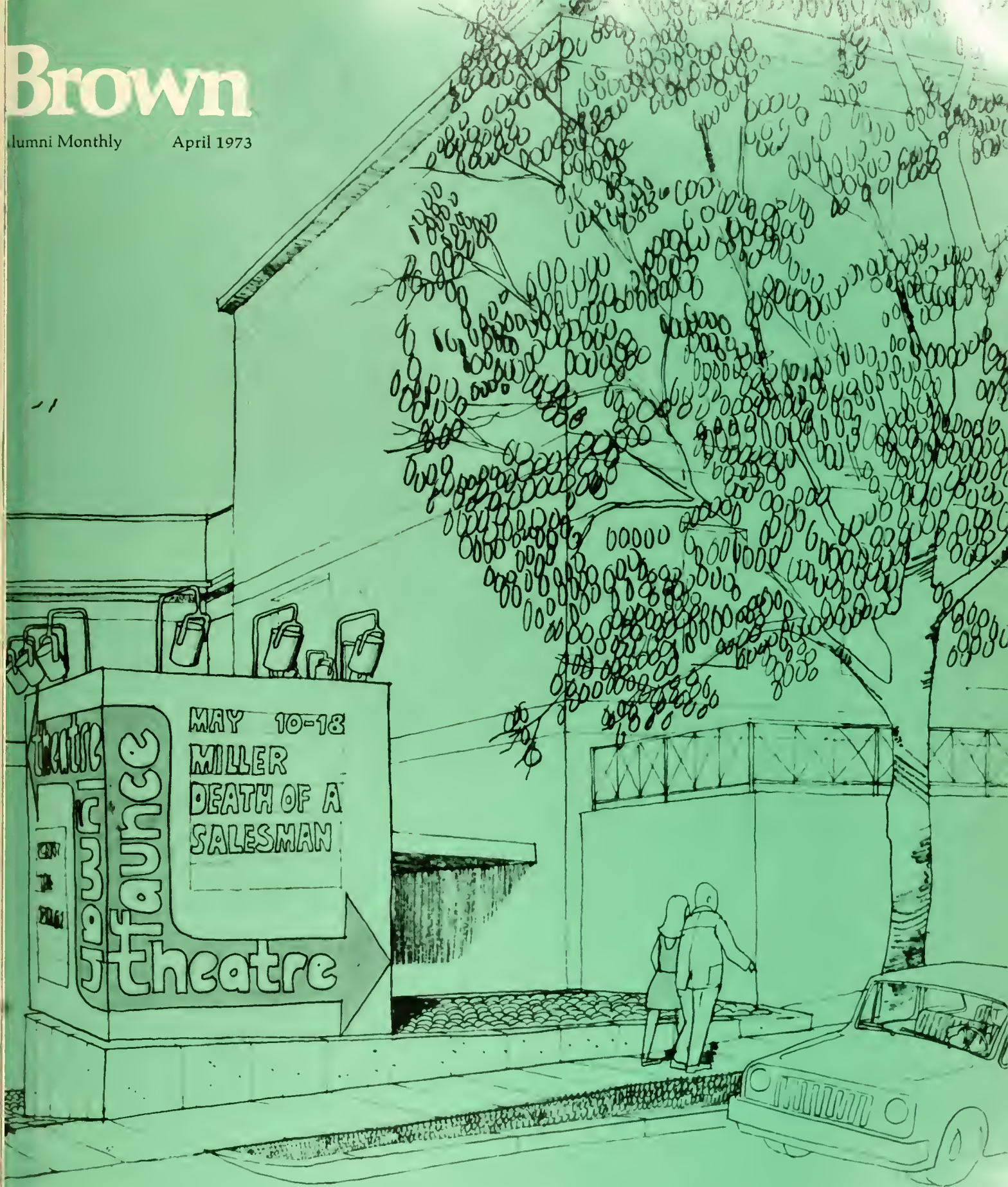


JOHN F. BARRY, JR.



SUMMER Of 73

JUNE 24-30

The Summer of '73 is a week-long college experience for alumnae and alumni, parents, their friends, and their families. Inspired by the success of last year's summer college, the University is again sponsoring an on-campus academic program which will recapture the excitement of the classrooms, art studios, and dorm life at Brown.

Some of your friends and classmates who came back last year said: *"It was stimulating, satisfying and educational in many ways and on many levels. Please have another so we can come back."* *"How short the days were!"*

This year's program consists of two courses to be taken by all adult participants plus two optional mini-courses and a special program for children 8 to 15 years old. Now is the time for you and your family to sign up.

THE ART OF OUR ENVIRONMENTS

Four members of Brown's new creative and performing arts programs have designed a course which will examine the every-day and the out-of-the-way art in our lives through a combination of full-group and individual studio experiences. Workshops will offer time for participants to be directly involved in the relationship of the arts to the concerns of our society and to participate in the creative process. Lectures and discussions will relate the workshop experiences to basic principles and concepts.

HOW FREE ARE WE, REALLY?

Many Americans are concerned that the old concepts of freedom upon which our society and nation were founded are being challenged from many directions. Freedom of the press is a daily issue in the papers. Individual choice in matters from consumer goods through education appears more limited every day. Responding to this concern through lectures and discussions four of Brown's most distinguished

and popular faculty members will examine the concept of freedom in the United States in 1973 and in the future.

OPTIONAL MINI-COURSES

Your Mind and the Computer
Your Body and the Dance

CHILDREN'S PROGRAM

This year the summer college will include a program of recreational and educational activities for children 8-15 years of age. Families will live together in the dorms, but a carefully planned and closely supervised schedule for the children from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. will free parents for their own activities. The optional evening programs will be a combination of family and separate activities.

FEES & REGISTRATION

The Summer of '73 is open to all alumnae and alumni, husbands and wives, parents of Brown students, their friends and their children 8 years of age and older.

The fee schedule is:

- \$325 per resident couple.
- \$175 per resident single.
- \$160 per child (8-15 years old).
- \$ 80 per Brown student with parents.
- \$130 per non-resident.
- \$ 10 per person per mini-course.

To register, send a deposit of \$50 per person to Summer of '73, Box 1920, Brown University, Providence, R. I. 02912 (Deposit is non-refundable after May 25.)

Brown

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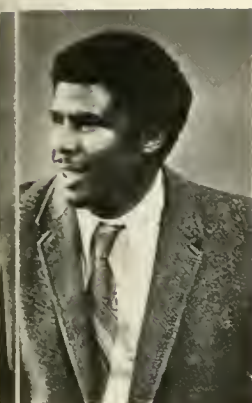
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Under the Elms

By the Editors

The cheerleaders and the national anthem

One of the problems of reporting on controversy in a monthly magazine is that one month's crisis is next month's yawn. (What usually happens is that just as a furor has died down on campus and in the local media, the *Brown Alumni Monthly* publishes an account which stirs up a second wave of protest from the out-of-towners.)

If there ever was an issue in need of some perspective, it is the case of the basketball cheerleaders and "The Star Spangled Banner." A thorough study of all the implications and reverberations of the incident would probably provide enough material for a master's thesis in sociology. As it was, several trees must have been sacrificed to manufacture the newsprint necessary to run all the letters to the editor carried in the *Brown* and *Providence* newspapers.

The issue was touched off when the eight Brown basketball cheerleaders did not stand for the national anthem before the game against Providence College at the downtown Civic Center on March 8. As a result, the Providence City Council unanimously passed a resolution deploring the incident and calling for an investigation. President Donald F. Hornig responded with a statement that the cheerleaders "violated no statute or University regulation and were within their rights. . . ." The cheerleaders, who are all black women, officially declined to comment beyond saying that the anthem "does not express ideas we agree with."

That spare recitation of facts does not begin to convey the complexities of the issue. To start with, according to *The Providence Journal*, the City Council meeting at which the cheerleaders were censured seemed like an episode in mass hysteria. The grievances that were aired at the meeting had more to do with the permissiveness and moral laxity that allegedly exist at Brown than with the cheerleaders' action. "The Brown campus," said Councilman William G. Bradshaw '33, "is nothing but a vile mess. Oh, how I dislike walking across

it. That is no longer my college.

"And let's look further," he added, in a voice which the *Journal* described as quaking with emotion. "There used to be races on the Seekonk River until excessive drinking forced their curtailment." Bradshaw, a member of his class' 40th reunion committee, went on to charge that students take an apartment off campus and "a couple of weeks later there are seven or eight of them, all living together, male and female, indiscriminately. . . . And what about rock concerts?" he added. "What's all this coming to?"

Although Bradshaw was the most vehement in his remarks, other councilmen expressed similar sentiments. Councilman Anthony Sciarretta accused the Brown administration and *The Providence Journal* of being blasé about the incident. He said that they would not have reacted that way if the cheerleaders had appeared in "skimpy bikinis."

Skimpy bikinis! Drinking on the Seekonk! What's going on here? There is, perhaps, a clue in Councilman Bradshaw's remark that the issue of the cheerleaders should be used to reconsider Brown's tax-exempt status. "Harvard pays municipal taxes, so does Yale, why not Brown?" he asked.

Several possible sanctions were suggested by Councilman Edward Xavier, co-sponsor of the resolution. He told the *Brown Daily Herald* that the investigation would be designed to ascertain whether any of the cheerleaders were "subsidized by the government" through scholarships. "If they are, we're going to recommend a cutback of funds," he said. He also said that he was considering asking that Brown not be permitted to play any more games in the Civic Center. "The Civic Center was built by Americans for Americans. If they are not going to act like Americans, we don't want them in there."

According to Steven Fortunato, counsel for the cheerleaders, the women were completely within their First



Hugh Smyser

Amendment rights when they refused to stand for the anthem. In 1942, he said, the Supreme Court ruled that "you cannot coerce allegiance to the flag." The Court also ruled that "any public building or park cannot condition the lease of the premises on some sort of political or religious test," Fortunato said. When the *BDH* questioned Councilman Xavier about the constitutionality of his proposal, he replied, "I don't believe in the Supreme Court. They didn't pay for the building."

While the City Council was making whatever political hay was to be made over the issue, students and local citizens were expressing their opinions at length in the letters columns of *The Providence Journal* and the *BDH*. In contrast to the sweeping denunciations against general moral license heard from the councilmen, most of the letter-writers confined their remarks to the actual episode, either supporting or criticizing the cheerleaders.

One of the issues that was raised was the question of whether the cheerleaders should be regarded as official representatives of the University. A Brown student wrote that the cheerleaders did not have the right to make individual protests because "when they put on a uniform and are representing Brown University . . . they lose some of their individual freedom. . . ."

Athletic Director Andy Geiger feels that this position should be evaluated in light of the history of the cheerleaders. The basketball cheerleading squad—in Geiger's words—"invented itself" two years ago. The women took the initiative to make their own uniforms, design their own cheers, and form the first basketball cheerleading squad at Brown in 24 years.

The squad has remained seated during the national anthem since they first took the floor as cheerleaders. On several occasions last year, they were joined in their action by large groups of spectators, most of whom were black. The split between those who stood and those who sat was causing unpleasantness, Geiger says, so it was decided simply to stop playing the anthem at home basketball games. "It is, after all, possible to play basketball without hearing 'The Star Spangled Banner' first," says Geiger. "Maybe we can be accused of expediency, but we decided not to make an issue of it."

(The gesture of not rising for the national anthem has been associated

with black protest against racism in America. There were incidents involving black athletes' reactions to the anthem at the Olympic games last year and in 1968.)

The cheerleaders decided not to make a statement defending or explaining their action, so that people who wrote letters in support of their right to dissent offered different interpretations of why the women declined to stand. One obvious construction is that the cheerleaders did not want to lend symbolic support to an anthem extolling "the land of the free" when that concept has excluded black people for much of America's history. As John Belcher '75 wrote in the *Herald*, he did not see how it was possible to condemn someone for "failing to hold in esteem a symbol which to that person represents a history of racism and oppression."

Anthropology Professor Philip Leis, who has studied patriotism as it is manifested in the Bristol (R.I.) Fourth of July parade, says that it is not at all surprising that the cheerleaders' protest caused such hue and cry. "It is the nature of symbols," he says, "that they have an evocative and emotive quality. There is not just an intellectual association between the symbol and what it is supposed to represent. For some people, respect for the flag is intrinsically identified with love of country."

For Richard A. Nurse, the black associate director of admission at Brown, the City Council bill to investigate the cheerleaders was a civil libertarian issue, symbolic of government suppression. As Nurse wrote in a letter to the *Journal*, the councilman who introduced the legislation "acted on his personal set of values. The issue is not whether those values are right or wrong, but whether our elected officials should use their powers to condemn and punish the values of other citizens acting within the confines of the law." (According to Nurse, the City Council resolution was not "simply another bit of racial demagoguery," because it appeared that "during the drafting of the bill many of the councilmen were unaware that all of the Brown cheerleaders are black.")

Nurse went on to say, "I chose to stand for the national anthem at the Civic Center on the night the Brown cheerleaders chose to sit. Their choice was not against the law and did not abridge my choice. I stood because . . . I know that there are very few countries in this world where those two choices

could live together in the same arena." He added that the Council's action had caused him to decide not to stand for the national anthem in Providence "until the resolution is rescinded and the real meaning is restored to the song."

Athletic Director Geiger says it is not yet certain what the outcome of the issue will be. He plans to talk the matter over with the cheerleaders to see what their feelings are, but he does not see his way clear to telling them what they should do. "I don't think that standing for the national anthem should be a prerequisite for being a cheerleader or an athlete at Brown," he says. (The basketball team members, four of whom are black, do stand for the anthem.) "The controversy hurts us, of course," Geiger admits. "It hurts the program. But I just hope that people will remember that the basketball team had a very good year—there was considerable pride around here when they beat Penn and Princeton. The cheerleaders have done a good job of livening up the crowd and eliciting support from the student body, and that has been very important to the team."

Making art history available to the museum visitor

The meticulous historical speculation of art history can be obscure to the uninitiated. And a novice to the world of art might imagine an art historian as an old eccentric, dottering along the dark, musty corridors of museums and castles.

The master's program in art history at Brown has found a way to banish such preconceptions and make art history pleasantly accessible to the average museum visitor. The program turns out scholarly researchers who also happen to know how to share their expertise with the public.

How can scholasticism, social service, and job training possibly be combined? Each year since 1967, the enterprising class of M.A. candidates has thrown itself into the task of conceiving and mounting a museum exhibition and publishing an accompanying scholarly catalog. The process of preparing an exhibit introduces a variety of problems which takes students deep into the academic issues of their subject—and beyond the

"Doing an exhibition is really a great thing," says Catherine Wilkins, the assistant professor supervising the

uate seminar project this year. "You just make a scholarly argument—visualize it."

When all the scholastic investigation into a problem is finished, the overture has just begun. The students have to convince others of their visions. And to do so, they need us of art to back up arguments. They to locate widely dispersed works, and choose which of the available to include in the exhibit, talk with borrow from private collectors, and the ins and outs of getting a museum loan.

Then they have to arrange for insurance and handling of the borrowed works, and cope with the problems of displaying the exhibit, promoting it, and financing it. With the catalog come still more difficulties—editorial judgments, cooperation among contributors, quality reduction of art works, and maintaining scholastic integrity while also informing the casual viewer about the

The nine M.A. candidates this year did all of these things in preparing the sixth of the graduate student shows. Their exhibit was "Drawings and Prints of the First Maneira 1515-1535." The product of a collaboration with the Rhode Island School of Design Museum, the show was mounted there for a run of four weeks in February and March.

New York Times Art Critic John Canaday advised art enthusiasts that the show's concept and execution were enough "to make drawing buffs lust for a trip to the Rhode Island capital." The exhibit concerned an experimental and controversial moment in art history—the years immediately following the High Renaissance and leading into the period of mannerism, which has what Canaday calls connotations of "artificiality, affectation, witless exaggeration, and perversion. . . ."

One of the arguments the exhibition made—and one which Canaday endorsed—is that such pejorative terms are undeserved, that the artists repre-

sented in the show were instead "the first generation of individualists at all comparable to the extreme individualists that we accept all artists as being today. (They) were fascinated by more intensely expressive modifications no matter what jettisoning of the realistic structure was involved. . . . In the finest drawings of these early decades there is a sense of release—of both the hand and the spirit—that accounts for their special charm."

Putting aside academic and historical considerations, the exhibit stood easily on its visual appeal alone. The nightmares and mythical preoccupations of the artists, the distortions and interpretations of previous artistic concerns, easily intrigued even those who stumbled accidentally upon the exhibit.

As the catalog's authors indicate, "Individuality was often stressed to the point of eccentricity," and naturalism gave way to "unreal spatial formations, anatomical distortions, and subjective rhythmic structures."

of the paintings in the exhibit was "The Judgment of Paris" by Antonio Raimondi (1480-1530), on loan from the Yale University Art Gallery.



Yale University Art Gallery

'There's always new talent— Brown must seek it out'

Almost four years ago, a complaint was filed with the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare alleging that Brown was discriminating against women in hiring and personnel policies. Brown and HEW determined that this was indeed so, and began devising an "affirmative action" plan to correct past injustices to women and minorities at all levels of University employment (*BAM*, October 1971 and July 1972).

