

Richard L. Brumbaugh (GS) has moved to Salem, Ky., where he is employed as a geologist with Calvert City Chemical Company.

Mary Veeder Dailey and her husband, Jim, have moved to Austin, Texas, where he is a professor in the civil engineering department at the University of Texas.

Francis P. DiBella has been appointed a research associate in endocrinology at the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minn. He was married to Ann Richer of Swarthmore, Pa., in June, 1971.

Warren E. George, Jr., is an associate attorney with Brobeck, Phleger & Harrison in San Francisco.

Michael T. Healy, a Portland attorney, is the man credited with the massive reorganization of state government in Maine. He drafted all but one of the 13 reorganization bills for the State Government Committee during the recent session of the legislature. One top legislative leader put it this way: "Mike poured over the law books for months, trying to reshape on paper some 250 state agencies, commissions, and boards into 13 new departments. He probably knows more about state government now than anyone else." Mike is a member of Verrill, Dana, Philbrick, Putnam, and Williamson, one of the largest law firms in the state.

Burt W. Howell is president and treasurer of Design For Industry, Inc., in Buffalo, N.Y., a firm he recently purchased. Design For Industry designs and builds industrial displays, point-of-purchase displays, and sales aids, in addition to specializing in commercial interior design.

Steven B. Karch has just returned from a few months in the USSR and is a resident in neurology at Stanford University Medical School.

Anne Keve Lindsay of Montclair, N.J., was involved this fall with voter registration sponsored by a committee to elect George McGovern President.

Philip E. Newman, who graduated from the University of Virginia School of Medicine in 1968, did a medical internship at Maimonides Medical Center in Brooklyn, N.Y., and a medical residency at the University of Wisconsin Hospitals in Madison. Then entering the Army, he was in Vietnam for ten months, serving as the internist at the 24th Evacuation Hospital in Long Bien. Phil is now spending his second and last year with the Army at Fort MacArthur in San Pedro, Calif.

Enid Rhodes Peschel's book, *Arthur Rimbaud's A Season in Hell and Illuminations: Translation and Commentary*, has just been accepted for publication by the Oxford University Press. It will be forthcoming in the fall of 1973. Enid is an assistant professor of French at Yale.

Ronald E. Plante is assistant operations officer in charge of airlift scheduling for Pacific Air Forces at Hickam AFB in Hawaii. He will be responsible for directing transport aircraft in the Pacific and Indian Oceans and adjacent areas.

Peter D. Stergios has received a J.D. degree from Harvard University Law School and is an associate attorney with Shea, Gould, Climenko & Kramer in New York City.

Ivan R. Sygoda, who received a master's degree from Princeton in March, is an English lecturer at École Normale Supérieure de Saint-Cloud, France.

65 Samuel J. Alessi, Jr., who is completing his requirements for an Ed.D. degree at SUNY at Buffalo, N.Y., is a teacher and chairman of the department of mathematics at Bennett High School in Buffalo.

James E. Butler is a programmer analyst in the computer division of B. F. Goodrich in Akron, Ohio.

Allan O. Colby has joined Measurix Corporation in Cupertino, Calif., a manufacturer of computer process control systems, as a product promotion manager.

Thomas A. Covalla has been named a budgets, measurements, and results manager at Commonwealth Telephone Company, based in Wilkes-Barre, Pa. He joined Commonwealth Telephone in 1971 and was formerly the budgets and results supervisor.

James B. Cox, III, after completing his residency at the University of Virginia, joined the South Shore Medical Clinic in Norwell, Mass., as a pediatrician.

Carson L. Fifer, Jr., has received a J.D. degree from the University of Virginia and is an associate in the law office of Boothe, Prichard & Dudley in Fairfax, Va.

J. Michael Griem is a senior associate and management consultant with Cresap, McCormick and Paget in Chicago.

Dr. Michael Henderson is chief resident in diagnostic radiology at Flower-Fifth Avenue Hospital in New York City.

Dr. Charles F. Hobson and his family have moved to Charlottesville, Va., where he is assistant editor of the papers of James Madison at the University of Virginia.

Michael Hosford has received an M.D. degree from the Medical College of Georgia and is interning at Birmingham (Ala.) Children's Hospital.

Frank G. K. Jones received his M.A. in Victorian studies from the University of Keele, England, where he studied on a Rotary Foundation Fellowship. He's now at Duke, reading for his Ph.D. in English literature. Frank was married this July in Sweden to the former Birgit Sporre of Eskilstona.

Ross W. Lambert, Jr., is a student in The University of Chicago Pritzker School of Medicine and is the director of a school, Computer Languages, Inc., also in Chicago.

Amy Waldstreicher Lubensky has received a Ph.D. degree from Harvard

Dr. Susan Neiman has been appointed a biology teacher at Avon (Mass.) High School. She received her doctorate at MIT.

Robert E. Reuter has received an M.B.A. degree from Wharton Graduate School of the University of Pennsylvania and is a financial analyst with Xerox Corporation in Rochester, N.Y.

Eric A. Steinhilper has received a Ph.D. degree in aeronautics at California Institute of Technology in Pasadena.

Raymond J. Suplinskas (GS), formerly of Yale University, has been appointed associate professor and chairman of the chemistry department at Swarthmore College.

Deborah Allen Thomas has received her Ph.D. degree in English from the University of Rochester.

Hadley Hesse Wood has received a Ph.D. degree from Harvard.

66 Richard L. Anderson, who holds a master's degree in urban affairs from Boston University, has been named to head the Office of Ombudsman in the Massachusetts Division of Employment Security. The office is the first of its kind in Massachusetts state government.

Charles D. Brown is a teacher of social studies at Roosevelt Junior High School in Syracuse, N.Y.

Laura Corwin is a student at Yale Law School.

Alice Dalrymple was married to Thomas M. McDonald in Squirrel Island, Maine, on July 22. She is a senior programmer at John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company in Boston.

Ronald J. Del Signore has been released from the U.S. Air Force and is a postgraduate student in orthodontics at the Harvard School of Dental Medicine.

Joel F. Dowshen has been named promotion manager for Giles & Ransome Inc., in Cornwells Heights, Pa. He formerly was a sales promotion manager for Perfect Photo Inc., in Philadelphia. Joel's prime responsibility will be to supervise promotion and public relations activities for Ransome Airlines, part of the Allegheny commuter system.

David L. Griscom (GS) was married to Catherine Godeux of Paris, France, on Sept. 12, 1970, and on April 20, 1972 they became parents of a son, Laurent Samuel. Last year

David was designated a principal investigator in the NASA Lunar Sample Program. He and his associates have been carrying out magnetic resonance investigations of returned samples at the Naval Research Laboratory, where he has been employed as a research associate since 1967. The family resides in Alexandria, Va.

Lt. Herbert W. King, Jr., USN, is serving out his last year in the Navy as a planning director of the supply department at El Toro (Calif.) Marine Corps Air Station.

Frederick Keenan has received an M.B.A. degree from the University of Pennsylvania and is an advertising account executive with Chapman Direct Marketing, Inc., in New York City.

David J. McOsker has received a J.D. degree from Suffolk University School of Law and is an attorney with McOsker & Isserlis in Providence.

Stanley H. Palmer has received an A.M. degree in history from Harvard, and for the next academic year he will teach in the history department at the University of Glasgow, Scotland. He expects to receive his Ph.D. in 1973.

Dr. Charles R. Quillan (GS) has been named dean of students at Marshall University. He had been dean of students for three years at Colby College. Charlie also was awarded a post-doctoral fellowship for administrative study at Michigan State University. His Sc.M. from Brown came in 1963.

David J. Wyler is a medical officer (surgeon-full grade) in the Unit on Malaria of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases of the National Institutes of Health in Washington, D.C.

Edwin M. Youtz (GS) has received an M.Ed. degree from Harvard and is a physics teacher at George School in Newtown, Pa.

67 Dr. Jay D. Ambrosini is a resident in radiology at University Hospital in Ann Arbor, Mich.

Martha Ames was married to Frederick M. Wiseman in Alexandria, Va., on June 10. She is working as a dendrochronologist in the laboratory of tree-ring research, University of Arizona. Her husband is a graduate student in geosciences at Arizona.

Barbara Allen Brewster is working toward a bachelor's degree and state certification for teaching at the University of Massachusetts while teaching in a UMass-sponsored public alternative school in Marion, Mass. The school covers grades 1-12, and she is responsible for developing the reading curriculum while working specifically with students with reading disabilities.

Roger D. Colloff has received a J.D. degree from the Yale School of Law and is a legislative assistant to Sen. Walter Mondale in Washington, D.C.

Allen R. Dyer has received an M.D. degree from Duke University and will be a resident in psychiatry at the Duke Medical Center.

Paul L. Estes (GS) has received his Ph.D. degree from the University of New Hampshire and is teaching at Plymouth (N.H.) State College. His field is modern

abstract algebra and number theory.

Jim Falconer is an associate attorney in the law firm of Bogle, Gates, Dobrin, Wakefield, and Long in Seattle.

Dr. B. Frederick Helmkamp is a resident in obstetrics and gynecology at New York Hospital in New York City.

Michael J. Hutter has completed a two-year clerkship with Judge Matthew Jasen of the New York Court of Appeals and is associated with the Buffalo law firm of Hodgson, Russ, Andrews, Woods & Good year. He and his wife, Kathy, along with their two children, Elizabeth and Tiffany, reside in Williamsville, N.Y.

Bruce L. Jaffee received his Ph.D. degree, with distinction, from Johns Hopkins University in June. His field is political economy. Bruce is now assistant professor of business economics and public policy in the Graduate School of Business at Indiana University.

Joan Becker Kleinman and her husband, Allan (GS '69), of Lexington, Mass., have announced the birth of their first child, a son, Benjamin Aaron, on Aug. 7.

Leslie Kramer, chairman of the art department at Cardinal Cushing High School in South Boston, exhibited her etchings recently at MIT's Hayden Corridor Gallery.

James Naughton was one of the few performers praised when Clive Barnes of the *New York Times* reviewed *The Web and the Rock*, a Broadway production.

"Most of the acting seemed too mute for theater," Barnes said. "The exception was the lean and angry James Naughton, who played the novelist with a grandiloquent and holy fire. Mr. Naughton, so fine last year in O'Neill's *Long Day's Journey into Night*, has a quality of youthful brooding and tortured high spirits which makes him perfect for young souls embarking on long nights."

Richard H. Passman has received his Ph.D. degree in clinical psychology from the University of Alabama. Having completed his internship at the University of Minnesota Hospital, Dick will teach graduate courses in his field at the University of Wisconsin.

Joseph R. Randall has been named a registered representative of Bache and Company in Utica, N.Y.

Howard E. Snyder has been awarded a J.D. degree at Dickinson School of Law in Carlisle, Pa.

Captain Richard W. Stidsen, USAF, who has completed a tour of duty in Vietnam, is a member of the Mississippi-based 37th Flying Training Squadron which recently received the Air Training Command (ATC) Unit Safety Award for flying safety during 1971.

Alan V. Vaskas was married to Barbara L. Duffield of Villanova, Pa., on June 17. Albin Vaskas, Jr. '64 was best man. Alan is attending Fordham University Law School.

Dr. Robert H. Wadle is a first-year resident in pediatrics at Mount Sinai Hospital in New York City.

Joyce Widland Weinberg and her husband are the parents of their first child, a daughter, Deborah Lilli, born June 7.

8 William N. Bartlett is head artist-illustrator for medical TV cinematography at Arizona Medical Center's University Hospital in Tucson.

Edward F. Bryan was married to Elizabeth A. Mirando of Seekonk, Mass., on Aug. 19.

William A. Catterall has been awarded a degree of doctor of philosophy in physiological chemistry by Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine. He has accepted appointment at the National Heart and Lung Institute, National Institutes of Health Bethesda, Md., in the laboratory of biochemical genetics. He has a research grant from the Muscular Dystrophy Foundation.

Diane Della-Loggia has received an A. in history from the College of William and Mary.

Robert J. Dresdale has received his M.D. degree from Columbia Medical School and is an intern at Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center in New York City.

John C. Hale, staff reporter for the *Pomerset (Maine) Reporter*, has been named editor of the weekly newspaper. Joining the staff in 1971, he has written news stories, feature articles, sports stories, and editorials, and has done some photography. John formerly was a member of the *Bangor Daily News* staff.

William O. Hennessey was married to Marilyn C. McLaughlin of Providence on Sept. 16. The bridegroom's father is Dr. William Hennessey '32.

Richard M. Hodosh has received an M.D. degree from the University of Cincinnati Medical School and is a surgical intern at the Parkland Memorial Hospital in Dallas, Texas.

Sylvestre Jean-Baptiste, Jr., graduated from General Electric's manufacturing management training program last March and is presently project supervisor for General Electric's lamp division in East Cleveland, Ohio.

Lawrence B. Johnson has received his M.D. degree from Columbia Medical School and is an intern at University Hospitals in Cleveland.

U. Michael Johnson, Jr., was married to Mary Jo Wedge of Davenport, Iowa, on Aug. 19. He is a mechanical engineer for Alcoa at Marshall, Texas, a wire and wire products plant.

Dr. Donald L. Kent, having received his M.D. degree, is a surgical resident at Hartford (Conn.) Hospital.

John D. Lyons received a Ph.D. degree in French from Yale and has been named assistant professor of romance languages and literature at Dartmouth.

William Matteson has been promoted to account group head with Hill, Holliday, Connors, Cosmopolis, Inc., in Boston. He served as campaign press secretary in the 1968 gubernatorial campaign of Rhode Island Governor John Chafee and has worked on several political accounts, including Kevin White's race for mayor of Boston.