To make sure that steps be taken and that Brown in fact mends its ways, the University hired James E. Tisdale as its Equal Employment Opportunity Officer and special assistant to the president. Before taking this job last July, Tisdale served Brown for three years in its New York City development office. But, he says, "Most of my adult life has been spent in civil rights." He has been a liaison official between the NAACP and HEW for contract compliance; he spent three years in anti-poverty programs in Bridgeport, Conn.; he was executive director of the Greater Bridgeport Urban Coalition; and for about a decade he has been associated in a variety of roles with the NAACP, primarily in the youth and college division.

Tisdale—a Brown employee not responsible to HEW in any way—is here to help the University be what it has said it is—an equal opportunity employer. His job entails recognizing existing inequities and correcting them, and assuring that new positions are opened to all qualified applicants. Tisdale compares his role to that of an accountant. Whereas the accountant must keep financial records to satisfy IRS that Brown is operating legally, the EEO officer must compile records to satisfy HEW that Brown is meeting a different kind of legal obligation. "I make sure we're paying our taxes as far as HEW is concerned—our 'humane' taxes," he says.

If government officials decide Brown has not done so, it might mean serious trouble. The punishment for non-compliance could be complete withdrawal of federal funds from the University. Current estimates have those funds at around \$9.5 million annually.

Since Tisdale's job involves changing hiring procedures and adjusting the

make-up of the work force to achieve a fairer balance, he meets with some defensive reaction amongst the hirers.

"The hardest traditions to change are in the faculty," he says, referring to the "buddy system" of asking only other department chairmen to scout around and recommend possible applicants for positions. "Some department heads are coming around and making a real effort to broaden the applicant pool. There are some too who are trying to skirt the whole procedure. I have found more problems with faculty appointments than with administrative ones, and I anticipate that this trend will continue."

It was Tisdale's intervention in administrative appointments last fall, though, that first gained widespread attention for the affirmative action program and Brown's EEO officer. Tisdale charged then that the University had conducted narrow and thus unsatisfactory searches for candidates to fill two positions—dean of undergraduate counseling and executive director of HERS, a regional academic women's employment service operating out of Brown.

The first of the contended appointments, that of Thomas Bechtel as dean of undergraduate counseling, was upheld since the appointment had been approved and finalized by the Corporation prior to the challenge. The appointment of Dr. Lilli (Mrs. Donald F.) Hornig as director of HERS, however, became the subject of considerable controversy. After reviewing the circumstances of

Jim Tisdale at the campus seminar on affirmative action programs.



her appointment, a special subcommittee of the Advisory and Executive Committee of the Corporation concluded that the applicant search had "involved sufficient consideration for the principles of affirmative action and was conducted in good faith." The Corporation then approved Dr. Hornig's appointment.

Brown's EEO officer recognizes there is widespread apprehension regarding affirmative action. To counteract what he feels is considerable misunderstanding of such programs, he organized a day-long seminar in March dealing with the controversy and explaining the program's goals and procedures.

About 100 people from both the University and the Rhode Island community attended the keynote speech concerning job quotas. Workshops held in the day dealt with the legal and administrative details of HEW guidelines, fair employment practices for students, the role of women's groups in affirmative action plans, and employment practices in the Providence area. Response to the seminar was good, Tisdale says, the one exception being that campus women's groups would have liked a greater emphasis on ending sex discrimination.

Tisdale is concerned that he must work against "the general anti-affirmative action attitude here," and is determined that equal opportunity employment be taken seriously. "The University should continue to hire the best person for a position," he reaffirms, but fair employment practices need not be sacrificed to that end. "There's always new talent," Tisdale says. "Brown just has to seek it out and utilize it."

The 205th Commencement weekend will be June 1-4

It's safe to say that Brown's 205th annual Commencement will have a new look. The traditional events—the one the alumni and alumnae have come to feel comfortable with—are still there. But there will be some modifications.

For the first time, there will be a joint Alumni/Alumnae Dinner instead of separate dinners for the men and women. The Commencement Forum, a popular event after only three years, will be extended through most of Saturday. The Pops Concert will feature former Metropolitan Opera star Mary Costa. And something new has been added to Alumni Field Day: grownups and children.

alike can swim this year in the university's new Olympic-sized pool. The first item on the June 1-4 week-end agenda is the 6:15 all-college Alumni/Alumnae Reunion at Patriot's Court in the Wriston Quadrangle Friday evening. This will be followed at 7:15 by the Alumni/Alumnae Dinner, presided over by Robert G. Berry '44, president of the Associated Alumni, and Ruth Ekstrom '53, president of the Alumni Association.

Tickets for the dinner are \$6 per person, with spouses and guests cordially invited to attend. Reservations may be made by returning the application form enclosed with the alumni bal-let by writing to Box 1859 at the university.

One of Brown's oldest traditions is the Friday night Campus Dance held on College Green. Ralph Stuart's orchestra will play for the dreamy dancers on the Green, and a combo will make the more modern music in Sayles Hall. Advance ticket sales (Box 1859) are \$6.50 per couple and \$4 single. The respective gate sale prices are \$10 and \$5.

The Commencement Forums will begin at 9:15 and run to noon and will begin again at 2 and run to 4:15. The forums will include a wide variety of academic issues as well as cultural and artistic discussions. The forums are run as part of the University's new continuing education program, which also includes the summer Alumni College and Saturday seminars on the road.

Perhaps the best known participant in this year's program will be William H. Sullivan '43, Henry Kissinger's assistant at the Paris Peace Talks. Sullivan, back for his 30th reunion, will discuss the future of Indochina.

Other issues scheduled for discussion this June run all the way from a black-white role-playing situation presented by two Brown chaplains to a discussion of residential student life on campus.

Brown's new football coach, John Johnson, will be featured in one of the forums. He will discuss his plans for revitalizing about a renaissance in Brown football and will have on display the team's new uniform.

There will be some new wrinkles at the Alumni Field Day, which has been

a focal point of activity at Aldrich-Dexter Field for the past 17 years. In addition to the alumni baseball game and rugby match, the children's games, Gabby the Clown, and Ed Drew's Old Timers to provide some ragtime music, Athletic Director Andy Geiger has issued an open invitation for the parents and their children to take a dip in the new pool just a few yards away from the main Field Day area. All Field Day events are free.

The ninth Commencement Pops Concert should be one of the best because of the presence of the talented Miss Costa, who was featured in the recent MGM movie, *The Great Waltz*. She will present "A Night in Vienna" as her portion of the program, while the Rhode Island Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted once again by Francis Madeira, will play a variety of show tunes and Pops favorites.

Tickets for the Pops are \$7 and \$4.50, with reserved tables of ten available for \$70 and \$45, respectively. Patron subscriptions are available for \$120, which includes ten tickets and a reserved table in a preferred location. Details for making reservations appear on the inside back cover of this magazine.

The schedule for Sunday remains basically the same, with the Phi Beta Kappa luncheon for initiates and guests set for 12 noon at the Chancellor's Dining Room of the Sharpe Refectory, and the Baccalaureate Service and President's Reception following in the afternoon.

For more detailed information on specific events, call the Alumni Office at (401) 863-2116.

'People are going to have to decide whether they want clean air'

If you drive an automobile, how do you feel about the possibility that the car you purchase in 1975 will cost as much as \$1,350 more than 1973 models, with no improvements other than anti-pollution devices? And how do you feel about the possibility that your already-decreased gasoline mileage might drop by another 25 percent? The prospects are discouraging, particularly in light of spiraling inflation.

On the other hand, the statistics on vehicular pollution are available, and frightening. Nationwide, automobiles are responsible for 66 percent of the man-made carbon monoxide in the air, 48 percent of the hydrocarbons, 40 per-

cent of the nitrogen oxides, and 90 percent of the lead emissions. These four auto-generated pollutants add up to a whopping 143 million tons a year (1969 approximate figure) infesting the air we breathe. Those figures are national averages. In areas like Los Angeles and New York City, auto pollution concentrations are obviously much higher. If something is not done to curtail the emission output from automobiles, the cost, if only in terms of human health, will be catastrophic. High carbon monoxide levels clearly affect the heart, lungs, and nervous system, and there is speculation that lead emissions may impair the brain's functioning.

This is a classic dilemma involving the future of two mammoth industries (automotive and oil) and the quality of our life. It will have a pronounced effect on the nation's overall economy and on each individual car owner and city-dweller. Because of the immense potential impact the outcome of the auto emissions question will have, it was the subject of a special public symposium held at Brown on March 28. Broadcast live over WJAR-TV, the symposium was co-sponsored by the Rhode Island Tubercular and Respiratory Disease Association, the Rhode Island Consortium on Environmental Protection, and Brown. It featured leaders from all the interest groups embroiled in the controversy: Herbert L. Misch, vice-president of the Ford Motor Company, and Sidney L. Terry, vice-president of the Chrysler Corporation; P. N. Gammelgard, vice-president for the American Petroleum Institute; Erik Stork of the Environmental Protection Agency, the government agency which sets and enforces emission standards; and Dr. Stephen Ayres of St. Vincent's Hospital in New York City, presenting the issue in light of public health hazards. Questions were put to these experts by Douglas Edwards, CBS News; E. W. Kenworthy, *The New York Times*; Dr. Allen V. Kneese, of Resources for the Future, Inc. (Washington); and by members of the audience.

The symposium at Brown came at a time of peak debate of the auto emissions crisis. Newspapers had been carrying daily blow-by-blow accounts of the "Environmental Protection Agency vs. Auto Makers" struggle. The EPA, established by President Nixon in 1970, has shown its determination to enforce

a 1975 deadline by which automobiles must meet the new, stiff standards on hydrocarbon and carbon monoxide emissions. Equally determined, the auto makers, joined by the oil companies, are desperately trying to exercise the one-year postponement statute of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1970, saying they must have more time to comply with the standards.*

The issue of time has been made hotter still by the announcement in early March by Japanese manufacturers that they can meet right now the EPA's stringent emissions standards for 1975. This development led Russell Baker to chide in his *New York Times* column, "The auto companies in Detroit are unable to solve the problem of reducing pollutant emissions to their government's satisfaction. . . . Something vital is missing in Detroit. . . . The Japanese have got the good old American know-how!"

Seemingly unimpressed by the foreign competitors' claims, Terry came to his company's defense by saying that it's one thing to make a vehicle which could meet certification standards—but quite another to build one that would maintain the low emission level during five years of consumer use. He also expressed dismay that deadlines limit the approach to pollution control only to add-on devices such as the catalytic converter. "Our approach at Chrysler has been to start with the engine," he said, an approach which requires considerably more time than the EPA is offering.

The necessary choice of the catalytic converter as the solution to emissions control has met with major resistance in the petroleum industry as well as from auto makers. "Frankly, the catalytic system is in my opinion not the way to go," said Gammelgard. The problem with such a system from the viewpoint of the oil industry is that it necessitates new low-lead fuels and cuts down on gasoline efficiency by as much as 30 per cent. With oil reserves dropping and oil imports on the rise, Gammelgard predicts, "This is going to be a sellers' market, and I think the price of gasoline is going to go up."

Gammelgard further suggested that present pollution controls may be adequate, and that the stiffer standards

* In mid-April, the EPA granted a one-year postponement of the 1975 deadline.

for 1975 would simply cost more than they are worth. Disagreeing, Dr. Ayres cited discouraging evidence from the New York City area. There, moderate emission controls in effect since 1968 have had no measurable effect; in fact, there were increases in carbon monoxide levels in the New York air in 1972 as compared with the 1968 statistics.

Rejecting the economic emphasis of the industrial representatives, Stork said that the problem of environmental control involves bigger issues. "It is fundamentally a question of what the society puts its values on," he insisted. "People are finally going to have to make up their minds whether clean air is worth having."

The Hermon C. Bumpus Professorship in Biology

The University announced last month that a member of the class of 1912, Dr. Hermon Carey Bumpus, Jr., and Mrs. Bumpus, have financed a newly endowed chair, the Hermon C. Bumpus Professorship in Biology. The professorship is given in memory of Dr. Bumpus' father, who was graduated from Brown in 1884. Hermon Carey Bumpus served as a noted member of the Brown faculty, was secretary of the Corporation from 1924 to 1937, and was a Fellow of the University from 1905 to 1943.

In commenting on the establishment of the new University chair, President Hornig said: "The relationship of the Bumpus family to Brown spans nearly a century. The Bumpus professorship will assure that this tradition will be carried forward throughout the life of the University, and we are most grateful for this generosity which will have such a lasting impact on the quality of our educational programs."

Following his graduation from Brown in 1912, Dr. Bumpus received his M.D. from Harvard in 1915. From 1920 to 1933 he was an associate at the Mayo Clinic and an associate professor at the Mayo Foundation. He accepted a post as professor at the College of Medical Evangelists in 1934, remaining until 1940 when he became chief of staff at St. Luke's Hospital in Pasadena.

Through the years, Dr. Bumpus has remained close to his University. He was a trustee from 1949 to 1956 and was active in the Brown University Fund and the more recent development programs.

Carrying the Bumpus family tradi-

tion at Brown a step further, Dr. Bumpus' brother, Laurin Dudley Bumpus, is a member of the class of 1922 and Dr. Bumpus' son, William, is in the class of 1943. And although she is not a Brown graduate, Mrs. Hermon Carey Bumpus has been active in University affairs.

The Bumpus gift contributed substantially to the record-breaking 60th reunion gift of more than \$1 million to the class of 1912 last year.

The new swimming pool meets the press

They didn't make a big splash about it, probably because there was no water in the pool. But the University did hold a press conference on March 28 to introduce the \$2-million natatorium that will replace ancient (1902) Colgate Hoyt Pool.

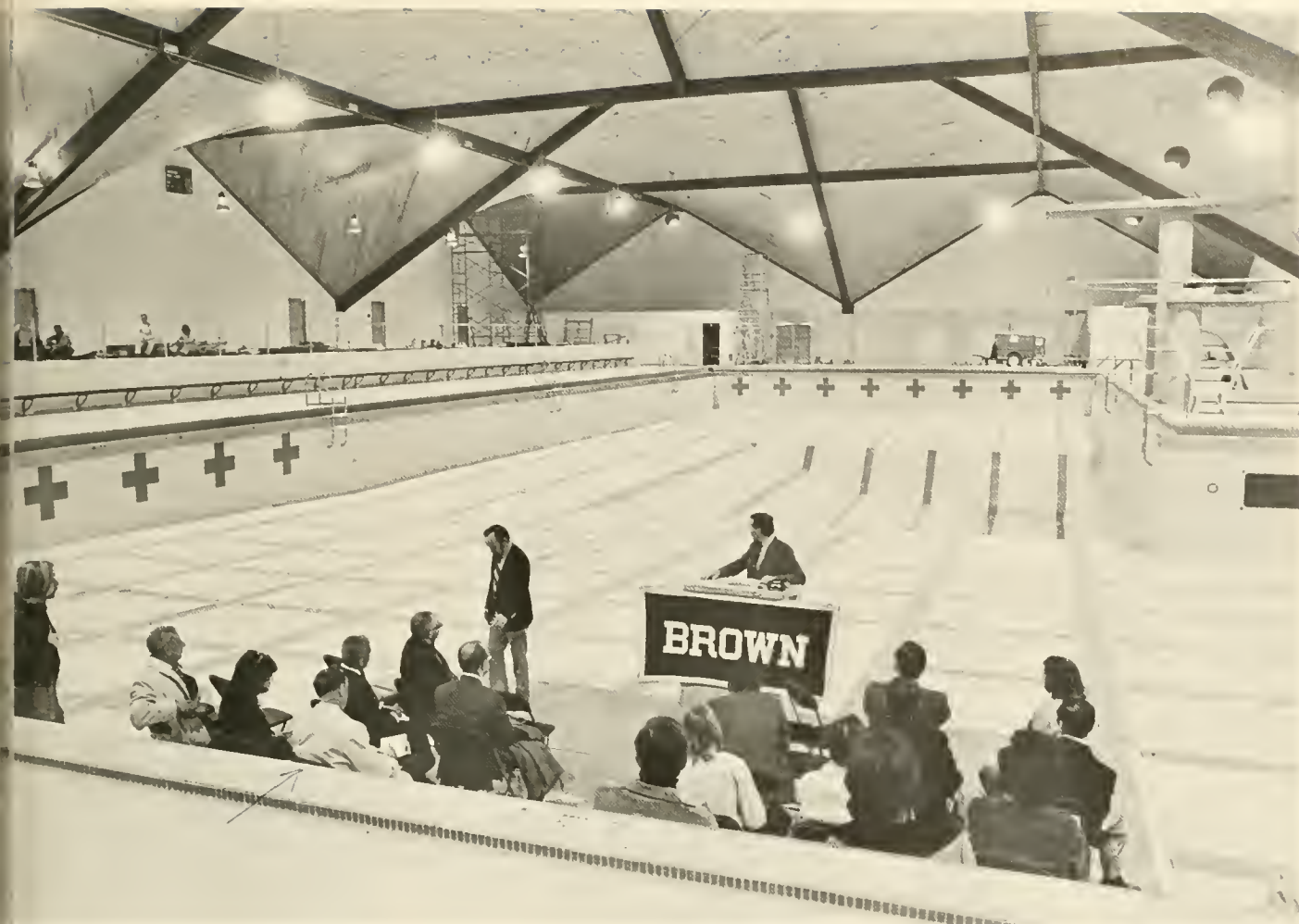
On hand to discuss the beautiful new structure with its circus tent roof and Olympic-size pool were architect Daniel Tully, builder Paul Hodess, and designer George R. Whitten, Jr., three gentlemen who were obviously pleased with the result of their work. They had a right to be.

For example: the pool itself is one of the largest indoor dual facilities (it has both a full 50-meter Olympic long course and a 25-yard intercollegiate-scholastic short course) in the country, included in the pool are 25-yard and 30-meter water polo areas in anticipation of a revival of that sport on College Hill; and the entire structure was completed on schedule in just over eight months.

Located at Aldrich-Dexter Field about 150 yards due south of Meehan Auditorium, the natatorium represents the first step in the University's attempt to shore up its athletic facilities. Also on the drawing board for future construction when sufficient funds are available are a field house and a gymnasium.

Coach Ed Reed and Joe Watmough, former Bruin coach, were on hand for the press conference, both beaming broadly. "It's like a dream finally come true," Watmough said. Athletic Director Andy Geiger also was there to announce that Brown has put in a bid to host the National Collegiate Athletic Association swimming championship in 1976.

The new pool contains some of the



Lawrence S. Millard—The Providence Journal

Women watch (far left) at the press conference in the new \$2-million swimming pool.

modern equipment currently available. The electric scoreboard will register the "running" time of the swimmers in eight lanes while the race is in progress. And there is an underwater camera for the use of the coach in observing the mechanics and strokes of his swimmers. The camera behind the window is equipped to shoot in 8, 16, or 35 mm. film.

The chlorination system is automatic and the water level of the pool will be automatically maintained. The air will be heated and treated three times a day, and there are even ducts to help the floor warm in the area surrounding the pool so that the swimmers will not be exposed to cold air.

Seating capacity will be 1,500, which is about 1,350 more than could be crowded into Colgate Hoyt. The floor beside of the pool are covered with 10 million colorful one-inch tiles.

Right now the natatorium includes offices, lockers, and shower rooms.

The area will house squash courts eventually—which, in laymen's terms, means when additional funds are forthcoming.

The prefabricated side walls and roof were erected in seven weeks last fall, with the help of a crane. The interior and exterior roof design is similar to the circus tent peaks used in the Olympic complex at Munich last summer, except that the Brown roof is made of wood rather than steel and plastic.

In the midst of this beautiful building with all its modern equipment, when it came time to start putting water into the pool, designer George Whitten broke out an old garden hose—one that had been extensively patched at that.

"I figured it would take 14 days to fill the pool to its capacity of 604,000 gallons by using this hose," Whitten said. "But we really have installed some modern equipment to fill the pool. The garden hose was purely symbolic. Honest it was."

By Jody Barry

AMICA pledges \$100,000 to the medical program

For years, the Automobile Mutual Insurance Company of America (AMICA) has been joshingly referred to as the downtown Providence branch of Brown University, in tribute to the large number of alumni who work there. Last month AMICA laid added claim to its ties with Brown by announcing that it will contribute \$100,000 over a five-year period to the development of the University's medical program.

Ernest C. Wilks '36, chairman of the board, and DeForest W. Abel, Jr., president, joined in saying that "the conversion of Brown's present six-year program into a full medical school presents a unique opportunity to the entire Rhode Island community."

In expressing his appreciation, President Hornig called the contribution "of significant value in setting a standard for the remainder of the Rhode Island corporate community."

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.

A vote for 'Mrs.'

Editor: In reply to Ms. Joyce L. Andriks '72 (BAM, February), I have been out of college a little longer than you (say, like 43 years), and in that time I've gained an advanced degree, a good husband, three children, and seven grandchildren while feeling quite liberated and able enough to "do my own thing" without benefit of change of title to Ms. I have also gained enough wisdom, I believe, to know that one shouldn't make such sweeping statements as you have sponsored in the BAM about "the preferred form of address."

There are, in fact, Joyce, many "sensitive individuals," graduates of Brown, from the 1920's to the 1970's, whom I know (I'll supply, upon request, a list of names, with their permission) who still prefer to be addressed by that "archaic" (as you term it) four-letter word *Miss* or the three-letter designation *Mrs.*, as the case may be. I am sure that they would never feel "overwhelmed by acute dismay" when so addressed; on the contrary, they would more likely be both distressed and amused by being addressed by that ambiguous two-letter abbreviation *Ms.* which covers a multitude of sins (pardon me! I mean situations): it is so nondescript that it rather makes one neither fish nor fowl.

Yet if you prefer *Ms.* and can succeed in the frustrating endeavor to get an IBM machine to respond to your wishes (they are often hard of hearing), more power to you! But please, Joyce, just speak for yourself. You will eventually learn that it's not what you're called but what you are that counts. *Suum cuique!*

VERNA FOLLETT SPAETH '30
Cromwell, Conn.

Finds Ms. 'offensive'

Editor: Re: letter of Joyce Andriks '72.

"Ms. . . . the preferred form of address that ceased to be an avant garde gesture and is now widely used by the more sensitive individuals and institutions, if not by the general populace." Come off it, Joyce!

I find Ms. most offensive because I am not confused about my own identity nor have I ever found the need to blur it deliberately for anyone else. I am among the women who find such things as a furor about Ms. and quotas for women most demeaning. There are women who have a solid faith and confidence in their own abilities to accomplish the goals of their choice; for these women, the psychology underlying the promotion of Ms. is downright embarrassing.

The advocates of Ms. etc. do their cause a great disservice. Many women have been actively concerned in improving the status of women for decades, yet they are driven off by attitudes illustrated in the letter I quoted. It is unfortunate that women waste time and energy on such trivia as Ms.

If BAM chooses to go along with Joyce Andriks as far as Ms. is concerned for herself, that's up to BAM. Please don't offend those of us who suffer no such confusions about our identity by accepting her statement about the "preferred form" as valid for all.

MABEL M. ANDERSON '60GS
Pawtucket, R.I.

Sullivan's 'moral dilemma'

Editor: It would be pleasant to bask in the reflected glory of William Sullivan as your article in the February issue encouraged Brown graduates to do. It would seem to me that your story on the former Ambassador to Laos did a serious disservice to an educated and thoughtful readership in failing to address the real issue.

William Sullivan, from your description, obviously fits what David Halberstam has classified as "the Best and the Brightest." He is intelligent, competent in the foreign service, singled out by Averill Harriman as an accomplicher, and a decent man as well. Yet in his years as Ambassador to Laos, the villages of the Plaine de Jarres were obliterated, the Meo tribesmen decimated, and a substantial number of unknowing peasants uprooted and rendered refugees. In the rare glimpses of Sullivan on TV, he invariably denied the presence of Americans in Laos.

One can accept the statement of your article and Halberstam's book that Sullivan acted to "prevent the U.S. military from indiscriminately bombing villages to deny

them to the Communists," but the evidence is that such bombing took place continuously over a long period of time. Given these conditions, a profound moral dilemma is created—whether one is useful staying and working from the inside or should one sacrifice career and leave the service. Either decision requires that one is accountable and it is to this issue that a responsible alumni monthly would have directed its readers.

If we who are recipients of as fine an education as this country has to offer cannot come to grips with this kind of tragic question, who do you think will?

BARBARA CAMPBELL WOODBURY '39
Portland, Maine

'An intellectual and moral cesspool'

Editor: Historians have said that at time of the American War for Independence one third of the populace in the colonies supported independence, one third opposed it, and another third were undecided. If Brown alumni were polled, I suspect their attitudes towards the University might fall in similar proportions.

Each month we receive the BAM, the editors of which might be likened to the crafty tailors to the emperor who had no clothes. Unable to present the University as it really is, they concoct an image which they feel will please the "alumni." What there in the University that seems to command so little respect and loyalty from its graduates? Basically, I think it is an essential phoniness that drives people away.

I have long since given up the thought of sending the school a nickel because it has lost touch with reality, because it has deleterious effects on the young, and because its search for truth and imparting to its students is essentially a sham. I regret to say that I would never send one of my children to Brown. Under the guise of promoting individual responsibility, Brown abdicating any responsibility as substitute parents, tosses kids not dry behind the ears into an intellectual and moral cesspool.

In time, most recover from this midsummer night's dream, but some never do. The *Brown Alumni Monthly* never makes too much of the Mazola parties, the brazen use of the Brown computers by a drug ring on campus to do its billing, or the low moral level in general. It is a crying shame when naive parents, who spend the best part of their lives, energies, and fortunes bringing up children to be decent and law abiding, turn them loose into an atmosphere that promotes the worst in kids. And it is a crime that the University cannot provide a little more structured

authoritarian atmosphere where freedom is not to be license.

The search for truth at Brown has always been held up as some kind of holy grail. Yet, I can say without equivocation, that it would be impossible for the school to produce a graduate who was even slightly more conservative than when he entered four years before (although I'd be willing to hear of one). Usually the radicalization process begins in high school and is completed at Brown and other institutions of "higher learning." When I went to high school I had an American Civilization instructor whose job it was supposed to be to help us in our senior years to tie together whatever we had garnered from all the different disciplines. What a laugh! When I got back at this super left-wing snow job on outside reading assignments were from *The New Republic* and *The Nation*), I became embarrassed to find how naive I was. As a liberal faculty which controls the message perpetuates itself. This pursuit of truth at Brown has degenerated into a kind of catechizing in modern liberal totalitarianism.

A few months ago I sent a letter to the editor of the *BAM*, imparting a little information about the dubious background of Bayard Rustin, a recent recipient of a Brown honorary degree. To date the letter has not been printed, neither have I been told why it wasn't. Just silence . . . the silence of the censor at this great institute in the pursuit of truth. Possibly the editors may feel the letter a little strong for the pages of their saccharine magazine, but Bayard Rustin was a little strong to be a recipient of an honorary degree at Brown. The editors may rest assured that a copy will be sent to the members of the Corporation whether they choose to print it or not.

The sad facts of life are that in this country constitutional government has been eroded and is being replaced by a voracious bureaucratic tyranny. Our national defense posture is in serious trouble, while we fall all over ourselves to disarm. The moral level sinks lower and lower. The currency is being debauched, and the churches are apostate.

I think it is entirely proper that the University should shore up what remains rather than be in the vanguard of the working crew. Anyone who has ever built anything knows how delicate and fragile institutions are, how long they take to build, and how quickly they can be destroyed. Until Brown can act as a preserver it is not prepared to give it support.

Brown lost touch with reality at that point at which the faculty and the students began to run the University.

1) The faculty and the students drove

ROTC off the campus, while the administration, the Corporation, and the alumni, who all opposed the move, looked on, seemingly powerless.

2) The black recruitment program is a fraud, racism in reverse. The sad fact of the matter is that at this point it is impossible, for whatever reason, to scare up many qualified Negro students, no matter how many Negro deans, administration officers, and professors are put on the staff. And it is almost criminal when qualified white students are denied admission to Brown.

3) Brown is launching a medical school at a time when it's running operational deficits in millions per year, and selling its endowment. The cry is that the Rhode Island area needs a medical school, but I secretly suspect that this plan is the product of a few ambitious men who want to put Brown into the big time.

I think the loyalty that Brown alumni should render their University must be in direct proportion to that loyalty with which Brown fulfills its traditional function of pursuing truth and guiding young people toward responsible and creative citizenship.

CLARKE E. RYDER '61
Barrington, R.I.

Letters from readers are welcome, particularly those "with emphasis on an exchange of views and discussion of ideas" (see italic type at beginning of section). The editors will not, however, print letters which deal largely in personalities or are attacks on individuals. The earlier letter to which the writer refers was almost exclusively an attack on Bayard Rustin.—Editor

Dominoes at home

Editor: Your description of the questions and answers with Chuck Colson (*BAM*, February) was interesting and revealing. Mr. Colson referred to the Watergate break-in as "a very stupid thing to do." Does he not realize how much worse than stupid it was? Does he not recognize that activities of the Watergate type undermine the American system of democracy more effectively than could any agent of a foreign power acting with the worst possible intentions?

As a loyal member of the President's personal staff, Mr. Colson may not understand this; but the shocking aspect of 1972 was that over 60 percent of the voters did not see this sign of spiraling tragedy. Dominoes can be played at home as well as overseas.

GEORGE WALLERSTEIN '51
Seattle, Wash.

'Dismayed' at the costs of education

Editor: With the December issue, my interest in *BAM* picked up. It became, like the *Pembroke Alumna*, one of the magazines I have to read. I shared the report on "Blacks at Brown" with a Vassar alumna. I ordered a book of poems by Michael S. Harper, an associate professor.

Now my interest is sustained by the February number, by Beth Gerber's fine report of Mari Jo Buhle's course, and other articles and reports, including the last page. I shall be glad to hear more about the progress of the women's movement at Brown.

But I am dismayed that it costs over \$5,000 to send a young person to college for one year. All colleges are conducting drives for millions of dollars. We might consider for a few moments the state of the nation, the widening gulf between the affluent and the needy. Students, more than ever, are a privileged class.

We need trained leadership and scholars, but many alumni must believe, as I do, that Ivy League colleges are spending too much on competitive sports.

ISABEL TAYLOR '18
Dunedin, Fla.

'Disgusted'

Editor: ". . . as the name of old Brown in loud chorus we praise." (?)

Our Alma Mater might just as well be relegated to the same status as our national anthem in deference to the posterior position assumed by our Brown basketball cheerleaders.

Disgusted—

JOHN V. MC CULLOCH '50
Warwick, R.I.

'Disappointed reader'

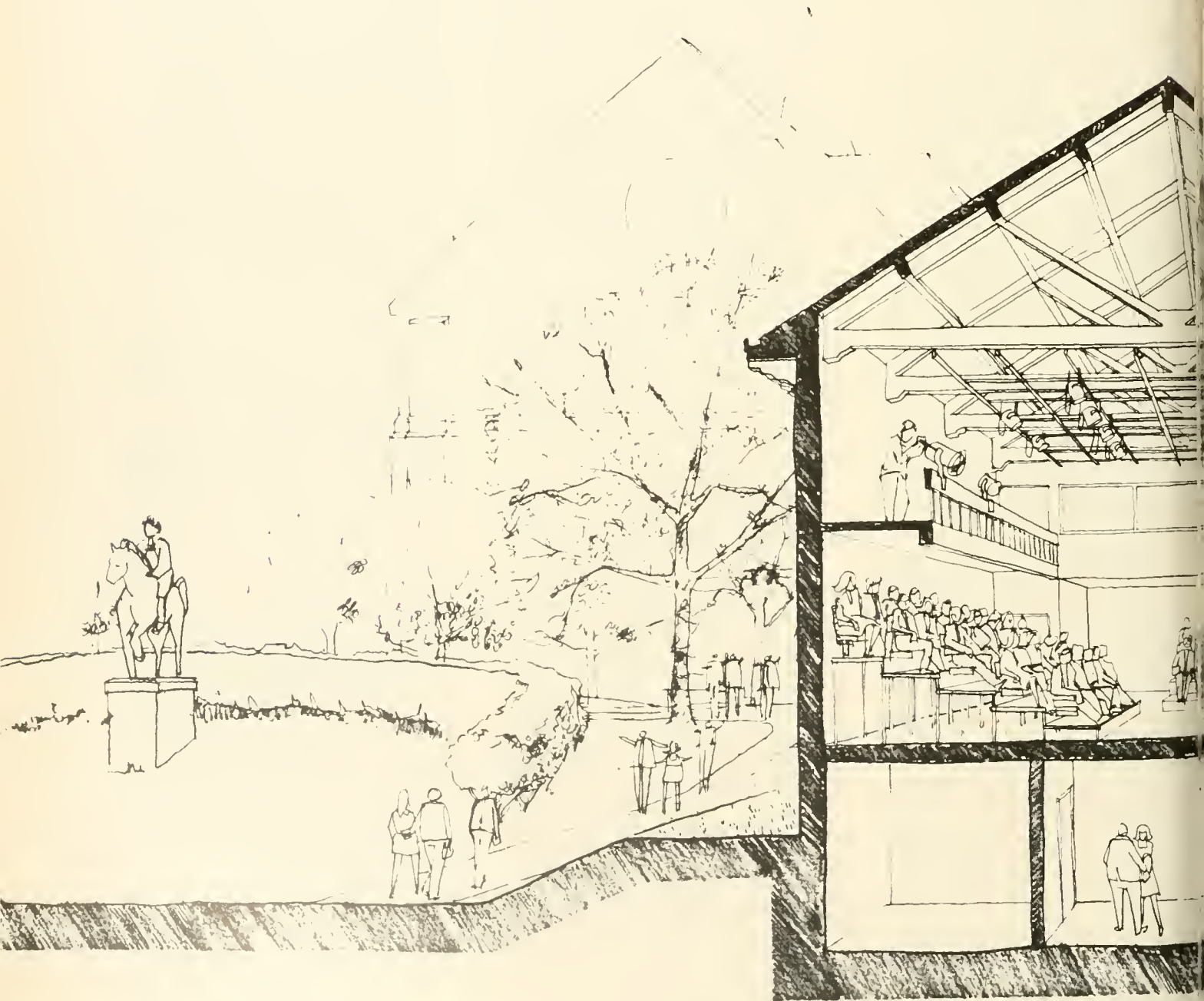
Editor: An alumnus' wife comments . . . It was evident that the editor who wrote the article on LBJ's visit certainly hadn't been there. Reading his comments brought back many memories of that morning and not at all like it was written. It would be interesting now if you found someone in the alumni office who was present at that event and have him or her write the story as it was!