Judith Coughlin McNerny and her husband, Kenneth, graduated from Harvard Law School in June. They are living in Denver, Colo., where she is working for the Rothgerber, Appel and Powers law firm,

and he is employed by Grant, Shafroth, Toll and McHendrie.

Retha Bost Moreland has been working for Time, Inc., in Chicago for three and a half years and is currently a project leader in the programming department of the subscription service division.

Suzanne Riggs has received an M.D. degree from Harvard Medical School.

Robert C. Rockwood was married to Kirsten R. Hedberg '69 of Pawtucket, R.I., on Sept. 16. Mark V. Burns '69 and Thomas F. Coakley '69 were ushers.

Patrick J. Ryan (GS) and his wife, Ellen Bouchard Ryan, of South Bend, Ind., have announced the birth of their first child, a daughter, Lorraine Yvette, on Aug. 9. Both parents are assistant professors at Notre Dame.

Kathryn K. Schreiner has just completed work on a master's degree in social welfare at the University of Chicago and is now employed by the state of Illinois.

Hratch Semerjian (GS) is a lecturer and postdoctoral fellow in the chemistry department at the University of Toronto, Canada.

Martin F. Stamp, Jr., is an international tax attorney with Standard Oil of New Jersey in New York City.

Lt. Bill D. Stewart, Jr., USN, surface ASW projects officer at the New London (Conn.) testing and evaluation detachment, operational testing and evaluation force, Naval Underwater Systems Center, has just completed two tours aboard the USS Voge (DE-1047).

Michael A. Stover is a third-year student at the George Washington University Law School.

Christopher J. Sumner, a graduate of the University of Virginia Law School, is an associate in the firm of McKenna & Fitting in Los Angeles. His wife, also a graduate of the Virginia Law School, has just taken her California bar exams.

Albert D. Sydney has received his M.D. degree from Boston University Medical School and will be a psychiatric intern at the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania.

Marjorie Bedrick Tarkow is in her second year of teaching classical languages and literature at Stephens College in Columbia, Mo.

69 John P. Akolt, III, was married to Margaret A. Menke of Eaton, Colo., on Aug. 12. Michael D'Ambra was best man and Greg Williams was an usher. John has received his law degree from the University of Colorado and is a law clerk for U.S. Circuit Court Judge Robert McWilliams.

Paul K. Birney, who received his master's degree from the Yale Divinity School, is a student at Ohio State Medical School.

Robert F. Buck, a pension analyst, is with Aetna Life and Casualty in Hartford, Conn.

J. Richard Chambers has been promoted to credit officer in the credit department of the Third National Bank in Nashville, Tenn. He joined Third National in January, 1970, and had been serving as an

administrative assistant in the credit department.

Bobby W. Clark has received his master's in English from Boston University and is working as an assistant editor on a weekly Massachusetts newspaper, the *Seekonk Sentinel*.

James W. Culbreth is an associate in the law firm of Taft, Stettinius and Hollister in Cincinnati.

James G. Durfee has received an M.S. degree from the University of Massachusetts and is an actuarial trainee at Mutual of New York in New York City.

Christopher French, back from two years of alternative service in Haiti, is attending the University of Michigan.

Willis J. Goldsmith has received a J.D. degree from New York University Law School and is an attorney with the U.S. Department of Labor.

Leon P. Haller has received a J.D. degree from the University of Pittsburgh and is associated with Davis, Katz, Buzgon & Davis in Lebanon, Pa.

Christopher H. Hartenau has received a J.D. degree from the Boston University School of Law, where he was an editor of the *Law Review*.

Patricia DeToro Heck has earned a J.D. degree from Harvard Law School.

Kirsten R. Hedberg was married to Robert C. Rockwood '68 on Sept. 16. Mark V. Burns and Thomas F. Coakley were ushers.

Dr. Richard S. M. Hirsch (GS), assistant professor of English at Virginia Wesleyan College, presented a series of lectures this summer at Gonville and Caius College of Cambridge University, England. His topics: "A. E. Housman as Poet and Critic" and "Modern Textual Criticism and the Literary Critic."

Elizabeth A. Holochwost has been appointed an English teacher at the secondary level on a part-time basis in Barrington, R.I.

Jeffrey T. Hrdlicka reports that he has "successfully dropped out of the straight world" and has become a member of the One World Family Commune of the Messiah's World Crusade in Berkeley, Calif. This is a group of about 60 persons, a quarter of whom are below age 13, who live communally and hold all things in common.

Robert N. Huseby has received his J.D. degree from Vanderbilt University and is a law clerk with Letts & Quinn in Providence.

Allan Kleinman (GS) and his wife, Joan Becker Kleinman '67 of Lexington, Mass., have announced the birth of their first child, a son, Benjamin Aaron, on Aug. 7.

Daniel S. Kubert expects to receive his Ph.D. degree in mathematics from Harvard in June.

Judith Leiderman was married to Peter S. Kaufman in Teaneck, N.J., on June 18. In September, he became curator of the art department at the State University of New York at Buffalo. Judith is a free-lance flutist and teaches flute privately.

Winfield W. Mason Jr. received his M.A. degree from Boston College in 1971 and is working for the Rhode Island Food Services in Providence as a VISA attorney.

Anne C. Nicholas was married to Douglas Costain on May 27. Both Anne and her husband will continue work towards their doctorates in political science at Johns Hopkins University.

Sandra R. Nusmoff is enrolled in the medical program at Brown.

Willard C. Parker, II, has received his law degree from the University of Maryland Law School.

Elliot M. Perlman was married to Deborah Funkhouser (GS '72) of Hanover, N.H., on Aug. 6. John Gibson was best man. Elliot is a fourth-year student at Harvard Medical School, and Deborah is doing biological research there.

Robert F. Purvis was married to JoAnn Bernard of Nashville, Tenn., on June 24.

Jason P. Rosenblatt (GS), assistant professor of English at the University of Pennsylvania, has been named a visiting lecturer at Swarthmore College.

Michael D. Schneider is a senior investment analyst with Kaiser Aetna in Oakland, Calif.

Ivesley J. Smith has received his master's degree in business administration from the Stanford Graduate School of Business and is employed as a financial analyst with Castle and Cooke's foods division in San Francisco.

Winscott G. Stokes, who received a B.S. degree in industrial engineering from Northwestern University's Technological Institute this past June, competed in the Olympic sailing trials in San Francisco Bay.

Kenneth L. Stutz is directing C.A.L. Films at the University of California in Berkeley. He came to Berkeley last summer "to pump some life-blood into an about-to-be abandoned film program." Working with Professor Travis Bogard of the dramatic arts department, Ken selects and promotes films exhibited under the auspices of the university's Committee for Arts and Lectures.