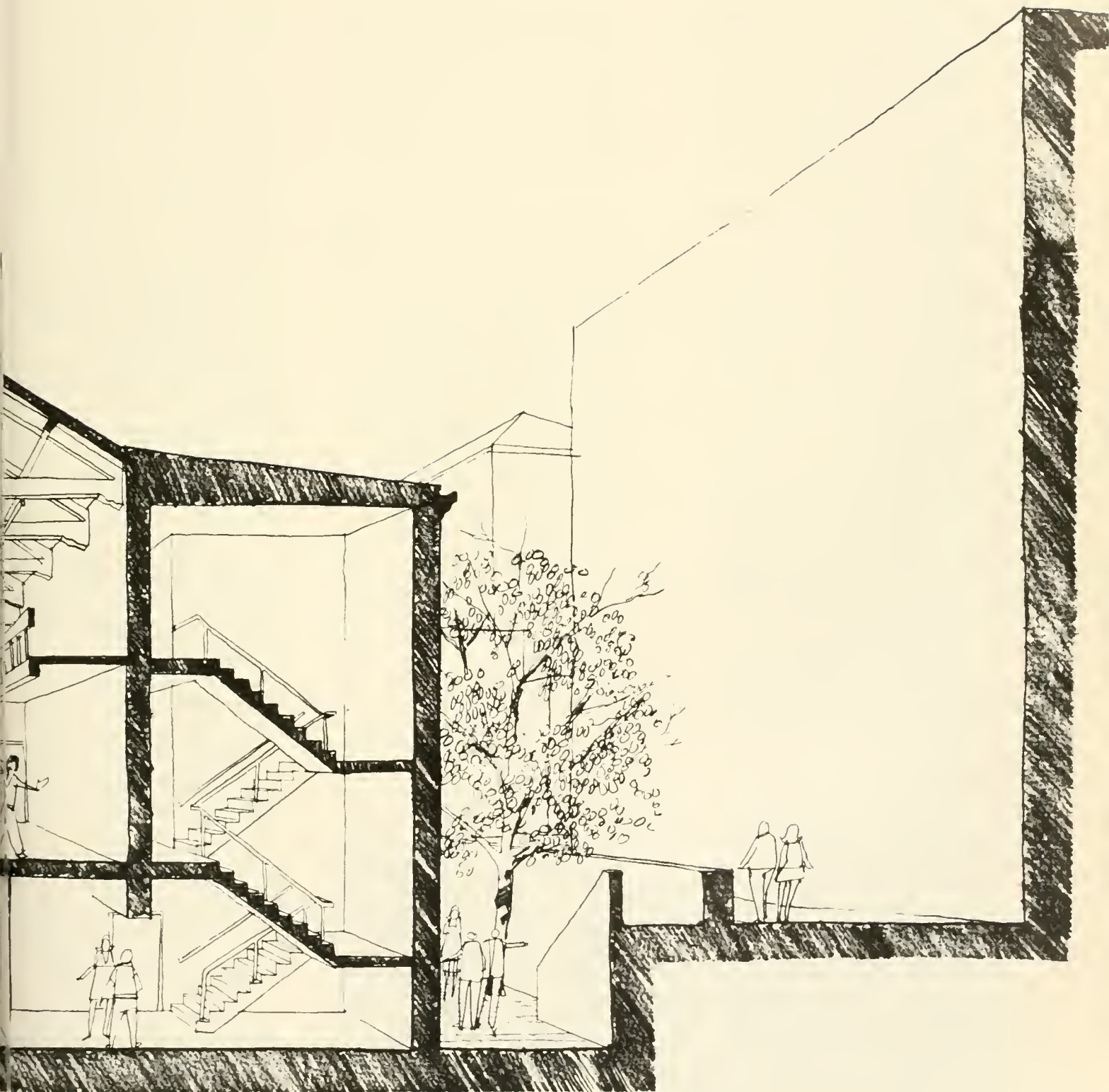
A disappointed reader!

MRS. THEODORE F. (KAY) LOW
Providence, R.I.

The BAM's editors, who wrote the material quoted, were present that day.—Editor

**An experimental theater in Lyman Gym?
That's right—and this is the way it will look
when Brown's theater arts center is completed . . .**





EXPERIMENTAL THEATRE

'Last spring we got a call asking if we could be ready to move into Lyman Gym. Could we! We were in the next day'

Arenaissance is taking place in the theater arts at Brown. A department that just a few years ago was having trouble holding its talented young staff because the future looked so bleak has recently taken several giant steps and is now on the threshold of benefiting from one of the most extensive and exciting face-liftings seen on the main campus in many a year.

Plans have been completed by Sasaki, Dawson, DeMay Associates of Watertown, Mass., for the complete renovation of Lyman Hall (formerly Lyman Gym) and Colgate Hoyt Pool into an experimental theater and dance studio and for the creation of a beautiful new entrance way and lobby off Waterman Street. The plans represent an imaginative and economical solution to crowded conditions that had become unbearable for those involved.

With a price tag of \$950,000, the project still represents a major outlay for a University that has operated substantially in the red for the past three years. But the plans are a far cry from the \$6-million performing arts center that had been proposed, discussed, and then tabled several years ago as being too rich for Brown's blood.

"The University has long been aware of the need for new facilities for the theater arts," says Marion Wolk, coordinator for the arts. "The performing arts center was included in the Program for the Seventies, but the \$6-million figure seemed out of the question. So the Sasaki-Dawson planners worked with the faculty and administration in the search for a structurally strong building that because of its location would be appropriate for conversion into a theater. They found it in Lyman Gym.

"There is one other advantage to the approach the University decided to take," Mrs. Wolk continues. "Instead of getting new quarters in the distant future, the seriously hampered theater arts department will be getting them in the foreseeable future. This is very important."

Last spring the Planning and Building Committee of the Corporation unanimously approved the Sasaki-Dawson renovation schemes. At that time, President Hornig said, "The more we have studied the sites and plans, and mulled over new versus intelligently re-used older structures, the more pleased we are with the ingenious renovation plans."

In Lyman Hall, Brown will have 20,000 square feet of additional space, which, importantly, is located next door to Faunce House, thus creating a theater arts center right in the heart of the campus. Included in the new facilities will be an experimental theater seating 150 or more, a cafe theater, a green room-library, five dressing rooms, rehearsal and teaching areas, eight faculty offices, two classrooms, a board room, a film screening room, four additional cinematography spaces, four soundproof speech booths, and a spacious dance studio made possible by the flooring over of Colgate Hoyt Pool.

The new area will be strikingly set off by three courtyards, which will combine to give a new look to that section of the campus. The Waterman Street Courtyard (see cover) will be located between the rear of the Faunce House Theater and the Hunter Psychology Laboratory. The Lincoln Field Courtyard will front the south side of Lyman, just to the rear of Sayles Hall and overlooking old Lincoln Field, the University's athletic field at the turn of the century. The small Garden Courtyard will be on the north side of Lyman Gym, where the old pitching cage now stands.

The two key areas in the renovation plans are the experimental theater and the dance studio. The University has moved boldly, seeking the best possible professional advice before putting the final touches on these plans. This spring, through the efforts of President Hornig and Mrs. Wolk, Broadway producer Burt Shevelove '37 was invited to spend a day at Brown (see companion story) so that he could make a detailed inspection of Lyman Hall and, hopefully, propose practical modifications that would make for better theater. Most of Sheve-

love's suggestions have already been incorporated into the plans.

Last fall another Brown graduate, this one with expertise in the field of dance, was brought to the campus to provide assistance in the somewhat tricky conversion of Colgate Hoyt Pool into a dance studio. Don S. Anderson '65 has a master of fine arts degree from Yale and for two years has been director of dance for the National Endowment for the Arts.

During the time he managed the highly successful Utah Repertory Dance Theater, Anderson was involved twice in converting pools into dance spaces at the University of Utah. After two days at Brown, Anderson made a series of seven recommendations on Colgate Hoyt Pool. One—aimed at practicality as well as preservation—would have the dance floor laid all the way to the marble wall not just over the pool area, with the brass bars now around the pool affixed to the walls.

"Flexibility is the key to the experimental theater," Mrs. Wolk says. "The department can put on theater-in-the-round, three-quarter, standard proscenium, or free arrangement of seats with the actors mingling with the audience. By using the running track as a balcony Elizabethan theater will also be possible. This experimental theater will give dramatics at Brown an entirely new look.

"Another benefit to these plans is the preservation of perhaps the most vital Victorian building on College Hill. Lyman Hall, built in 1891, is important historically to Brown, to Providence, and to American architecture."

According to present plans, the theater arts area will be constructed in three phases. Stage one will include the theater proper and its supporting area such as dressing rooms, lighting, stage, and offices. The second stage will be the dance studio, while stage three will include the new courtyards and the lobby.

Last June, Mr. Hornig made it clear that money must be in hand for each stage before Brown will proceed on the phase of the renovation. As coordinator for the arts, Mrs. Wolk has major re-

responsibility for raising the funds for the Lyman Hall project from individuals and foundations. She indicates that Mr. Cornig's financial thinking of last spring isn't changed.

"Our timetable depends strictly on the funds available," she says, "both for the theater arts center and the new music complex on the East Campus (formerly Bryant College). Support for the theater arts in general is increasing, which could be a hopeful sign that the necessary funds will be coming in. Earlier this month, for example, the Sam S. Hubert Foundation in New York City renewed its \$10,000 grant for playwrighting, and officials there indicated that a gift will also be forthcoming for the theater center. If we got a check for \$950,000 from someone tomorrow, I'd call the architect and say, 'Let's go.'"

Theater has been an important part of the Brown community since the 1800's, when Hammer and Tongs produced a series of lively musicals. Sock and Buskin has been producing plays readily since 1901, Komiens was active at Pembroke for close to 40 years, and Brownbrokers has been giving the University original musicals since 1935.

The last decade or so has seen Brown theater grow even further. Production Workshop was founded in 1960 by students to present experimental drama, and Rites and Reason (a black theater group) was started in 1969. The Brown Modern Dance Group developed in 1971 into the Rhode Island Dance Repertory Company. Summer Theater, Environmental Theater, and cinematography also have sprung up in the past few years.

In the spring of 1972, Brown was invited to perform at La Mama Experimental Theater in New York City, an opportunity rarely given a college theatrical group. Brown theater also has been making a marked contribution to the quality and substance of community life. Drama has been taken into the black community, faculty and students have been taking poetry into schools across the state, and more and more outside groups are coming on campus to study drama and dance.

All these innovative moves have been made in spite of, rather than because of, the facilities available. Because of the obstacles imposed by the painfully restrictive quarters, much time and energy that could be better spent is consumed in working out logistics for rehearsal and performance. At the same

time, the potentially innovative work of which Brown's performing artists are capable is impossible because of the limitations of the spaces that they now occupy.

At the present time, most drama activity takes place in Faunce House Theater. This building was suitable in 1929 when it opened but leaves something to be desired today when the student body is three times larger. The past few years, Production Workshop has utilized the Faunce House Art Gallery, an area that, in charitable terms, might be described as unsuitable for theater productions of any kind.

The load that the Faunce House Theater has to carry is fantastic. It is the only appropriate place on campus for play rehearsals and for classes in acting, directing, and experimental theater—classes that are being taken by some 750 students yearly. In addition, because the theater has the only 35-mm. projection equipment on campus, the University's film series is also shown there.

Currently, dance performances have to be sandwiched in between productions of plays and films. Cinematography is parceled out in several unlikely campus locations, while speech and debate are also fragmented and do not have the proper storage and practice spaces.

"It is clear," Mrs. Wolk said recently, "that Faunce House Theater, handicapped by an inflexible proscenium stage and lack of supportive space, is expected to serve so many masters that it is failing all of them—at an ever-accelerating pace."

With the prospect of these crowded

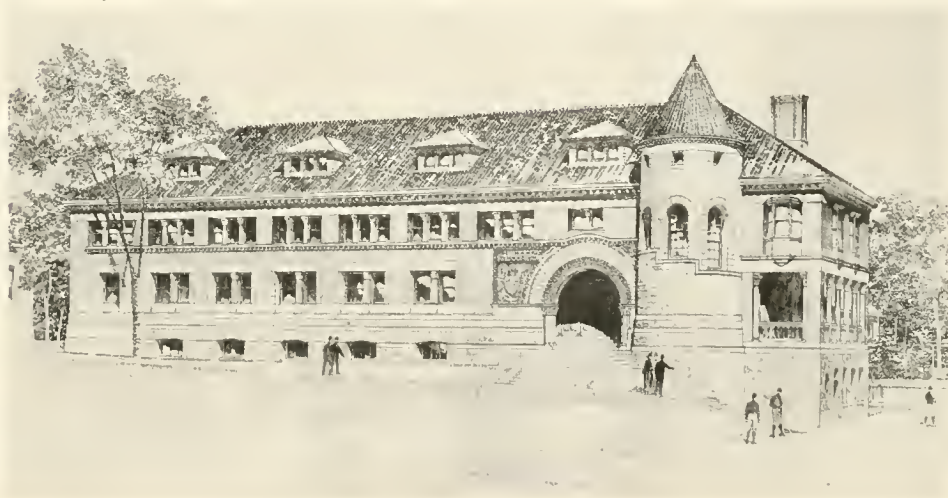
conditions finally being alleviated, it's only natural that Don Wilmeth, associate professor of English and acting director of dramatics, is wearing a broad smile as he walks the campus this spring.

"When I came to Brown six or seven years ago," Wilmeth says, "everything we dreamed about or tried to do seemed impossible. At that time the college was very science-oriented, or seemed so to us. We couldn't get anyone to say that the arts were important. Even lip service would have given our morale a boost—but we didn't even get that.

"I came here never having seen the campus. After the first year I wondered why I came. Or stayed. The three of us who arrived at Brown at about the same time—John Lucas, John Emigh, and I—made a pact that we weren't going to stay at this place unless something happened. So we made waves. We got some people angry with us. But we also received some commitments that brought about a gradual growth. As long as growth was visible we agreed to hang on."

When Wilmeth arrived at Brown, the University had only three courses in the theater, no concentration, and a small staff of three people. A major step forward came in 1968 with the granting of a degree program in Theater Arts and Dramatic Literature. There have been other moves. Dance has been added to the curriculum, with credit; a technical theater and design course was introduced; cinematography was added with a part-time instructor, and next fall it will have one full-time person and one part-time; and there is now a course on the history and criticism of the theater.

Lyman Gymnasium—as an artist saw it in 1891.



Brown University Archives

Where six years ago Brown had three courses in theater arts it now has 20 semester courses.

Professor Wilmeth credits three things with the improved stature of theater arts at Brown. The first was the formation of an Arts Council in the spring of 1968. This organization, which had approval of the entire faculty, served as a vehicle for publicly portraying the plight of the arts. It also helped to keep the staff together and gave them an opportunity to discuss their mutual problems and think about possible solutions.

The next two steps, according to Professor Wilmeth, were appointments—of Jacquelyn A. Mattfeld as dean of academic affairs and then of Mrs. Wolk as coordinator for the arts.

"Jackie Mattfeld is the only top administrator we have who was trained as an artist," Wilmeth says. "She is a musicologist. Jackie's been a big help in her quiet, efficient way. She doesn't push—but she gets things done."

One of the things Dean Mattfeld "got done" was the creation of the position of coordinator for the arts and the subsequent appointment of Mrs. Wolk to that job. This, according to Professor Wilmeth, was a "concrete step" in improving the position of theater at Brown.

"Artists by our very nature aren't very good at writing proposals for funds," Wilmeth says, "and Mimi Wolk was hired mainly for that purpose. But she's done so many more things, such as organizing events and putting out a newsletter. The key is that this is the first time we have had someone in a position of authority devoting five days a week to our cause. Mimi has been a giant plus as a morale factor."

Despite the additional programs and some friends in high places within the University, theater arts couldn't shake its most persistent problem—the lack of space. Under these circumstances, Professor James O. Barnhill, the chairman of the department who is on sabbatical in India this year, and his staff could be excused for casting coveting glances at Lyman Gym. There was some sentiment on the part of the University to allow theater arts to expand somewhere on the old Bryant campus, but no

one in the department was about to second that motion. All hands were in agreement that only a building relatively close to Faunce House would promote what was most desired—the creation of a theater arts center.

"There were rumors that Lyman Hall might become available," Wilmeth notes. "Frankly, none of us believed that anything would come of all this talk. Then last spring we were told that the Air Force would be leaving Lyman in the summer and could we be ready to move in. Could we! We were in Lyman the day after the Air Force departed in August. For the first time all the members of the department have offices in the same building. It's a minor miracle.

"There's no question that when the funds are finally in and we get our new experimental theater at Lyman, we will be able to have a more diversified theater program at Brown. But even with the space limitations we've had it's amazing to see what has been happening to our students since the degree program in theater arts was established in 1968.

"Before that, all we had to offer a student interested in theater was an intensive acting course called English 23-24 plus a couple of speech courses. Sometimes the students could parlay this training with their own natural talent and make it to the stage, movies, or TV. Now the students leave Brown with the same practical stage experience but also with academic training in such things as theater history, criticism, directing, dance, film, technical theater, and design.