Frank M. Ward is working as a fire-protection engineer for Allendale Insurance Company in Rhode Island and studying for his M.B.A. evenings at Boston University. His wife, a Wheaton graduate, is a media specialist at Rhode Island College and is studying nights for a doctorate in media at Boston University. In the fall of 1973, Frank and Mrs. Ward hope to attend Suffolk University Law School at night.

70 Patricia Allen was married to Mark E. Benjamin in Midland, Mich., on March 25.

William A. Anderson has been discharged from the Army, where he was a psychology social work technician with the Medical Corps, and has started graduate work at Florida State University toward a master's degree in social work. His wife, Linda Saltzman Anderson '71, is also at-

tending graduate school at Florida State, working toward an M.A. in criminology.

James G. Bruen, Jr., has been elected to the board of editors of the *Boston College Industrial and Commercial Law Review*.

David Cashman was married to Norine Duncan '71 in Providence on April 5. Leslie Larsen Gottert, Susan Crooks, and Mark Halliday were witnesses to the wedding. David is a graduate student in English in Brown's M.A.T. program.

Mary A. Crookston has returned to Ogden, Utah, from Kaohsiung, Taiwan, where she worked for the YMCA. She has studied karate in Okinawa, and been active in the women's liberation movement.

Robert E. Forman (GS) was married to Dorothy Hutchins '71 on July 22. Bob is completing requirements for his Ph.D. in engineering. Dot received a master of arts degree in teaching from the Rhode Island School of Design and is teaching art in the Kingstown (R.I.) school system.

James M. Goodwillie, Jr., has received a master of arts in education at Adelphi University. He has been teaching in the science department of the Lindenhurst (N.Y.) High School.

Amy Johnson Harris is a clinic assistant for Planned Parenthood of Rhode Island in Providence.

Roberta Grant Joslin, wife of State Supreme Court Justice Alfred Joslin, displayed her wall reliefs, a cross between painting and sculpture, at the Warren Summer Festival held in August. Roberta returned to Pembroke, after raising her family, to obtain a degree.

Trudy J. Kachler, who completed her M.Ed. requirements in special education for deaf-blind children last year, continues to teach at Perkins School for the Blind in Watertown, Mass.

Margot Liebling has received an Ed.M. degree from Harvard.

Kenneth R. Miller was married to Jody A. Zanot of East Brady, Pa., on June 10. Robert W. Shippee was an usher. At the present time, Ken is a Ph.D. candidate in biology at the University of Colorado.

Lloyd E. Reich was a teaching fellow at Harvard University from 1970 to 1972, when he received an S.M. degree in applied mathematics. He is attending State University of New York's Downstate Medical Center College of Medicine.

John B. Rose is working as a systems programmer at Polaroid Corporation in Waltham, Mass. At the same firm, James D. Schantz is the project manager for facilities support in the Corporate Systems Division.

Suzanne E. Schaffner was married to James Borstein in Cleveland, Ohio, on Aug. 6. She is starting her third year as psychologist at the Rhode Island School for the Deaf and is beginning graduate work at Boston University in the evenings. Her husband is an artist.

71 Linda Saltzman Anderson is attending graduate school at Florida State University, working toward a master's degree in criminology. Her husband, William '70, has just been discharged from the U.S. Army where he worked as a psychology and social work technician with the Medical Corps. He also will be working toward a master's degree in social work at Florida State.

Ralph J. Begleiter was married to Barbara A. Trapp of Bergenfield, N.J., on June 11. He has received an A.M. degree from the Columbia University Graduate School of Journalism and will work as a broadcast journalist.

Dr. Joseph S. Blinick (GS) has been appointed assistant professor of radiology (physics) at Boston University School of Medicine.

Norine Duncan was married to David Cashman '70 in Providence on April 5. Leslie Larsen Gottert, Susan Crooks, and Mark Halliday were witnesses to the wedding. Norine is assistant to the curator in the slide library of the Brown art department, and Dave is a graduate student in English in Brown's M.A.T. program.

Barbara Green Fauth has received an M.A.T. degree from Harvard and is teaching English at Weston (Mass.) High School.

Robert Galkiewicz was married to Rebecca Cornwall '72 in Easthampton, Mass. on June 3. Christopher Stowell '72 was best man and Christine Peterson '72 was maid of honor. Bob is a graduate student at the University of Massachusetts.

Jack E. Gartiell, Jr., was married to Ellen M. Gruenberg '73 on July 29. David J. Pratzon '72 was an usher.

Eric P. Goetz was married to Marcia Hoffer on Aug. 19. They will live in Munich, Germany, for six months before the return to the United States.

Paul R. Gregutt is working as an assistant engineer at Electric Lady Studios in New York City.

Sheryl Grooms is a graduate student at the University of Connecticut's School of Social Work.

Marcia Hoffer was married to Eric P. Goetz on Aug. 19. They are doing extensive traveling in Europe.

Dorothy Hutchins was married to Robert E. Forman (GS '70) on July 22. This past June she received a master of arts degree in teaching from the Rhode Island School of Design and is teaching in the Kingstown (R.I.) school system.

Robert Miller has received an A.M. degree in applied mathematics at California Institute of Technology in Pasadena, Calif., and is doing graduate work in mathematics at the University of California at Berkeley this fall.

Carol L. Newman is a first-year student at Harvard Law School.

Howard Peskoe was married to Susan R. Bellin of Providence on June 25. Kenneth Comerford, Charles Young, and John Guttag were ushers. Howard is attending Columbia University School of Law.

Alan E. Reider has received an M.P.F. degree from the University of Texas at

Easton and is attending Boston University Law School.

Paul S. Schopf was married to Jane P. Egler '73 of Red Bank, N.J., on Aug. 12. Martin Staehlin was best man. The bridegroom's father is Homer Schopf '48. Paul is a graduate student at Brown and an environmental engineer in the air pollution control sector for C. E. Maguire, Inc., Providence.

Allen J. Shers was married to Regina Faerber of Newport, R.I., on July 22. John Stankovic '70 was best man, and Louis Ledersheimer and Jeffrey Reinke were ushers.

Daniel Small was married to Laura Angell '74 on June 25. Among those attending were Stan Chaplan '71, Robert Rosenberg '70, Leila Novak Rosenberg '71, Robert Bojar '73, Kathy Tamaki '74, Leigh Abster, and Linda Papermaster Abster '72. Daniel and Laura reside at Apt. D308, 490 Angell St., Providence.

Christopher A. Strong was married to Barbara L. Bridges in Providence on Aug. 12. Hope Carr Swanson was matron of honor, and Melissa H. Mager was a bridesmaid. James M. Hawley '63 was best man, and Thomas P. Doody '72 and William F. McNeely, Jr. '72 were ushers. Chris is a first-year graduate student in mechanical engineering at Stanford but prefers his mail be sent to 40 Sherwood Road, Easton, Conn.

David A. Snyder was married to Marla L. Green of Palm Springs, Calif., on Aug. 27. Dave has entered his second year at the University of Southern California School of Medicine.

Martin E. Staehlin was married to Rebecca H. Keyte '73 in Bradford, Pa., on Sept. 2. They will live in Providence while Rebecca completes her senior year at Brown.

Lynne Steffens was married to Eustace W. Burkland, USN, on April 15. Nicholas P. Lampshire was an usher. Address: 200 I Ave., Coronado, Calif.

Lee A. Thompson is employed by the Prutit Company in Paramus, N.J., as a market specialist.

David J. Weil did research last summer at Washington University School of Medicine, where he is a student. He is a graduate of Stanford.

Linda Weiler was married to Jeffrey F. Cole in Providence on Aug. 6. Elaine Kahn '74 was a bridesmaid. He is a second-year medical student at the University of Pennsylvania. Before her marriage, Linda was research associate at Rhode Island Hospital.

Charles F. Zimmermann is a computer programmer with the Narragansett Marine Laboratory at the University of Rhode Island's Graduate School of Oceanography, Narragansett, R.I.

72 Four members of the class worked last August at the Newport (R.I.) Hockey School. The group included Tom Cookman, Lou Reycroft, Bill Coakley, and David Patterson. Other Brown men who worked at the school were Tom Coakley '68; Connie Schmidt '71; Curt Bennett '70 and his wife, the former Susan Cameron

'71; Allan Soares '60, Bruin coach; John Dunham '64; David Given '75; and Paul Stevenson, son of the Bruin soccer coach and brother of David Stevenson '75.

William D. Alpert was a summer fellow in The Historic Deerfield Summer Fellowship program in Early American History and Culture at Deerfield, Mass.

David G. Beman (GS) is a tutorial fellow in the department of economics at University College in Wales, United Kingdom.

Dr. Georgene Bertolotti (GS) was the guest-of-honor speaker at the Seventeenth Annual Senator Wagner Memorial Dinner at the Hotel Pierre in New York City on June 14. The dinner was a fund-raising event for a private scholarship foundation. The other speaker at the dinner was Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller.

Thomas S. Bryson, after a six-week summer program at the University of Cracow in Poland, is attending graduate school at London (England) University's School of Economics.

Rebecca Cornwall was married to Robert Galkiewicz '71 in Easthampton, Mass., on June 3. Christine Peterson was maid of honor and Christopher Stowell was best man. Both Rebecca and Robert are graduate students at the University of Massachusetts.

Lawrence C. Costa is a teaching assistant in chemistry at M.I.T., working toward a Ph.D. degree.

Christine A. Curcio is employed at the Princeton University psychology department as a research assistant to Dr. Charles G. Gross, who is studying visual learning and memory in monkeys.

Albert L. Dessertine (GS) is a research associate in the chemistry department of the University of Virginia.

Vincent C. DiCola is attending the Yale School of Medicine.

Francis Domurat was married to Meredith L. Dickie of Rumford, R.I., on June 30.

Christine A. Erisman is presently employed as a management trainee at the Navy Finance Center in Cleveland, Ohio.

Albert K. L. Fan (GS) is a postdoctoral fellow in the chemical engineering department of the University of Texas at Austin.

Susan Ferst was married to Michael S. Shapiro in Philadelphia on June 18. Carol Ferst Baer '69 was an attendant. Susan is a library assistant in government documents at Brown's Rockefeller Library, and Michael is a graduate student in American Civilization at Brown.

Deborah Funkhouser (GS) was married to Elliot M. Perlman '69 on Aug. 6. She is doing biological research at Harvard Medical School.

Stephen A. Glassman is a graduate student at the Yale School of Architecture.

Adele Jacobson was married to Steven R. Turley in Boulder, Colo., on March 25. She is a bartender and cocktail waitress and he is a switchman for Southern Pacific Railroad.

Thomas A. Kopecek (GS) is an assistant professor of religion and classics at Central College in Pella, Iowa.

Andrew M. Lantner is a news reporter in New Jersey with the *Trenton Times*.

Dr. Philip T. Lavin (GS) has received

a Ph.D. degree from Brown and is teaching applied mathematics at the University, where he will continue research in pattern recognition and mathematical statistics.

Mary Pereira is a candidate for a master's degree in history at the University of Notre Dame.

Stephen G. Schottmiller is a teaching assistant in the department of drama at the University of Texas at Austin.

Richard K. Sisson was married to Brenda R. Kowal of Newington, Conn., on July 1.

Jeffrey L. Stout, who won the Harvey A. Baker Fellowship for his high scholastic standing, participation in college activities, and qualities of leadership, is working toward a Ph.D. degree in the study of religion at Princeton.

Ralph A. Vuono, Jr., was married to Patricia A. Siberry of Lyndhurst, N.J., on June 17. James Hughes was an usher. Ralph is an underwriter for Connecticut General Life Insurance Company in Bloomfield, Conn.

William A. Winn, III, was married to Elaine M. Delaney of Winchester, Mass., on July 8. He is on the faculty of Chapel Hill-Chauncey Hall School in Waltham, Mass.

Deaths

ALBERT LINWOOD COPELAND '01 in Newport, R.I., Aug. 27. He was Brown's oldest living alumnus. Mr. Copeland, a teacher and principal in Pawtucket schools for 35 years before retiring 31 years ago, was principal of Samuel Slater Junior High School and later Jenks Junior High School. Besides two daughters, Mrs. Lucy Bottomley of Guilford, Conn., and Mrs. Alberta Kazanjian of Newport, he is survived by a son, William V. Copeland, Albion Road, RFD, Albion, R.I.

JOSEPH CHESTER BAILEY '04 in Ashburnham, Mass., July 9. He was a retired inspector for General Electric Company. Mr. Bailey was active in Ashburnham in the school committee, the Boy Scouts, and church youth groups. He was employed at one time by Iver Johnson Arms & Cycle Works in Fitchburg, Mass., and was affiliated with F. S. Moseley & Company, an investment securities firm in Boston. He was a long-time class secretary. His son is John R. Bailey '40, and his widow is Edith E. Bailey, 110 Main St., Ashburnham.

WILLIAM LE ROY LILLIE '06 in Pompton Plains, N.J., July 21. He was a member of the teaching staff at New Bedford (Mass.) High School for 32 years after previously teaching at Adelphi Academy in Brooklyn, N.Y., and in North Attleboro, Mass. Mr. Lillie was a charter member of the New Bedford Teachers' Association and its former secretary and was secretary and past president of the New Bedford Teachers' Union. His daughter is Mrs. Ernest Child, Jr., 445 Pepperidge Tree Lane, Kinnelon, N.J.