"The point is that our young people now have a better sense of direction when they leave us. They can sense their options better. We now have a dozen or so in graduate schools all over the country. One man is in the dance program at Juilliard and another has been accepted for next fall. Two are dancing professionally in two of the leading modern dance programs in the country, very small and selective companies. And in the last few years we've had two of our Sock and Buskin graduates become leading ladies at Trinity Square Repertory Theater—Jobeth Williams '70 and Kate Young '71.

"We've been just an eyelash away. Now, Lyman Hall can put us over the top. A space like Lyman will be a teaching and learning center. This is important beyond its use as a theater itself because we just haven't had any space for experimentation."

Everyone from Mrs. Wolk and Chairman Barnhill on down realizes that Lyman Hall won't solve all of the theater's problems. The University may eventually need a new proscenium theater seating between 400 and 500 people. This would allow the present Faunce House Theater to become a movie house for the expanding cinematography program.

And Brown also needs a scene shop. For years the "scene shop" has been the Faunce House stage, which meant that you couldn't hold rehearsals or classes in the theater if a set was being built. When and if a new theater is constructed, present plans call for the back stage area in the present Faunce House to become the scene shop.

"It may seem incongruous to be talking in terms of a new proscenium theater when we still have to find the funds to finance the three stages of construction already approved at Lyman," Wilmeth says. "But, then, an artist has to have some of the dreamer in him or he isn't worth his salt. Fortunately for those of us in the theater arts at Brown, the dark ages appear to be behind us. Our dreams are getting better all the time."

J.E

"In show business, you cherish the 'ups' and drive the 'downs' from your memory"—Burt Shevelove

Many directors or producers would be content to have two smash hits on Broadway in a lifetime. A few months ago Burt Shevelove '37 had two award-winning musicals competing for the entertainment dollar on the Great White Way—*A Funny Thing Happened on the Way to the Forum* and *No, No, Nanette*.

An established name on Broadway and in television for the past 25 years, Shevelove made one of his rare visits to the campus in March to assist with plans for improving Brown's facilities for theater arts by converting Lyman Gym and Colgate Hoyt Pool into an experimental theater. He was excited by what he saw and plans to return shortly to spend some time with the students.

For Shevelove, one of the founders of Brownbrokers 38 years ago this spring, the campus visit would have been a chance for reminiscing—if he had been given the time to sit back and think

about the past. But he wasn't. His one-day whirlwind visit began at 10 a.m. when he was met at Boston's Logan Airport by Marion Wolk, Brown's coordinator for the arts, and three members of the English Department, Don Wilmeth, John Lucas, and John Emigh.

Before his day ended, Shevelove spent several hours exploring every niche and corner of Lyman Gym, visited both the old and the new swimming pools, attended a dinner in his honor, and then settled down to watch the Brownbrokers production of *The Play Without the Play*. Early the next morning he flew to New York, where he was making plans for a trip to London to direct the British version of *No, No, Nanette* with Dame Anna Nagle.

Shevelove seemed at home in Lyman Gym. He spread the architect's plans for the renovation on the floor, huddled around them with Mrs. Wolk, the members of the English Department,

and Siu-Chim Chan of the construction planning office, and made a series of suggestions that were crisp and to the point. Warning that he was looking at the facility strictly through the eyes of a director, Shevelove commented on alternate uses of space and on the lighting and staging. But for the most part he liked what he saw.

When Burt Shevelove is excited, he takes off his glasses and uses them to point with as he sweeps his arm in a circling motion for emphasis. During his two hours at Lyman Gym, Shevelove's glasses were off more often than they were on. He admitted later that he had fallen in love with the 1891 building and with its possibilities for future use.

"Lyman Gym excites me," he said. "Everything about it says experimental theater. If you want a conventional play, you can produce it here. If you want a play in the round, well, that's OK, too.

"Flexibility is the key. Keep every-

Architects' drawing before them, Shevelove (center) talks with Professor John Emigh and Siu-Chim Chan of the construction planning office.



Hugh Smyser

Day
Bar

thing mobile. This way when the audience comes to Lyman it will never know how things will be set up. At Faunce House the audience knows that it will be in the seats and that the actors will be up there somewhere on the stage. It's all very pat and conventional."

Shevelove felt strongly that the heritage of Lyman Gym should be preserved whenever possible. "Leave the chummy old architectural stuff up there," he said, pointing his glasses toward some of the original 1891 carvings on the ceiling. "In no way should we destroy what Lyman once was. Leave the old walls and even the pipes. But for gosh sakes, let's get some new lighting and a fresh coat of paint. Whoever picked the colors that are here now hated people."

At one point, Shevelove looked up at the running track that once completely circled the old gym. "A great place for the audience—leave that," he said. "We'll have to," Professor Wilmeth replied, grinning, "what's left of the track supports part of the auditorium."

Colgate Hoyt Pool brought back some memories for Shevelove, none of them pleasant. In the 1930's when a student missed a swimming class he was assigned 15 lengths of the pool as his punishment. After that, each time he was absent from swimming the punishment was doubled. Shevelove recalls that his attendance record at Colgate Hoyt was rather spotty, at best.

"In the spring of my senior year I received a note from the dean saying that I had to swim 1,000 lengths of the pool before I could graduate. Hell, I couldn't walk 1,000 lengths of the pool, even if the pool was empty. Fortunately, the swimming coach, Leo Barry, was a very flexible man, one who was willing to sit down and compromise. We finally settled on a figure that represented a substantially reduced sentence. I graduated."

If Shevelove made every effort to remain at a safe distance from Colgate Hoyt, he couldn't spend enough time at the Faunce House Theater. He had a built-in love for all things dramatic.

There was only one problem facing a budding actor, producer, writer, or director at Brown in the 1930's. Sock and Buskin, the undergraduate dramatic society, was a closed shop. A small clique ran S&B and few outsiders were encouraged to join. Many Brown stu-

dents with a bent in this direction had to get their theatrical kicks off campus in such organizations as The Players.

This situation bothered Shevelove and some of his friends, among them Wally Goetz '36 and Carolyn Troy '35. Several other things bothered this group—such as the fact that there was at that time no musical theater at Brown and that Pembrokers still were not allowed to participate in Sock and Buskin productions.

Shevelove and his group decided to try to break all three barriers at once by starting their own undergraduate theater, including Pembrokers, and producing a musical. Getting the cooperation of Pembroke Dean Margaret S. Morriss, who gave her "OK" for the Pembrokers to participate, Brownbrokers was formed in the winter of 1935 and almost immediately went into production on its first musical, *Somethin' Bruin*.

"We really had a tiger by the tail with our first show," Shevelove recalls. "It was a revue with 23 numbers and about the same number of directors, one for each skit. Anyone with a gag or a song automatically became part of the company. Our pitch was to the students, not the community. The undergraduates loved it and we awoke the morning after opening night to find ourselves famous, on the campus at least, and rich.

"The reaction of the faculty and administration in those first few months was something else. We weren't met with mere opposition. We were met with outright scorn. The word went out that those upstarts from Brownbrokers would have to get a faculty advisor. So we got Professor I. J. Kapstein '26.

"Our shows were irreverent and casual. And I do mean casual. Sometimes the night before we were scheduled to open we'd find that the show was three numbers short. So we'd stay up until 3 or 4 a.m. writing additional skits.

"As a faculty advisor, Professor Kapstein was great. Any time we needed him he was there, and he was understanding. Kappy was one of the few men on the faculty at that time who believed that a little irreverence and frivolity was an integral part of college life. He believed that you didn't have to be joyless to be academic."

Brownbrokers ran into one unexpected problem. The shows became so popular that the organization found itself with an embarrassment of riches—

some \$4,000 in the bank. The group spent almost nothing on the productions. There were no lavish sets. Just fun, gags, and music. In what Shevelove describes as a "desperate attempt" to get rid of some of the funds, Brownbrokers started giving an annual scholarship to the University.

"We were becoming big business," Shevelove says. "And the shows were becoming very grandiose, with a canopy on the Waterman Street entrance to the theater, a uniformed doorman, and a full orchestra in the pit."

According to Shevelove, Brownbrokers came of age in the spring of 1937 when Henry M. Wriston, Brown's new president, quoted from one of the shows in a chapel talk. For Brownbrokers this was a status symbol. The organization had arrived.

If Shevelove remembers Henry Wriston with clarity, it's also a fair bet that Brown's eleventh president has vivid memories of the somewhat brash student from Newark. It all centered around the Spring Day address given in 1937 by Burton G. Shevelove.

Shortly after his arrival at Brown in February of 1937, President Wriston strongly denounced the Italian dictator, Benito Mussolini, in a major speech delivered at the Biltmore Hotel, a speech that received international attention. As the spring wore on, Mr. Wriston took some additional "shots" at Mussolini. It was too ripe a situation for Shevelove to pass by in his Spring Day address.

"Ladies and gentlemen," he said, opening his remarks, "this is a lovely, peaceful spring afternoon here on the College Green. It probably will remain this way—unless, of course, Mussolini sends his planes over to get Wriston." The audience roared.

Burt Shevelove's next four years were spent at the Yale Drama School, first as a student and then as director of dramatics. One of his high spots at New Haven was *Too Many Boys*, which was considered the best show on campus since 1914 when Cole Porter produced *Paranoia*.

When World War II arrived, Shevelove went into the American Field Service with the British Army. His chief contribution to the world of theater during those years was a servicemen's show at a rest camp near Cairo, with nothing but stagestruck ambulance dri-

of the British Field Service to use as chorus "girls" and leading "ladies."

After the war, Shevelove went back to writing. Collaborating with four of his former Yale pupils, he produced *Small Wonder*. This 1948 show, which had Tom Ewell in the lead, had only fair success, but it did introduce Gower Champion to Broadway as a dance director. And it did give the young Brown graduate the courage to try again.

When Shevelove followed by writing the book and lyrics for *A Month of Sundays*, his hopes were high that this was the one that would put him over the top. Unfortunately, the audiences didn't share his enthusiasm for the play.

"I really felt that this would be a biggie," he recalls. "But the play died—died in Philadelphia, of all places! It was a traumatic experience for me. It taught me that you really need a thick skin on Broadway."

Not yet having a tough enough hide, Shevelove abandoned the theater and turned to television. He wrote a number of TV shows, including the "Bell Telephone Hour." Then, working with Larry Gelbart, and with Art Carney as his star, Shevelove wrote a series of specials that brought to television some of its most hilarious material, sophisticated spoofs that were rare on the tube at that time.

"There was a need for satire, for criticism on television," Shevelove says. "But very few writers were getting the backing to take this sort of approach. Larry Gelbart and I were lucky. Our producer was David Susskind. He kept the sponsors away and gave us a free hand."

Shevelove earned an Emmy for his TV efforts, and recognition, too. But Broadway was always lurking in the background. One evening as he sat in a theater watching Eddie Fay's antics in *Jama Game*, Shevelove was reminded how seldom basic humor was on TV. Some scars from *A Month of Sundays* still remained—but he decided to give the stage another try.

While at Yale, Shevelove had written a comedy based on a play by Plautus. Once again collaborating with Gelbart, he took this material and fashioned *A Funny Thing Happened on the Way to the Forum*, a musical the two men originally described as "a scenario for vaudevillians."

Shevelove recalls that 1961 experi-

ence: "Our original intention was to do a low, traditional comedy that would make people laugh, and do it stylishly—the same basic humor that people laughed at 2,300 years ago. There was only one hitch after we put what we thought was a pretty good show together. The out-of-town critics were used to the musicals with lavish sets and costumes and with a large chorus. We had just a single set and our musical was funny, ridiculous, mad. But until it reached Broadway, it was generally misunderstood."

"Even though we kept getting panned by the critics, the audiences seemed to respond warmly to *Funny Thing*. Then one night in Washington everything seemed to go wrong. The critics were really on our backs and Larry and I were working late trying to fix the script. All of a sudden Larry turned to me and said, 'If Hitler's alive, I hope he's out of town with a musical.'"

Once the play reached Broadway, everything seemed to fall in place. The reviews were excellent. One said, "If you like to laugh, this is the best show in town." Another paper reported that "*A Funny Thing Happened on the Way to the Forum* really is." Perhaps Brooks Atkinson of the *New York Times* said it best: "This is low comedy at its highest."

When *Funny Thing* closed on Broadway in 1964, the record showed 942 performances, profits well in excess of \$500,000, and six Tony Awards. One of the Tonys went to Burt Shevelove, his first after three other nominations.

The last eight years for Shevelove have been busy; some would call them hectic. He wrote a series of TV shows for Dinah Shore in Hollywood, did the script for a movie in London, came back to Broadway with his *Hallelujah Baby*, and then hit the jackpot again with his 1971 revival of Vincent Youmans' 1925 hit, *No, No, Nanette*.

With Ruby Keeler in the lead and with Hollywood's Busby Berkeley called out of retirement to supervise, *No, No, Nanette* became an instant success at the box office. Some were surprised that a 1925 musical could make the grade in the sophisticated Seventies. Clive Barnes of *The New York Times* felt that he had the answer. Said he:

"Nostalgia may prove to be the overriding emotion of the Seventies, with remembrance of things past far more comfortable than the realization of

things present. For everyone who wishes the world were 50 years younger—and particularly, I suspect, for those who remember it when it *was* 50 years younger—the revival of *No, No, Nanette* provides a delightful, carefree evening.

"The resuscitation of operettas and musical comedies is a tricky operation, and the producers here have gone about their task with skill. The play is adapted by Burt Shevelove, who is also the director, and although I do not know the original book by Otto Harbach and Frank Mandel, I would take a fair-sized bet that Mr. Shevelove's adaptation has been fairly extensive. This is far closer to a 1920's musical than anything New York has seen since the Twenties, but it is seen through a contemporary sensibility."

In the spring of 1972, with *No, No, Nanette* still breaking box office records, *The New York Times* ran a banner headline—" 'Funny Thing' Happens Again." Partly to take advantage of a new generation of theatergoers and partly to wipe from their mouths the sour taste of a London version of *Funny Thing* that bombed, Shevelove and Gelbart, with help from Stephen Sondheim, who did the music and lyrics for the show, updated *Funny Thing* and brought it back to Broadway with Phil Silvers in the role of Pseudolus, the role originally played by Zero Mostel. This time the play lasted six months before the illness of Silvers forced cancellation.

During his visit to Brown this spring, Shevelove reflected on the past 25 years. There are things he might do differently the second time around, but he made one point clear—he wouldn't have been happy in any other profession. "The key element in show business," he said, "is to cherish the 'ups' and drive the 'downs' from your memory."

The former Brownbrokers director is currently writing a book about Victoria Woodhall, who ran for president in 1872. He feels that she should be a "lively" subject today since she was one of the country's early advocates of free love. "She beat women's lib by 100 years," he says.

Also on Shevelove's agenda is another visit to Brown to meet with the students and to check on the progress of the theater renovations at old Lyman Gym. His hosts are hoping his glasses will be off during most of the visit. J.B.

When death seems certain

A discussion between
Dr. Milton Hamolsky,
professor of
medical science,
and
The Rev. Charles Baldwin,
chaplain of
the University

"Philosophically, at least, the practice of medicine used to be relatively simple. A disease was diagnosed. If a cure existed, it was prescribed. Most often the patient accepted the doctor's decisions with few questions. But recent developments in bio-medical technology are changing that simple view of the practice of medicine. Moral judgments are complicating the decisions of both doctors and patients."

That is the way a mailing piece from the University introduced a series of discussions on "The New Medicine," one of the three-part Rhode Island Seminars sponsored by the University Relations Office as part of its program of continuing education for Brown alumni.

One of the three seminars on medicine was titled "When Death Seems Certain, What Is the Response?" and featured Dr. Hamolsky, who is also physician-in-chief of the Department of Medicine at Rhode Island Hospital, and Chaplain Baldwin. The portion of their discussion which follows was excerpted from a tape recording of their two-hour dialogue.

Dr. Hamolsky: We will attempt to talk about the problems we face in a definition of death. There was a time when this was not a problem. Everyone knew pretty much when a patient had died—when a patient stopped breathing and when the heart stopped beating. Because of technological advances in medicine, we are now faced with the need to define a new conceptual basis of ethics and morals.

Medicine's ability to keep an organism biologically alive with artificial pacemakers, with artificial respirators, has at the moment outstretched our society's capacity to handle the problem. So we are faced today with very difficult problems that we weren't faced with 50 years ago. To give you some specific examples—in 1910, eight percent of people died outside the home. According to the most recent survey, carried out about 1969, 81 percent of people now die in hospitals or nursing homes. We no longer have people dying at home.

Secondly, every family knew in the early 1900's that someone might die the next day; the beautiful blond blue-eyed baby might be carried away by an infection—diphtheria, whooping cough, measles, meningitis—anything. Today, that's not acceptable. We don't tolerate that

kind of death. We need an explanation or an excuse for it if it occurs. This has been replaced—obviously, as people must die—by a greater preponderance of the aged who are dying. That's the final failure, that's the victory of nature over whatever we are. And we don't handle that very well.

For the last ten or 15 years, perhaps for the first time, sociologists, psychologists, anthropologists, political scientists, economists, are beginning to consider the problem of dying in our society as a topic to which they can address themselves. This was never done before. There was the feeling that you don't talk to somebody who's dying to find out how he feels. But now it's being done. So I find, for example, a meeting like tonight to be a very exciting thing—that people are willing to come to listen to and to talk about and to think about—out loud—this problem which normally we have avoided.

And that's one of our problems. The American ethic is to be alive, vital, busy, occupied. You mustn't even have free time or leisure time. You've got to have something to do in leisure time, not nothing. And dying obviously is the ultimate in leisure time, the final act. That's the concept, that's the sociology, under which we have existed. Now with technological advance has come the capacity for medicine to sustain biological existence.

So now we have to make the decision of when to permit the patient to be labeled "dead" for legal purposes, and for purposes of transplantation of tissues from the dying organism to another living organism who might benefit. Finally, we have a group of religious leaders, of doctors, philosophers, sociologists, psychologists, trying to come to grips with the ethic of the dead patient—that's first, we're not talking about dying, yet—we're talking about the dead patient.

When is a patient dead? They have attempted to redefine death. One of the problems with law, if I may say so, is that law will not tell you ahead of time, or *a priori*, a decision. You must do something, somebody must bring a court case, and then it will be resolved. We cannot get a definition from the law as to what is death. We must try in our best way to make some working decision which we hope will be acceptable to our

society, and then behave within that framework and hope it will be considered legal if and when it is brought to a test case.

There is now a growing acceptance of the definition of brain death. Because we can keep the heart going and the lungs going, we can't any longer depend upon death of heart, lungs, circulation, which is what everybody accepted 50 years ago. So when is a patient dead? The statement is now made that an individual is dead when he is completely unresponsive to all stimuli—let's say painful stimuli—no response of the organism, neurologically no response, completely inactive in his or her environment. We're now using the electroencephalogram, one of medicine's technological advances, to determine this. Electrodes are placed on the skull, and electrical current coming from the brain now is recorded. If the brain is functional in today's biological sense, there will be pips and flips on this electroencephalogram, tracing the current. And everyone agrees that that means the patient is not dead. But if the line is flat, as we say, that can be used as an indication of biological brain death—providing that it is repeated 24 hours later and is still flat. We do not accept any single measurement, because it has been demonstrated—only once or twice, but that's enough—that an electroencephalogram has been flat, and subsequently the patient has recovered. But this has not yet occurred when it was flat for a period of 72 hours.

And so we're groping for some sort of definition before we have the right to say, "This patient is dead." If it is a potential donor of a kidney to someone whose life may be saved, we have to be right—with the permission of the family, or the individual if he has so indicated before his catastrophe—to transplant the tissue from the dead organism to the living. As a final protection, medicine now insists that the doctor who would like to have a kidney available for his dying patient has nothing to do with the decision that this donor patient is dead. We are attempting in all ways possible to define this at the highest level we can.

That's the problem of "dead." We will come back to a discussion of that later. The other problem is one of "dying," the act and process of dying, which

is something different. This relates to the whole problem of *how* does one tell a patient? *What* does one tell a patient? *When* does one tell a patient? How does one help the patient handle the problem of dying? How does one handle the family's ability to handle this problem? Once again, I ask you to consider it in the sociological context.

All we see or hear about dying is murder, suicide, mass violence. We don't deal at all with the patient who has had a bad stroke and obviously now has an infection and obviously is dying. Or even less dramatic than that, what about the patient who has a malignancy—one for which we have done what we know how to do in medicine, but the evidence is that the malignancy is spreading beyond our capacity to handle it—and this means that in some period of time this patient will die? Does the patient know? When does the patient know? How do we handle the patient's concern about death? Death to most of us means pain, mutilation of the body, terrible loneliness, separation from everything, family. And in our society in general, friendships and closenesses are very small, only a few people. We don't have a society in which everybody shares the dying of a member as in some tribes. It's your own close family and immediate friends. Then, when somebody dies, there is the terrible loss to the family. Maybe the biggest problem is the survivor, not the patient who has been lost.

Another issue is that people say, "When my time comes, I wish to be permitted to die in dignity and not to be stuck full of tubes and respirators, pace-makers, and gadgets, with my life dragged out. Discomfort, a terrible burden on my family, an economic catastrophe for all concerned. . . . Let me go peaceably." Who makes that decision? Under what circumstances? How much participation does the individual himself or herself have—want to have—be able to handle—be permitted to handle in our society?

The doctor may himself have difficulties handling death. Because doctors are trained throughout their whole lives to help people, to keep people alive or at least make them better, the dying patient is an evidence of the ultimate failure. This failure comes to all of us, and we all know it intellectually, but it's not easy to handle—any more for a

physician than for anyone else.

And how do we relate to the family, to the religious advisor, to the social worker? How do we form a group of people who surround the individual who is dying with the appropriate environment so that the individual's life can be made of great value before and during the act of dying, instead of it being, "This is the final act—and one of great suffering." Well, these are some of the problems.

Another is confronting death. How do we get people to talk about the fact that they are dying? I believe most people know. I believe we play games. I believe the patient does not want to hear the words because that means a curtain between doctor and patient—between family and patient. So I know they know; they know I know they know; but we play games. Neither one of us yet has the capacity to handle openly the problems that are posed by this.

Death and dying were the taboo subjects of the 20th century. You just didn't talk about these things. One never had meetings like this 30 years ago, to talk about the problem of dying. So we are advancing. It is an important thing to handle. There are those who say that to live well, one must face the problem of dying. To die well, one must face the problem of living well. That's part of what we're talking about. We are not just dealing with a definition of something and the terrible problem the family or the doctor has.

Chaplain Baldwin: The definition of death as brain death, as you put it, is a very convenient one for the profession because you have other interests going. You want to preserve certain other organs for transplants, and this is therefore the most convenient definition of death. But are there other possibilities here? Is this really the best we've got, both in terms of the person and society's interest?

Hamolsky: I have reported about the present state of the art or science. There are very capable thinkers who have defined a specific region of the brain, the hypothalamus, within which we think are focalized several of the vital functions of the body or control over them. Blood pressure, eating, drinking, rage reac-

tion, control of the hormones—these are all controlled here. So to be biologically living, one doesn't need the rest of the cortex of the brain, which is what we think with, plan with, hope with. So my answer to you is that there may be those who are utilizing the concept of brain death for medicine's convenience. But that's not the motivation for most of the good thinkers who have come to the same decision. This is the best defining we can do today, and we have to keep probing for something better.

Baldwin: One of the articles we read for this seminar raised the matter that a legitimate concern is the preservation of organs for use in living beings, and the best place to preserve them may be in the body of the potential donor. Now that's going to change our whole picture. We declare the person dead but also say we need to keep the body going in order to keep these organs. I think that's going to be a tremendous culture shock. These definitions are going to have tremendous impact, and it's going to require real cultural change to accept some of them.

Hamolsky: One of the problems here is that we permit an individual to indicate before death, or even before any terminal illness, that he or she is willing to donate the cornea of the eye so a blind person may see, the kidney so someone else may live. And we permit these people to do this—to sign a paper, to have it countersigned, all very legal. But at the moment that patient "dies"—whatever the definition—that's gone. That person's wishes no longer pertain at all according to law. That body then becomes the next of kin in a specific fashion—the spouse, the parent, the oldest child. So I may indicate my willingness to have my kidney transferred when I am considered dead; but the moment somebody says I am dead, that is worthless—unless my nearest of kin says, "He wanted, I accept it, and we'll go along with it." Our legal structure is equivocal about this, giving the individual the right to do it and taking it away from him the moment he is legally dead.

Baldwin: It appears to me as a layman and sometime pastor that it is increasingly the case that doctors are capable of discerning a point in a given patient's life when he has moved from a fight for

life into a process of dying. Before we start on the business of caring for the dying, I would like to know what goes into making that determination. How frequently is it really possible to make that kind of determination?

Hamolsky: The physician is no longer able to say with precision, "You have six weeks left of life," so that the individual can go out and have a good time—as in television shows. Doctors used to do this. But now we do not have that scientific capacity with precision, mostly because there are a lot of other things we can do now to modify it. We probably still have the ability to guess pretty well, if we would then let the patient alone. But we no longer do this. The more fundamental question to raise is what is the precision with which a physician can examine a patient and say this person has passed from something we call indefinite future to something we call beginning to die? This varies, but I think in most instances it is quite clear. We can know that a patient will die. In most instances, medicine is able to make that decision with sufficient accuracy so that it poses realistically the broader problem of what we then do about it and with whom.

Baldwin: So then the point really comes when you must decide whether to tell the patient or not. I think whether to tell or not relates to a care system that we do not have for the most part. I would say from my perspective as a pastor that, when that point comes, the ethical obligation is to care for the dying patient, and *only* care for the patient.

And what does caring mean then? I suppose relative comfort. But much more than that. It means surrounding the patient with support services, and the company of people one knows. It suggests to me a different kind of caring process for any given patient. With some patients it may be the minister and the doctor; for others it's the social worker who is the real control, or the lawyer, the brother or sister, the father or mother, or whoever. Some sort of caring process needs to be recognized so that the patient can take care of things—his will, or whatever. Some kind of process must develop where the patient himself or herself has a sense of, "I've completed things. I handled things in this part of my life at the same kind of

level, or even better, than I did at the earlier part of my life."

Hamolsky: You've defined different problems. The first is, do you tell the patient and how do you tell the patient? I have to put in a strong defense of the medical profession. I believe that the physician has done this most of the time because no one else would.

Baldwin: I think so too.

Hamolsky: I have attempted to get others to share it with me, and "No thank you! You're the doctor. You know. Please don't ask me to do that!" I find it one of the more difficult decisions to make. My young interns and residents are thrashing with it all the time.

Some physicians always tell patients—others don't. Part of it is that it may be their considered judgment that many people are not able to handle it, and therefore why traumatize further.

Baldwin: And let's admit, some can't.

Hamolsky: That's correct. I once told an individual—a rugged, outgoing, busy, successful, driving, competent, mature, stable businessman who had a biopsy taken, that the biopsy came back malignant. This individual, put very simply and perhaps a little dramatically, melted away in front of my eyes. He just disintegrated, he just fell apart. And I've had the opposite experience as well. So it's difficult to decide.

I think it's an obligation of the physician to explore with the family the problem when he is convinced the patient is dying. But will it help the family? Who in the family can best help me tell the patient? Or do I do it myself? I think it is known by the patient pretty promptly, because the family can't hide it. When the family knows, they change in their behavior to the individual whether they wish to or not. The person knows. He's different now than he was last week.

The other thing is that medical schools have not taught young medical students how to handle the problem of dying patient. I don't believe there was a single course on this topic in any nursing school up until about ten years ago. Now they are all attempting to put this into the curriculum.

Baldwin: You've commented that, at a fairly simple level, medical students have difficulty in dealing with the cadaver—it is dealt with jokingly.

Hamolsky: Sure. This is our first approach to the human body in medical school—a dead individual. And it is very difficult for many. They've never seen it before. Consequently, every medical student has the skull as an ashtray on his table. This is his way of learning to handle this terrible problem, because he won't handle it openly. And the cadaver is "Max" or what have you. There are some jokes. But this is a facade. This is the way we all handle problems that are difficult and a little tough to take, and nobody's helping us do it. We rise above it by being a little jocular about it.

In the past, doctors have evaded the issue of death in hospitals, too. We don't talk with the nurse about this dead patient and handling it. It's nurses who take care of the problem. They take care of the body, they shroud it, they shut the doors and shut out the lights and speak it down the corridor. That's the way we handle a problem that we're not able to deal with openly because our society isn't dealing with it openly.

Baldwin: That relates to the fact that we don't deal with the dying patient as a person at all, but as a thing.

Hamolsky: It is a problem to be solved. It's not Mrs. Jones, who has three kids, who's had a good life or hasn't had a good life, who really now senses that she's dying, and that suddenly an unsatisfactory life is coming to an end. Out of this comes the bitterness and hostility, the "Why me?" and "No, it can't be," and then submission and depression. These are the logical responses when it's either "You're not dying" or "You are dying"—and there's no thought of the quality of life carrying through it. So it's a great sociological problem.

Question: What about the mind—when the brain no longer registers on an electroencephalogram?

Hamolsky: Well, again that gets back to the original decision regarding brain death. It is more than just a philosophical or academic discussion. But there we might have a nice easy answer regard-

ing complete and absolute death.

Baldwin: One of the reasons I press for a clear professional attendance to the process of dying is I don't think you're ever going to have an unchallengeable, neat answer—science isn't that way. That decision always is going to be ambiguous, and it's going to have to be made around the patient. I mean, death isn't just a definition. It's caring for the patient, the family. It's the feelings of the doctor. It's the institutional self-defense—all these kinds of things. We're going to have to agree more and more on a given case.

Question: There's another question that's considered rather taboo, and that's the question of termination of treatment. If a person were beyond recovery, and had indicated that he did not want to be sustained by tubes and respirators and so on, does he have the right ethically to say, "When you see fit I would like the treatment to be terminated and to die with dignity?"

Baldwin: I think there is general agreement among theologians and the medical profession that that is a legitimate decision to make.

Hamolsky: I agree that the ethical situation is clear as indicated. But we have two cases in law again. In Florida, a woman sued for her right not to have, in her judgment, extraordinary procedure used on her . . . after it was done. And it was decided in her favor, and the hospital and the physician were found at fault. In our state of New York, a woman went to court to prevent the hospital from implanting a pacemaker in her husband who was aged, and completely incompetent mentally, etc. As black and white a picture as I've heard about. And the court overruled her, giving the hospital the right to do it. And they did.

The ethic is clear. I think all of us would indicate that no one is required to, or should or must, use all available methods to sustain vital life after a point. I think the question is, what is extraordinary?

Question: Who makes that decision? Is it entirely up to the doctor?

Hamolsky: Different places do it differently. There was a sign in an English hospital just a short while ago that was posted on the walls. It said, "The following patients NTBR" (not to be resuscitated)—and it applied to anyone

over 65. There was a tremendous hue and cry in the English press—a tremendous outcry. And the outcry was very simple: "We don't care if you do it, but for God's sake don't tell us." That was the entire criticism. We sort of agree that for somebody whose heart stops after age 65, you shouldn't put in all of this tremendous time, effort, money, expense, when you might be putting the same \$5,000 into three hungry families in the ghetto. Use any comparison you wish. But, "Don't tell us you're doing that. We don't want to participate in this" is one of the responses.

Baldwin: We agreed it's tough to decide where to draw the line on treating a patient. But some physicians make bad judgments sometimes. Is it not my right and obligation to insist on a conference with the doctor and with those persons involved in the case?

Hamolsky: That has happened to me. I've been asked to participate in precisely this kind of discussion. And it obviously was a very sensitive family, very concerned. One of the three sisters did not want what I call extraordinary methods to be discontinued. The other two did. That makes it a very difficult problem for those three to handle. Whatever decision you make, how do those three handle it? You see, there is a difficulty.

Question: To ask about the physicians of six years from today, how much do the medical schools, and particularly Brown University's medical school, do in regard to dying and death?

Hamolsky: There are specific courses incorporating the problems of dying in virtually every medical school now. At Brown we are putting together a group of faculty that care about such things—from philosophy, sociology, psychology. When Brown decided to go on to the M.D. program, one of its decisions was to extend the six-year program to seven and to incorporate the last two years as something called "the clinical experience"—primarily patient-related. Well, there will be electives throughout those sixth and seventh years. And the students have begun to talk about their electives. They want to know about the dying patient. They want to know about who makes the decisions. They want to know how to involve the family. They want to know how to educate the patient.

Staying on

There have always been Brown graduates who stayed on to earn a living at the University. Some of them pursued lifelong careers here; many more did stints in the admission office as they were waiting to get drafted or married or accepted to graduate school. While the alumnus-employee is a familiar phenomenon, there is impressionistic evidence that in recent years increasing numbers of seniors are marching down College Hill in the graduation procession only to climb right back up again and start drawing a Brown paycheck.

Since no one has ever kept statistics on the subject, perhaps it only *seems* that there are more recent graduates employed at Brown. But given the economic downturn of the last several years, it would be a likely thing to happen. In more prosperous times, when a young alumnus felt in need of a year or so of breathing space after college, the traditional choices have been graduate school or travel. For financial reasons, these are no longer such accessible solutions. Graduate fellowship money has dried up like a frog pond during an August drought, and successive devaluations have shrunk the dollar so that the young American traveler is no longer king of the road abroad. A year of working in University Hall may have to substitute for the time-honored *Wanderjahre* as a period of stock-taking. It may not be too exciting, but it beats going back home to work in the family shoe factory.

During the Depression, one of the schemes that was advanced to alleviate unemployment was that the govern-

ment should act as an "employer of last resort," providing work for those who could find no other jobs. Brown offered no similar guarantee along with its B.A., but it seems that there is always a need for one more library assistant or security guard or secretary. Although alumni get no special consideration when they apply for jobs, most of the people doing the hiring show a reassuring confidence in the home-grown product.

Once on the payroll, recent graduates bring to their jobs a knowledge of Brown that can add to their value as employees. They also, in many cases, bring along an irreverent and questioning attitude toward the exalted Ivy mystique. In the best tradition of the liberally educated, young alumni-employees have not hesitated to challenge the status quo. In fact, during the past year several recently graduated employees have shown themselves so unintimidated by the "specialness" of the University as to try to organize unions among their co-workers.

The *Brown Alumni Monthly* talked to five recent graduates who work for Brown to find out why they're here, what they think about their jobs, and how their feelings about the University may have changed. Although some of those interviewed thought of their jobs here as the logical first step in an already chosen career direction, most were, in some sense, still trying to get their bearings. All had found the transition from student to hired hand somewhat awkward, and several are already making future plans that don't include Providence. A.