DR. MAY HALL JAMES '09, '23 A.M., '25 Ph.D.

in New Haven, Conn., Sept. 3. She was an educator, author, and historian. Mrs. James, who also received a Ph.D. degree from Yale in 1935, began her long career in education in 1925 as an assistant professor of sociology and economics at Connecticut College. She also was a professor of sociology and economics at Sarah Lawrence College, lectured in history and philosophy of education in the graduate department of education at Yale, and taught at New Haven State Teachers College. Mrs. James was dean of women, professor of social sciences, and chairman of the division of liberal arts at Quinnipiac College in Hamden, Conn., from 1956 to 1964. Her first book, published in 1927, was titled *Sociological Survey of the Providence Public Library*. In 1969, she received the annual Pembroke Alumnae Award. She was listed in *Who's Who of American Education* and *Who's Who of American Women*, beginning with the first edition. From 1969 to 1972, she was president of the American Association of University Women in New Haven and was a member of numerous professional and civic organizations. Her brother is Thomas W. Hall '18, and her son is Dr. William H. James '33, Reeds Gap Road, Northford, Conn.

JOSEPH SERPA NEVES '11

in Providence, Aug. 3. He had been associated with the former Providence law firm of Egan and Fitzgerald and was in private practice when he retired in 1962. Mr. Neves received an LL.B. degree from Boston University in 1914, and during World War I, served with the U.S. Navy. His widow is Laura M. Neves, 940 Hope St., Providence.

ARTHUR EDGAR STAFF '11

in Hyannis, Mass., Sept. 12. He was dean of basketball coaches in the state. Until his retirement in 1952, Mr. Staff coached basketball and baseball and taught mathematics at Brockton (Mass.) High School. In a career that spanned 38 years, he took up coaching at Quincy (Mass.) High School in 1911 and coached football, basketball, and baseball at Quincy for one year, then moved to Williston Academy where he coached basketball and baseball, also for one year. In the fall of 1913, he returned to his old home town and became an all-year-round coach at Brockton High School. That was the start of a career that included three Massachusetts Tech Tournament basketball crowns, two New England championships, and a consolation championship in the Nationals. He was the first man named to the Schoolboy Basketball Coaches Hall of Fame in 1964 in honor of his record which included 446 wins against 179 losses. The gymnasium at the new Brockton High School was named the Arthur E. Staff Gym in his honor in 1971, with Mr. Staff taking part in the dedication ceremonies. He was named "Man of the Year" in Brockton in 1952 and was a charter member of the Massachusetts Coaches Association. Theta Delta

Chi. His sons are Dr. Robert E. Staff '40, and Arthur A. Staff, 6 Eaton St., Brockton.

DR. GEORGE VALENTINE KENDALL '12 in Duxbury, Mass., Sept. 10. He was dean emeritus of Wabash College in Crawfordsville, Ind. After receiving an A.M. degree from the University of Wisconsin in 1913, he entered Columbia University, where he became an instructor in English while continuing graduate studies. His academic studies were interrupted during World War I while he served as an artillery lieutenant with the U.S. Army. In World War II, Dr. Kendall served as a colonel on the headquarters staff in the southwest Pacific. Joining the Wabash faculty in 1919 and retiring in 1957, Dr. Kendall had served 37 years of service there, including 16 years as dean of the college (1923-39), one year as acting president (1940-41), and 16 years as dean of the faculty. The college gave him an honorary doctor of humane letters degree in 1942. Phi Beta Kappa. His widow is Yvonne G. Kendall, Powder Point Ave., Duxbury.

DANIEL FRANKLIN LARKIN '12

in Westerly, R.I., Sept. 8. A prominent East Coast yachtsman, he was president of the Watch Hill (R.I.) Association, which developed the bathing beach at the summer colony. A veteran of both World Wars, Mr. Larkin participated in the World War II landings at Leyte Gulf in 1944, as commander of the gunboat Tulsa. He started his naval career when he enlisted during World War I and continued in the Naval Reserve until 1923. Returning to the service shortly after the start of World War II, he left the Navy with the rank of commander in 1945. A participant in many yachting events, he was a past rear commodore of the Cruising Club of America's Florida station and a past and honorary commodore of the Watch Hill Yacht Club. Phi Delta Theta. His son is Daniel F. Larkin, Jr. '40, and his widow is Marion G. Larkin, 60 Elm St., Westerly.

ROBERT WARREN HAMILTON '17

in Providence, Sept. 3, two days after the death of his wife, Dorothy. A former treasurer of Robert W. Hamilton, Inc., a textile merchandising concern in New York City, Mr. Hamilton also was a member of the family jewelry manufacturing business of Hamilton & Hamilton during the 1920's. During that period he served as a director of the Jewelry Board of Trade. In 1934, he established the firm bearing his name. Alpha Delta Phi. His daughter is Mrs. Lee Stritzinger, 55 Spring St., Saunderson, R.I.

ALFRED JOSEPH MARRON '17

in Clinton, Iowa, April 15. He retired in 1965 as maintenance superintendent at Dr. Salisbury's Laboratories in Charles City, Iowa, and had been living in St. Petersburg, Fla. During World War I, Mr. Marron had served as a lieutenant with the U.S. Army. He also was a sales engineer for DeLaval Separator Company in New York City and Philadelphia. Phi Gamma Delta.

He is survived by a son, Alfred J. Marron Jr.

HENRY CONGDON AYLSWORTH '20 in Warwick, R.I., Aug. 22. He was a former manager of the Troy (N.Y.) office of the Hope Webbing Company. During World War I, he served with the U.S. Army, and in World War II he was a lieutenant commander with the U.S. Navy at Quonset Point, R.I., where he was a ship service officer. He also was a Providence real estate executive and owner of the Old France Corporation in Providence. Sigma Nu. His widow is Margaret B. Aylsworth, 81 Windemere Way, Warwick.

ETHEL LIPPMAN SCHREIBER '24

in Providence, Aug. 14. Mrs. Schreiber, widow of Jack Schreiber, had the distinction of being the first woman permitted to obtain her degree while married. She was a member of the Jewish Home for the Aged. Her sister is Alice Lippman Sutton '28, and her son is I. Jack Schreiber '50, 16 High Gate Road, Cranston, R.I.

JOHN ALVERSON FRENCH '25

in Washington, D.C., June 19. He was a former employee of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and the Federal Housing Administration. After graduation, Mr. French served on the staff of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce in Washington until the outbreak of World War II, when he served in Okinawa and Japan as a lieutenant in the U.S. Army. Upon return to civilian life, he worked as a special assistant to the assistant commissioner for programs in the Federal Housing Authority until his retirement in 1969. Mr. French was a past president of the Brown Club of Washington and was active in the Toastmasters Club. His sisters are Miss Doris French and Mrs. Gilbert Weale, 55 Locust Ave., New Rochelle, N.Y.