Photographs by HUGH SMYSER

Gary Babcock

One of the gifts that Gary Babcock received when he graduated from Brown in 1972 was a scrapbook containing mementos of his part-time job as administrative assistant to Dean of Academic Affairs and Associate Provost Jacquelyn Mattfeld. Dean Mattfeld filled the scrapbook with memoranda, lists, and schedules that Gary had written during his first major administrative assignment—the coordination of the visit to Brown by the multidepartment visiting committee. Gary's thoroughness and attention to detail is evident: in one of the memos he directed to Dean Mattfeld's housekeeper advising her that the cocktail canapes be ordered for the reception were to be heated in a 350-degree oven for 20 minutes exactly. Another note is a reminder that the basement refrigerator should be repaired out before being pressed into service as an additional ice maker.

Gary is now employed full-time as an administrative assistant to Dean Mattfeld. His job covers everything from doing research on educational issues to "taking care of the mail," a tedious daily process which involves entering each item in a log, giving it a serial number to indicate the file location, and underlining the important parts in order to save Dean Mattfeld's reading time. "It may sound tedious, but I really like organizing, housekeeping type things," says Gary, who first proved his talent in that area as an undergraduate by making all the arrangements for the Brown cho-

rus' successful tour of England.

Although Gary didn't really plan to take an administrative post at Brown, he didn't just fall into it either. About the middle of his senior year, he recalls, he started "angling for a way to stick around Brown for two or three years." Why? "I like it here. It's the only place I know really well and, besides, I had an inordinate fear of ending up as an insurance salesman somewhere in the Middle West." Gary was considered for a position with the National Endowment for the Arts in Washington, but he decided that he didn't feel adventurous enough to move somewhere strange.

At the time that Gary was job hunting at Brown, there was talk of creating a new position of "baby dean" which would go to a recent alumnus who would act as a student advocate. Gary checked on that job and also wrote a proposal to develop a computer-driven, graphic-display tutorial system. When it looked as though neither of those projects would come to anything, Gary accepted the offer to work part-time—and later full-time—for Dean Mattfeld. (Just last month, Gary learned that the Exxon Foundation has awarded Brown a \$63,000 grant to develop the proposal he wrote.)

Eventually, Gary wants to become a high school or college consultant who can "teach people how to teach." Right now, he says, he is trying to decide where and when to go to graduate school. He expects to work at Brown through next year,



even though he is less fond of the University than he was during his undergraduate days. As he wrote in an article for a campus magazine called *Issues*, having "just crossed the fence from being a student to being an administrator I often wonder if the Brown I see from the second floor of University Hall is the same Brown I knew and loved in a very real way while I was a student." Gary asks himself whether his feelings reflect "only an increasing distance from my life as a student . . . or is it a function of insights to which I previously had not been privy, or (possibly) is it because

Brown is simply a less likable place?" Some of each, he concludes, but it is clear that he misses the collective energy of curricular upheaval that charged Brown several years ago. And in the absence of that earlier student and faculty enthusiasm, he wonders "why those with the real authority to do so do not themselves strive to provide the leadership, the conviction, even a little bit of the passion needed to awaken Brown once again to its potential as a great teaching university."

Phyllis Henrici

It's hard for her to believe now, but Phyllis Henrici '72 didn't give a serious thought to what she would do when she graduated, till the middle of her senior year. "Up until then," she says, "whenever people asked me what my plans were, I thought it was OK to say, 'I don't know.' I thought I'd wait and see what my friends were going to do. When they began to send out résumés and find things to do, I started to get worried."

If Phyllis didn't have much of an idea of what she wanted to do, neither did she have any strong feelings about where she wanted to be. She had "vague thoughts about going to California" with some friends, but since she had no money that didn't seem practical. So, last spring, when she heard about a job as "library assistant, two" in the John Hay Library at Brown, she decided to fill out an application "just in case." Several months later she accepted the job, which involves sharing the curatorial duties of the 160,000-volume Harris Collection of Poetry and Plays. Phyllis looks through catalogues and journals to locate books which should be ordered for the collection, corresponds with scholars, and creates library exhibits based on material in the collection.

According to Phyllis, many people who see her on campus assume that she is still a student. But for those who ask, she has developed an elaborate justification to explain why she is "still around." "I rationalize it as a temporary situation for at least a year or maybe longer," she says. Although Phyllis finds her work interesting, she does not want to be a career librarian. "My original idea was that if I hung around for a year I would be inspired about what I really wanted to do. Unfortunately, that hasn't happened yet. I would describe my life in Providence as bearable to pleasant; it's just not bad enough to spur me on to do something else."

Phyllis has become more of a political activist at Brown since graduation. She is one of the founders of the Feminist Studies Committee, a group of women students, faculty, and staff who have been working to establish an academic concentration on the subject of women. The initial course, which will be interdisciplinary, has been approved for the fall semester. A few weeks ago Phyllis joined assistant professors Louise Lamphere and Anne Fausto-Sterling in presenting an alumni seminar on working women.

As a working woman herself, Phyllis finds it not much of an improvement over being a student. One of the first differences she noticed is that "it's much easier to rent an apartment. People assume that workers are more responsible than students." Phyllis's opinions about Brown have undergone considerable revision



since she became one of the employees. "When I was a student," she says, "I felt that Brown had my best interests at heart. Now I see it more as a business organization." Phyllis thinks that the University is a less-than-model employer. "It is intimidated," she says, "that there are all these fat fringe benefits, but if you look at what they really are, they turn out to be non-existent, unless you consider it a fringe benefit to rub elbows with the intellectual elite."

Bill Russo

One look at Bill Russo tells you that here is someone who is not about to have an identity crisis. His wrap-around grin is so broad that it almost touches his long, kept sideburns. He has a easy, outgoing way with people. It's hard to tell from a glimmer whether he's talking to an old friend or someone he never saw before in his life. He has known exactly what he wanted to do and how to get it since before he graduated from Brown in 1969. He viewed his job as assistant freshman coach for the football team as the first step along the right line that is the shortest distance to where he's headed. Bill Russo's ambitions to be head coach of a college football team some day—maybe an Ivy League school, maybe even—cannot admit it—the Brown football team.

Meanwhile, young apprentice coaching hopefuls are expected to prove themselves by working under conditions that have something in common with non-unionized farm labor. According to Russo, there are always ways to get into college coaching. If you don't want to take a job in high school coaching and wait for a break, you can take a job as a part-time assistant coach on college staff and wait for a break. Bill took the latter route and accepted a four-season-only position on the freshman coaching staff in the fall of 1969. Although his job was defined as part-time, Russo worked full-time

and longer. ("I figured I ought to work as many hours as I could to get experience.") For the entire three-month season, Bill was paid under \$600.

Every year since, Bill's responsibilities have increased. He has coordinated the recruiting effort in the football office ("That's like a second season.") and he supervised the creation of a computer program to aid in scouting football players. Bill passed one career hurdle this fall when the man who hired him, head coach Len Jardine, left Brown. Bill was the only member of the previous coaching staff who was retained by the new coach, John Anderson. In January, Bill was named varsity offensive line coach.

Bill had few problems with making the transition from Brown student to employee. He feels that his status as a recent alumnus makes it easier to talk to potential players. "I can tell them about all of Brown and not just the football team," he says. Bill played three varsity seasons as an offensive guard on the Brown team and when he first joined the coaching staff, he didn't know quite how to relate to his former teammates. He soon found a comfortable role. "I had to be a friend and intermediary to the kids on the varsity and an authority figure to the freshmen," he says.

Bill Russo is a self-confessed sports nut. Although he was a Dean's List student as a philosophy concentrator, "If there had been a major



in intramural sports, I would have taken it." Last year he discovered that coaching football, lifting weights, and playing pick-up basketball were not enough to satisfy him. He felt a lack of physical activity that was really *competitive* so he enrolled in a karate school and earned a purple belt within a year. Bill is ambitious in a field where ambition does not go unappreciated. Still, he is under no illusions that he has picked an easy goal. Right now he's learning, and how to teach boys to play football is only part of it. He has begun to formulate in his mind a set of rules for smart coaches: good

PR is important, but if you have bad PR and a winning team you've probably got yourself a job for a while. A coach with a losing team on his hands is probably in trouble no matter how good his PR is. And, no matter what happens, always keep five copies of your résumé on hand, just in case.

James Lyons

James Lyons '71 was recently promoted to assistant director for operations in the Security Services at Brown.

He does not feel compelled to leave Providence and see the world. "I've already done that—twice," he says. Although Jim entered Brown in 1962, he didn't graduate until nine years and several bouts of wanderlust later. He dropped out for the first time at the end of his freshman year. "At that time," he says, "many of us felt a conflict between learning and doing. I wanted to get Experience with a capital E." After a year in Boston tracing lost packages for United Parcel Service, Jim returned to Brown for another one and a half years. Then his restlessness drove him to enlist in the Army with a guarantee for Europe. After 18 months in Augsburg, Germany, he was sent to Vietnam for 18 months.

In the fall of 1969, he returned from Vietnam and two weeks later was a junior at Brown. It was a difficult adjustment to make, he recalls. As a result of his experiences he decided to major in Asian civilization. "I wanted to learn more about oriental culture because I'm fascinated by it," he says, "although that is a weak word to describe a very complicated emotion." Jim also was one of the founders of the Brown chapter of Vietnam Veterans Against the War.

To supplement his income from the GI Bill, Jim

took a part-time job as a safety patrol officer with the security force. "My job was to walk around outside buildings wearing a uniform so that I would be a visible deterrent to crime." The following year, Jim worked full-time for Security Services while he completed his senior year at Brown. He stayed with security after graduation and was promoted to field supervisor and then to assistant director of operations.

Jim is in charge of uniformed guards and of the daily operations of the department. He deals with problems of "discipline, morale, and special arrangements." Since Jim is interested in "administrative type positions," he considers his job to be career oriented, but he has found that many of his classmates regard what he does as a low status occupation. "As far as status is concerned," he says, "it would be better to do custodial work because that seems more like a temporary position."

The major security problems change with the generations of college students, and Jim has seen things come full circle since he was first at Brown. "In the early sixties," he says, "getting drunk was the thing to do." He came back to campus in 1969 to find that drinking was out and drugs, especially marijuana, were in. "Students were turned inward more," he says. "Parties consisted of people together in a quiet way to smoke grass and talk. Now I think there has been a changeover to a heavy drinking scene again." According to Jim, a student who has



been drinking heavily tends to pose more of a security problem than one who has been smoking marijuana.

Last summer the security guards organized into a union which was recognized by the National Labor Relations Board. (One of the organizers and first president of the union was John Lucas '72, who has since left the University.) By the time the union was formed, Jim Lyons was in a management position and therefore ineligible to join, but he counts himself as a supporter of the union. "My overall philosophy is to make the force more professional," he says,

"and to get rid of the 'security guard as friendly duffer' image. So I was in favor of the union because I felt that the impetus for change in the department had to come from somewhere."

Dotsie Noren

When Dotsie Noren
 red that she would be
 ographed in the Brown
 ology laboratory where she
 a research assistant, she
 immediately began to con-
 cept a dramatic *mise en*
 scene. The machine room of
 the lab would provide the
 most promising setting, she
 decided. The overhead lights
 could be turned off and the
 scones turned on. The
 way Dotsie described it, the
 computer, the program-
 mable calculator, the ana-
 log plotter, and the ma-
 chine that converts data
 from one form to the other,
 would blink on and off like
 many pinball machines.
 She would stand in front
 of the machinery and pour
 out nitrogen from a test
 tube into an empty flask.
 Oh! Smoky wisps of va-
 por would both up and drift across
 the bank of machines. Shades
 of "Star Trek!" (Due to tech-
 nical considerations, the
 photograph on this page is
 not exactly as Dotsie envi-
 sioned it.)

One of the reasons that
 the lab is comfortable enough
 to use the lab hardware to cast
 the background scenery for
 science fiction special effect
 is that she helped build parts
 of herself. The do-it-your-
 self equipment, Dotsie ex-
 plains, is part of the effort to
 keep shrinking research
 costs. One day not long
 ago the power supply of the
 digital-to-analogue converter
 was hung with a sign which
 stated, "Don't breathe
 near the machine." It
 was broken down that morn-
 ing because of a bad solder
 joint. "Something is always

going wrong with homemade
 machinery," Dotsie says,
 "but one of the good things
 about having made it your-
 self is that you know how
 to fix it when it breaks."

Dotsie Noren graduated
 in 1972 with a concentration
 in biology. After bicycling
 around Europe for a sum-
 mer, she returned to Provi-
 dence to work for William
 S. Shipp, associate professor
 of bio-medical sciences. Dot-
 sie describes the research on
 which she assists as a study
 of cytochromes—pigment
 proteins important in the
 formation of an energy-car-
 rier called ATP.

Although Dotsie con-
 siders Providence "a per-
 fectly valid residential com-
 munity," she had strong
 reservations about coming
 back to work at Brown. "I
 thought it might be a dismal
 experience since I wouldn't
 be part of the student life.
 When I first started work-
 ing, I had a feeling that,
 'There's a world out there,
 and it's going on without
 me.' " Now that she has
 worked at Brown for most
 of the school year, Dotsie
 has found a comfortable
 post-undergraduate social
 life and has concluded that
 "Providence sure beats a sta-
 tion-wagon suburb in New
 Jersey." She has four room-
 mates—including both stu-
 dents and working people—
 whom she found by looking
 on the bulletin board in
 Faunce House. ("One of the
 things about sticking around
 your own university is that
 you know how to do
 things.")

Unlike many recent
 graduates who have remained
 in Providence, Dotsie does
 not intend to leave soon.



"Nothing is forever," she
 says, "but I'm not thinking
 about moving on." Neither
 does she have any plans to
 go to graduate school even-
 tually. "I don't like academic
 pressure and I wasn't that
 great a student anyway." Dotsie
 has decided that she
 prefers "working in the real
 world" to being a student,
 because "the things you do
 really matter," she says,
 looking around the lab.
 "When I'm here I get to
 grow cells, mutate cells, wire
 machinery, program the com-
 puter . . . and then I enjoy
 being able to go home at
 night and forget about it and
 repair my bicycle. The ma-

jor change in my life is that
 I have become very fussy
 about getting at least seven
 hours of sleep a night.
 There's no chance to doze
 off during lectures the way
 you could as a student, and
 here people are really de-
 pending on you."

Brown Sports

Written by Jay Barry

Letting the blue-chip athletes know about Brown

The athletic recruiting program at Brown had a new look this spring. And for Bob Seiple '65, the assistant athletic director and guiding hand in the program, the moment of truth has arrived.

"It's no secret that over the years we have had problems within our league in recruiting the blue-chip athlete," Seiple says. "This has been especially true in the two money sports, football and basketball.

"But the climate at Brown for improving our position in athletics is better today than it has been in years. As in business, the impetus for change has to come from the top. And President Hornig has consistently demonstrated a sympathy for and understanding of our problems."

The new spring look centers on a concentrated mailing program to blue-chip athletes in all sports. Sixteen mailing pieces were sent out to the 150 or so boys on the preferred list between February and April.

The key to the program, in the opinion of Seiple, are eight letters from prominent alumni and University officials. Each letter was individually typed and went out on the personal stationery of the sender.

Alumni who participated in the program were Mark Donohue '59, winner of the Indianapolis 500 last May; Phil Noel '54, Governor of Rhode Island; Charles C. Tillinghast, Jr. '32, chancellor of the University and chairman of the board and chief executive officer of TWA; and Judge Alfred H. Joslin '35, secretary of the Corporation.

There are some equally impressive administrators who participated in the recruiting program. This group included Ronald A. Wolk, vice-president (University relations and development) of the University; Robert A. Reichley, associate vice-president and director of University relations; James H. Rogers '56, director of admissions; and Andy Geiger, the athletic director.

There is still another aspect to the

new mailing program. Interspersed with the letters was a variety of other mailing pieces. Included were the *Brown Alumni Monthly*, a brochure about the arts at Brown, a booklet about Providence, the Brown Football Association Newsletter, information on the new sciences library, and other campus brochures.

"A total of eight letters and eight mailings was sent to our select list this spring," Seiple says. "Frankly, we hoped to keep Brown uppermost in the kids' minds. And the mailings were so designed that we also conveyed to these subfreshmen the feeling that they are important to us as multi-dimensional people, not just as athletes.

"One personal letter—the one from Ron Wolk—was sent to the parents. They have all sorts of fears. Just mention Ivy League, for example, and they wonder if their son's wardrobe is big enough. Ron's letter was aimed at answering questions of this sort, areas of particular concern to parents."

Seiple is quick to point out that the mailing program is not unique to Brown. Dartmouth—as might be expected—has had a similar program for some time. Neither is the program inexpensive. Still,

present plans call for the effort to be expanded next year to include all the realistic candidates in all varsity sports. And the mailings will start a month earlier.

Last spring when Seiple moved from the admission office to Marvel Gym, chief responsibility for recruiting, he inherited a program that had been built up considerably in the previous 18 months. The first major step to improve Brown's athletic recruiting was taken in the fall of 1970 when Jim Fullerton, who had retired as hockey coach, was moved into the alumni office and given carte blanche to involve more alumni in the Alumni Secondary Schools Program to bring back to the fold those who might have become disenchanted and dropped out.