WILLIAM ELVIN JACKSON '25

in Bethesda, Md., May 7. He was the retired chief of the development division of the Bureau of Research and Development, Federal Aviation Agency in Washington, D.C. An internationally known electronic engineer, Mr. Jackson was noted for his intense and creative interest in the fields of aeronautical navigation, communication, and traffic control and the many pioneering and major contributions which he made in these fields. He obtained his early experience at Westinghouse and the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company. Later, at a General Electric Company, he was engaged in the development of LF and HF transmitters and the aeronautical four-course radio range system. His long career with the government began in 1927 when he was employed by the Airways division of the Bureau of Lighthouses as a radio engineer. From 1934 to 1948 he was chief of the radio development section in the Bureau of Air Commerce and the Civil Aeronautic Administration, and in 1948, he was appointed chief of the radio development division at the CAA technical development center in Indianapolis. He was the recipient

Robert Winslow Sportsman's Trophy in 1952, and in 1953 was awarded a certificate of special recognition, Golden Anniversary of Powered Flight, as a pioneer in the development of the airplane and its use as a medium of transportation. In 1964 he was appointed to the position of special assistant to the director of research and development for FAA. He retired from FAA in 1965, although he continued to work as a consulting engineer for the next three years. In addition to his technical accomplishments, Mr. Jackson was an active commercial pilot with instrument rating and flew his own aircraft for business and pleasure for 21 years. Sigma Xi. His widow is Nellie P. Jackson, 8100 Beech Tree Road, Bethesda.

DR. HENRY JACOB BAKST '27
Brookline, Mass., Aug. 25. He was a former dean of the Boston University School of Medicine and a pioneer in preventive and community medicine. Dr. Bakst had spent the last 40 years on the faculty of the BU School of Medicine. He received his M.D. degree from Harvard in 1931. Dr. Bakst was in the BU department of medicine from 1932 to 1948, except for five years during World War II when he served in the Medical Corps of the Navy and rose to the rank of commander. He later joined the department of preventive medicine and was appointed professor and chairman of the department in 1952. In 1965, after serving as director of the Home Medical Service, he was promoted to associate dean and four years later he became dean. In 1971, Dr. Bakst stepped down to become a special consultant to the dean of the School of Graduate Dentistry. A member of many organizations on the professional and community level, he served as national president of the Association of Teachers of Preventive Medicine and state-wide head of the Massachusetts Association of Mental Health. Sigma Xi. His widow is Ruth M. Bakst, 285 Clinton Road, Brookline.

SEPH DYER REYNOLDS '27
Los Angeles, Calif., Aug. 7. He operated in Pawtucket (R.I.) Window Cleaning Company for about 30 years, retiring in 1960. His widow is Geraldine B. Reynolds, 11 S. Coronado, Apt. 519, Los Angeles.

ERTRUDE BROCKETT HODGES '31
M.
Kenmore, N.Y., Aug. 29. She was a long-time financial secretary of the Kenmore United Methodist Church. Mrs. Hodges received her A.B. degree from Oberlin College and taught mathematics in North Collins and Kenmore schools and at Houghton College, retiring from teaching in 1945. Her activity in the church also included having been a charter member and president of the Women's Society for Christian Service, and chairman of the Kenmore Methodist Altars. A past president of the Kenmore Culture Club, Mrs. Hodges was a troop leader, camp counselor, and board member of the Buffalo (N.Y.) area Girl Scouts. She survived by her husband, Charles E. Hodges.

DAVID LANDOW '31
in New Haven, Conn., Aug. 28. He was vice-president of North's Insurance Agency in North Haven. In 1932, Mr. Landow received a master's degree in literature from Columbia University. During World War II, he served with the U.S. Army where he was attached to General George Patton's headquarters. Mr. Landow had been associated with the insurance industry since 1940. In 1967, his company, Landow Insurance Agency, of which he was president, merged with North's Insurance Agency. Mr. Landow had been one of the organizers of the Friends of the Library group in New Haven, and his collection of theatrical programs, dating from 1928, was recently presented to the Yale library. He was a vice-president of the Jewish Community Center and as its library chairman he initiated the first city-wide Children's Book Fair in a joint effort with the National Children's Book Council. A former president of Horeb Lodge, B'nai B'rith, where he was engaged in anti-defamation league work, he was also a member of the board of directors of Hillel at Yale. His widow is Ruth W. Landow, 111 Park St., Apt. 10-R, New Haven.

ARTHUR ERNEST LOFQUIST '32
in Fall River, Mass., Aug. 23. He was an executive with the Atlantic Richfield Oil Company for 30 years, retiring in 1971. During World War II, Mr. Lofquist served with the U.S. Coast Guard. He was a former chairman of the Rhode Island Petroleum Association. His widow is Marjorie C. Lofquist, 663 Pearse Road, Swansea, Mass.

CLARKSON ABEL COLLINS, III '33
in Providence, Aug. 13. He had served as librarian of the Rhode Island Historical Society for 20 years, until he retired in 1968. Following graduation, Mr. Collins attended the Sorbonne in Paris, France, and received a master's degree from Harvard University in 1935. Until the outbreak of World War II, when he served with the U.S. Army in the intelligence section of the 396th Field Artillery, Mr. Collins was president of the Harris Oil Company in Providence. He also had served as a director and secretary of the Heritage Foundation of Rhode Island. Mr. Collins had published articles in several periodicals and was noted for his research in the maritime history of New England. Alpha Delta Phi. Phi Beta Kappa. His son is Clarkson A. Collins, IV '72, and his widow is Caroline G. Collins, 110 Lloyd Ave., Providence.

EUGENE FRANK HART '33
in Falls Church, Va., Aug. 3. He was special assistant for public affairs at the Defense Supply Agency in Alexandria, Va., and a former information officer for several government agencies, including the Department of the Army, Office of Price Administration, Rural Electrification Administration, and Civil Defense. Before joining the Defense Supply Agency he was information officer for the Army Supply & Maintenance Command, and before that he established

the Office of Technical Liaison for the Deputy Chief of Staff (Logistics) of the U.S. Army, where he directed public affairs activities of all Army technical services. Earlier he was agency secretary of the American Reserve Life Insurance Company of Omaha, Neb., and had worked for several years in a Wall Street brokerage firm in New York City. During World War II, Mr. Hart was in charge of public relations for all price and rationing boards in the United States. Later he worked in the fields of radio production and public relations in private enterprise. Alpha Delta Phi. His brother is Edward Hart '26, and his son is E. Frank Hart, Jr. '72, 7314 Idylwood Road, Falls Church.

THOMAS WALTER GORMAN '39
in Little Compton, R.I., Aug. 5. He was a New York City radio and television director. He began his theatrical career as a scriptwriter at the Warner Bros. studio in Hollywood, and was a close friend of the late author, William Faulkner. Mr. Gorman was best known for his work in afternoon soap operas, directing "The Guiding Light" on CBS for ten years. He also directed many evening productions and was particularly known for his direction of Theater Guild productions of the old "U.S. Steel Hour." During World War II, he served with the U.S. Merchant Marine Corps. He was a member of the Theater Guild and at the time of his death was working on a television adaptation of Theodore Dreiser's novel, *An American Tragedy*. His widow is Virginia D. Gorman, 301 East 61st St., New York City.

CORNELIA WALDER LEVAUR WARD '39
in Shaker Heights, Ohio, on July 4. She was a former volunteer at The Miriam Hospital and was a member of many Jewish organizations. Her husband, Richard, survives.

THE REV. JOHN WADDICOR '40
in Pawtucket, R.I., Aug. 4. He was former rector of St. Paul's Church in Endicott, N.Y. He also attended St. Stephen's College and the DoBose Theological Seminary at Mt. Eagle, Tenn. Mr. Waddicor was ordained a deacon in Grace Church, Providence, and became a priest at St. John's Cathedral, also in Providence. He had served parishes in Christ Church, Providence, Christ Church in Fitchburg and Hyde Park, Mass., and later in the Trinity Episcopal Church of Marshfield, Mass. His widow is Ruth Wilkinson Waddicor '34, 11 Memorial Ave., Lincoln, R.I.

2/LT. PAUL RICHARD OGUSHWITZ '68
in Vietnam, March 31. He had been a navigator on a C-133A Cargomaster. Prior to entering the Air Force, Lieutenant Ogushwitz was a computer analyst with Western Electric Company in its Whippany, N.J., plant. His parents are Mr. and Mrs. Howard L. Ogushwitz, 19 Storrs Heights Road, Storrs, Conn.

A few cranks complained about the non-organic apricots

Fast food addicts are having a grand time of it now that a new-style McDonald's—minus the golden arches—has colonized the Hill. While the "best-burger-on-Thayer-Street" competition is enriching the advertising revenues of the *Brown Daily Herald*, a natural-food snack bar in the basement of Faunce House is doing a big business on preservative-less yogurt. Big Mother Foods was started about two years ago by serious health food ideologues who not only sold organic food but also wrote term papers on nutrition.

Since then, the health-food bar, which is part of a student gathering place called Big Mother, has seen some hard times. The already-expensive organic food items rose in price, and the snack bar managers were reluctant to pass the increase along to the customers. The operation lost money and almost foundered before it was taken over by a group of students who were willing to sacrifice some nutritional purity for survival. They peddled natural foods during Spring Weekend to recoup some of the losses, and then started economizing on some of the items. Under the new management, the roasted soybeans and blueberry tea are still the same, but the bread is no longer home-made.

"The girl who was baking it for us moved away," says Leslie Seeman '73, "and we just couldn't afford to pay anyone else to do it." Now the bread—which comes with cheese, apple butter, or peanut butter mixed with honey and sesame seeds—is pumpernickel or rye from a local delicatessen. Another change came last year with a crisis over organic foods. According to Leslie Seeman, who works in the store most days, the organic dried apricots got too expensive and tasted terrible. After a lot of discussion it was decided to

switch to non-organic apricots. "A few cranks complained," she says, "but most people liked the new ones better."

Most of the stock of dried fruits, seeds, and nuts is still ordered from Walnut Acres, an organic farm in western Pennsylvania, but Big Mother Foods has also investigated better prices from local suppliers. During a recent lunch hour, a fellow health-food purveyor named Vinnie dropped in to deliver the snack bar's weekly order of cider. Vinnie leaned on the antique, non-functioning cash register, discussed the quality of the cider for a while, and said he may not be able to continue to supply it. His communally-operated health-food restaurant may soon close down because the commune members are thinking of going to India.

Big Mother Foods shares the basement room, which used to be the old Brown supplies store, with several other student-run enterprises. Mother Records sells discount records—mostly rock—and provides the daytime music. Starting at 9 every night, the room turns into a coffee house with refreshments and live entertainment. Ken Field, manager of the coffee house, is also in the position of trying to rescue a faltering operation.

"I want to make this a soft, mellow place where people feel free to come in by themselves," he says. Almost anyone who wishes to perform can come in and play guitar for whatever donations are collected during the evening. The decor is James Taylor posters, framed fabric samples, and pillows on a carpeted floor. The room may be put to additional use in the near future by a crafts collaborative, where students could display and sell hand-made goods.

A.



Hugh Smyser

Gift Suggestions for Brown Alumni



Brown Chairs: Because of their sturdy comfort, beauty, and simplicity, the Brown chairs fit artistically and attractively into practically any setting — den, living room, office, meeting room. Each is made of select northern hardwoods and is finished in satin black with gold trim. The comb-back Windsor chair also is available in old pine finish. Both bear the Brown University coat of arms. The chairs are normally shipped express collect from Gardner, Massachusetts (all other Brown gifts are shipped without charge). If you should wish to prepay the shipping costs, ask your local Railway Express agent to calculate them and then add that amount to your remittance: carton weights are 25 pounds for the Windsor Chair and 28 pounds for the Boston Rocker.

Brown Mirror: The Brown mirror comes in black, mahogany, or old pine finishes with gold turnings and medallions. The picture-frame portion contains a full-color reproduction of an 1825 engraving of University Hall and the College Green.

Brown Glassware: This useful and durable glassware has heavy sham bottoms and is ornamented with platinum rims and the University coat of arms.



Brown Blazer Buttons: The handsome blazer buttons come in a set of seven—three large and four small. Each is plated in 18-carat gold and bears a crested Brown University seal inlaid.

Other Gifts: Other popular items, not pictured here, are the Brown Tie and Brown Jewelry. The tie is woven rep of solid background with small bear figures in contrasting color: brown with white, black with red, black with gold, blue with white. Jewelry items are miniature replicas of the Brown Bear sculpture at Marvel Gymnasium. Charms come in sterling or 14-carat gold, and Tie Tacs and Tie Bars are available in sterling or Karatclad gold.

Brown University Alumni Office
Providence, Rhode Island 02912

Enclosed is my check for \$_____, payable to Associated Alumni, for the following items:

Windsor Chairs [] black or [] pine finish at \$41.75 each	\$
Boston Rockers at \$42.75 each	
Included are chair shipping charges in the amount of:	
sets 12 oz. Tumblers at \$9.00 per set of 8	
sets 9½ oz. Old Fashioned Glasses at \$9.00 per set of 8	
sets 15 oz. Old Fashioned Glasses at \$9.00 per set of 8	
sets 10 oz. Pilsner Glasses at \$9.00 per set of 8	
sets 4 oz. Cocktail Glasses at \$9.00 per set of 8	
32 oz. Pitchers , with stirrer, at \$4.00 each	
Ties [color: _____] at \$6.00 each	
Charms [] sterling at \$3.75 or [] 14-carat gold at \$25.00	
Tie Tacs [] sterling at \$4.25 or [] Karatclad gold at \$4.25	
Tie Bars [] sterling at \$5.75 or [] Karatclad gold at \$5.75	
Mirrors [] black or [] mahogany or [] pine at \$22.00	
Blazer Buttons [] sets at \$8.75	
Total	\$

Name _____

Address _____

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Address _____

City, State, & Zip _____

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