Thanks to the work done by both Fullerton and Seiple, Brown was able to weather a difficult situation last fall when, for five crucial weeks between the resignation of Len Jardine and the appointment of John Anderson, the University didn't have a head football coach. Says Seiple:

"Normally a situation such as this could prove fatal. My first move was to send a letter to our athletic representatives all across the country. I told them we faced a difficult situation, that we needed an extra effort right down the line, and that the success of next fall's entering group depended on them.

"The results were fantastic. Within a few days of my letter, the phones started ringing. Some people who had dropped out of the picture for one reason or another came back. Some who had never worked before offered to help out. The alumni rallied to the cause with the net result that the period without a head coach wasn't the vacuum it might have been."

Seiple cites the work done for the football program in the Boston area as an example of the extra effort put in by alumni early this winter. "Bob O'Donnell and Neil Weinstock '67 brought 17 workers together at the home of Pe-

Bob Seiple: A better climate for athletics.



Hugh Smyser

atie '59. Ten days later we had re-
from 12 of these workers on 100
li prospects, including grades, class
board scores, and recommendations
the guidance directors and coaches.
relatively small group turned Bos-
into a bread-and-butter area for us
et the table for subsequent visits by
bers of Coach Anderson's new
af."

For some time, athletic recruiting in
y League has been highly competi-
e. And Seiple recognizes that the rest
te league won't be standing by wait-
g for Brown to catch up.

Still, there are signs that Brown is
oning more competitive in the battle
re student-athlete. As we were go-
g press, for example, it became
on that Brown has hopes of attract-
g top football prospect from—of all
as—Muleshoe, Texas.

ites in crew and lacrosse?

n June of 1970 Brown's freshman
enjoyed a 7-0 season and then
ought the college its first national
a pionship in 74 years by winning
entercollegiate Rowing Association
gata at Syracuse. Brown's previous
final title had come in 1896 when
e baseball team defeated Chicago in
v-out-of-three series.

Five oarsmen and the coxswain from
a boat are still on the scene, hoping
rike their senior season a duplicate
te freshman year. The group in-
acs Mark Haffenreffer, Marc Berg-
hider, George Taylor, Steve Dull,
t Falk, and coxswain Joe Delle Fauve.
These six men were prominent last
rig when Brown won the Ivy League
levith a second place finish in the
srn Sprints and then came in second
te IRA's, Brown's best finish ever.

"We think that we have a good
ate to take it all this year," Coach
Michalson said at the start of the
a n. "This season, at least, the regu-
rl scheduled races will be merely a
eration for the big one on Lake
mdaga on June 2."

In the pre-season forecasts, Coach
i Stevenson's lacrosse team was
te number one in New England and
given a good shot at the Ivy League
ampionship. Stevenson would be the
sone to disagree with this forecast,

but as the campaign got underway he
did wish he had a better reading on the
condition of Capt. Steph Russo's knee.

An MVP at Massapequa High on
Long Island, Russo arrived at Brown like
gang busters in 1970. Playing attack, he
paced the Cubs to an 8-1 season by
scoring 60 points on 15 goals and 45
assists.

The signs on Russo were all posi-
tive as a sophomore. He racked up 18
goals and 29 assists for 47 points and
made second team All-Ivy and honor-
able mention All-New England.

Nothing happened last season to
change any of the predictions on Russo.
He seemed to be a prime All-American
candidate. He was 16-17-33 through the
first nine games—and then it happened.
He caught his foot in a rut on the prac-
tice field, twisted a knee, missed the
last four games (two of which Brown
lost), and had an operation during the
summer.

Despite his abbreviated participa-
tion, Russ was first team All-Ivy and
first team All-New England. He also
moved into ninth place on Brown's all-
time scoring list with 80 varsity points.

"There's no question that if Russo
can come back to his earlier form we'll
be a good team this season," Coach
Stevenson said as the Bears prepared to
open the campaign. "The kid can score
but he's equally strong at hitting the
open man, especially the midfielder cut-
ting toward the cage. He can help a
club in many ways."

The Bruins had three objectives as
the season got under way—an Ivy title,
the New England crown, and one of the
eight berths in the NCAA playoffs for
the national championship.

The name is Fritz Pollard (III)

For the first time since the winter
of 1934, a Fritz Pollard is representing
Brown on the athletic field. And like his
dad and grandfather, young Fritz (Fred-
erick D. Pollard, III, to be exact) has the
potential for athletic greatness.

The senior Pollard was a halfback
on Brown's Rose Bowl team of 1915 and
a year later became the first black se-
lected by Walter Camp to his All-Ameri-
can first team backfield. Fritz, Jr., played
freshman football in 1933, tied the world

record for the 45-yard high hurdles with
a 5.8 in the winter of 1934, and finished
third in the high hurdles at the 1936
Olympics in Berlin. His last three col-
lege years were at North Dakota Uni-
versity.

Young Pollard, who entered Brown
last fall, played football at Montgomery
Blair High School in Silver Spring, Md.,
as a 6-6, 240-pound linebacker. He also
earned All-State honors on the basket-
ball team. But track was really his thing.
He set a school record in the discus
with a toss of 163-11 and was named to
the high school All-American team.

A pre-med student, Pollard passed
up football and basketball this year
while getting adjusted academically.
Track was something else. He just
couldn't stay away. Brown's new assist-
ant coach, Ed McLaughlin, is among
those who are glad that the big, easy-
going freshman decided to throw the
discus for the Bruins.

"Fritz has worlds of talent," Mc-
Laughlin says, "and he hasn't even be-
gun to approach his true potential. Be-
fore he leaves Brown, Fritz could become
the finest discus thrower the school has
ever had."

The unassuming Pollard is realistic
about his potential. He knows that the
raw talent is there. He also knows that
there is a price that will have to be paid
if he is to realize that potential.

"My immediate objective is to make
a contribution to the Brown track team,"
Pollard says. "But, frankly, I want to
do more than that. My eyes are set on
the 1976 Olympics, and for the next
three years I'll be working with Coach
McLaughlin just as long and as hard
as is necessary to reach that goal."

Early this spring, Pollard and many
of the other trackmen were singing the
praises of McLaughlin, who replaced
Ed Flannagan this winter as assistant
to Coach Ivan Fuqua. McLaughlin's area
of responsibility will be the field events.

A native of Providence, McLaughlin
was a two-time All-State selection in the
pole vault at Classical High and then
starred at Holy Cross. He's been a biol-
ogy teacher at Hope High for the past
nine years, during which time he's
guided the Providence School to five
indoor and outdoor state track cham-
pionships. He's also coached cross coun-
try at Johnson & Wales Junior College
for three years with equal success:
three Region III titles and a sixth in

the nationals in both 1970 and 1971.

"McLaughlin has been one of the finest track coaches in Rhode Island for nearly a decade," Coach Fuqua says. "We're particularly fortunate to have him come with Brown at this time when we have such a strong group of men in the field events."

In addition to Pollard, the weight men with great potential include a pair of freshmen who were starters on last fall's undefeated football team. Phil Bartlett was a high school All-American in the hammer at Providence's Classical High and earned All-Ivy honors this winter for his work in the Heptagonals with the 35-pound hammer. Kevin Mundt was a Missouri state champion in the shot put.

Almon debuts in baseball

The addition of one player has given the Brown baseball team a new and exciting look. Billy Almon, the boy who passed up a \$50,000 bonus from the San Diego Padres to enroll at Brown, has helped change the Bruins from a good team (16-13 in 1972) into an Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League contender. Coach "Woody" Woodworth sums up the situation.

"Having Almon on the team gives us so much more flexibility. He's tightened up our infield, added speed to the club, and introduced a very talented bat into the lineup. Billy has the best range and arm of any collegiate shortstop I've ever seen. He is one of those rare ones who can make the *great* play consistently."

A star athlete from Warwick, R.I., Almon led the state in scoring as a senior basketball player and then attracted the attention of every major league scout when he put on his baseball uniform. He reportedly was the number one draft choice of two clubs. Even after Almon announced his intention to attend Brown, the San Diego Padres drafted him seventh.

The Padres automatically lost all rights to Almon when he entered Brown. Now the Bruin shortstop won't be eligible to be drafted until his class graduates or until his 21st birthday—or unless he drops out of college.

"Right now, getting my degree means everything to me," Almon says. "There will be plenty of time later for professional baseball, providing I can

make the grade. I'm happy at Brown and have no regrets at my decision."

Coach Woodworth has another potential major leaguer on his roster, Capt. Bob Lukas. The fireballing righthander posted a 1.54 earned run average last spring in 70 innings and made All-Ivy. He also played for the fine Falmouth team in the Cape Cod League. If Lukas has another good spring, Coach Woodworth predicts that his club will have as good a shot as any to end up with the EIBL crown.

James Miller—the bright side of the wrestling story

A third generation Brown man, one who seriously considered giving up a promising wrestling career a few years ago, turned out to be one of the feature stories of the winter sports season. There were other highlights, including the fast finish of the basketball team and the selection of a Brown junior to the All-American hockey team.

James C. Miller, who admits to a six-year love affair with wrestling, capped a 15-2-1 senior season by becoming the first Brown man in seven years to win a New England championship. Then, after a disappointing showing in the Nationals, Miller headed home to Canada and captured the Canadian National Championship at 163 pounds.

Miller is the son of Arthur E. Miller, Jr. '50 of North Vancouver, B.C., and the grandson of Arthur Miller '22, president of Miller & Peck, Inc., Narragansett, R.I. Miller started wrestling when he was in the 11th grade at Delbrook High in Vancouver, going undefeated as a 148-pound junior and 157-pound senior.

After his junior year, Miller came in second in the Canadian Junior championships. And in 1968 he tried out for the Canadian Olympic team, mainly, he says, to acquire some experience. The Olympic trials were held in Toronto that year, a fact that contributed to Miller's decision to come to Brown.

"My grandfather invited me to spend some time with him in Narragansett while I was in the East," Miller says. "Among the people I talked to were representatives of the admission office. I guess I was being interviewed, although I didn't realize it at the time. It was all so low-key. I enjoyed the campus, the people, and the atmosphere,

and for the first time seriously considered coming to Brown."

As a senior, Miller won the Canadian Junior Championship and was sent to Michigan State for a month to train for the World Junior Championships in Boulder, Colo. He placed fourth behind the Soviet Union, Japan, and the United States. Then it was off to another camp in Vancouver for some training before departing for Japan on a six-week trip with the British Columbia All-Stars.

Because of this background, great things were expected of Miller when he arrived at Brown in the fall of 1969. And he did fairly well, going 8-2 as a freshman and 8-2-1 as a sophomore. But these were frustrating years for the young Canadian. He soon found out that wrestling wasn't the "big thing" for many of his teammates that it was for him.

"I'm afraid I made myself rather obnoxious during those years," says the soft-spoken but intense Miller. "I couldn't understand why some kids, good wrestlers, quit the team. It actually broke my heart. I'd go around from room to room badgering this guy and that to stay out. It was a losing fight."

Brown's freshman wrestling team in 1969-70 included six state champions. This year only two of them (Jeff Miller is the other) were still on the team. James Miller speaks to this point.

"Wrestling is a very demanding sport physically. It's a lonely sport. If the kids on the team feel that there is no real interest in what they are doing then, frankly, it's tough for them to rationalize staying out for the team."

"It was easier for me to stay out because wrestling has been more than just a college sport to me. Among other things, it has led to two trips to Japan. But I'll have to admit that there were moments when I felt like chucking it."

"The Penn match was one we had to win when I was a sophomore. And everyone was counting on me to pick up some key points at 158. I let them down. I lost, and after the match some of the fellows on the team wouldn't even speak to me. This really shook me up. I walked the campus until after midnight, all by myself. I thought of quitting. But I couldn't do it."

Miller is excited about the job that Brumbaugh did this year in bringing the team together. He also feels that if Brown wrestling is to make a comeback

essential for Brumbaugh to become full-time coach. He's now a teacher at Centry High School and is considered part-time by Brown.

Coach Brumbaugh really knows the sport," Miller says. "And in his years here he's done many of the things that can build a program. You need a full-time coach to stay on top of the recruiting and to see that the good kids we do manage to recruit stay put for the team. In my opinion, in senior wrestling to survive at Brown, a step is absolutely necessary."

Miller spent his junior year at Simon Fraser University in British Columbia, mainly to train for the Canadian Olympic trials. He wrestled "freestyle" and came away with a 25-0-1 record. His best season at Brown was his best. He had a 15-2-1 record on the books, won the Coast Guard Tournament at 167, and made All-Ivy, setting the stage for his first-season heroics.

Miller, who spends an estimated 13 hours a week wrestling and with his fights, was sensational in the Canadian championships in March, taking four straight pins and two decisions to earn spot in the finals against Alferd, the man who had held the title for the last nine years in both Graeco-Roman and freestyle. Miller decisioned Wurr, gaining revenge for his loss to Wurr in the Olympic trials last summer. Although he is an anthropology major, Miller is also a pre-med student and hopes to attend medical school next

Miller: "Wrestling is a lonely sport."



Hugh Smyser

fall. He has a special interest in psychiatry, partly because his mother is head of a psychiatric ward in a Canadian hospital.

"These two fields really blend together well," Miller says, "because there is a close tie between mental health and recreation. Health to me implies both mental and physical health—the old Greek adage of having a sane mind in a sound body. People have more and more free time today, but it's important for their own well-being that they know how to use this free time."

Miller hopes to continue wrestling while at graduate school because he has a definite objective—to make the 1976 Olympic team.

"Wrestling is a sport where experience counts. Most good ones don't reach their prime until their early 30's. My best years on the mat are still ahead of me."

An All American in hockey

Another Canadian, Keith Smith, also made his mark this winter for the Bruins. The 6-1, 185-pounder from Burlington, Ont., established himself as one of the premiere hockey defensemen in the East and was selected to the All-American team despite the fact that the Bruins were a disappointing 11-12 on the year and failed to qualify for the ECAC playoffs.

Smith will turn 20 in May and he expects to be selected in the National Hockey League's amateur draft the following month. But right now he is planning to be back on College Hill in the fall.

"I have an open mind about pro hockey," he says. "I want to get my degree first but I'll listen to the offers. I think we have enough talent to turn things around next winter—and I want to be a part of the renaissance."

10-4 in the Ivy League—a record.

By winning eight of its last ten games, the basketball team ended 14-12, the best record since 1944-45 when Coach Rip Engle's team won the New England title with a 14-5 mark. Down the stretch, Coach Gerry Alaimo started five sophomores, a fact that points to better things for 1973-74.

Playing at the Civic Center before a packed house of 11,434 in the final game of the season, the youthful Bears

shocked fourth-ranked Providence by racing off to a 19-2 lead. The bulge was 43-37 at halftime before the talented Friars finally overtook the Bruins, 93-80.

Phil Brown, called by Alaimo "the finest 6-5 center in America," led the team in five categories, including scoring with 392 points for a 15.1 average. He was named to the second All-Ivy team.

The Bruins' Ivy League record was 10-4, the best ever. The Bears defeated every Ivy League opponent at least once en route to third place in the standings, the highest Brown has ever finished in the league.

Spring Scoreboard

(through April 9)

Baseball

Varsity (5-4-1)

Morehead St. 4, Brown 3
Brown 6, Providence 3
Brown 3, Murray St. 2
Brown 7, Murray St. 7
Murray St. 3, Brown 0
Murray St. 8, Brown 2
Brown 5, Memphis St. 3
Memphis St. 3, Brown 0
Brown 4, Purdue 1
Brown 10, Murray St. 7

Lacrosse

Varsity (2-0)

Brown 20, Springfield 3
Brown 11, C. W. Post 3

Track

Varsity (0-1)

North Carolina St. 85½, Brown 67½

The Classes

06 *Walter A. Briggs*, an Attleboro attorney, has thought about retiring a number of times over the past few years. But he never got around to it. Now, the former judge, school committee member, city counselor, and old-time Republican has closed his office and thrown away the key. "You've heard of Tennyson's poem about the brook," he said recently. "It can't go on forever. Well, neither can I." Judge Briggs has been practicing law in Attleboro for 60 years. He credits his long and active life to selecting the right kind of food and to giving up smoking some years ago. One of his favorite memories is working for Teddy Roosevelt and the Bull Moose Party in 1912, just three years after he graduated from Harvard Law School. A reporter recently asked Judge Briggs to name his hobbies. "When you are 90, son," he replied slowly, "you can't have a hobby."

Gustavus A. Russ has turned 94 years old and has moved to Nevis, Minn., to live with his niece.

10 *Keith Mercer* is retired and living in Quebec, Canada.

12 *Alan Slade* reports that he has finally found a use for the 60th anniversary souvenir cane. He's now using it as a booster when he climbs hills nearby his Wilton, Conn., home.

13 The 60th reunion of 1913 alumni will start with a social hour at the home of *George Metcalf* on Friday afternoon, after which the group will attend the Alumni Dinner. The highlight on Saturday will be the class luncheon at Agawam Hunt Country Club. Then on Sunday there will be a luncheon at the Barrington home of Mrs. Harold Grout, the widow of our former class president.

A special luncheon is being planned for 1913 alumnae on Thursday, May 31, at 12:30 at Alumnae House, at which time classmates will be the guests of the Alumnae Association. The Alumnae/Alumni dinner on Friday evening at Sharpe Refectory and the President's Reception on Sunday afternoon will be the highlights of the weekend. We hope that as many of you as possible will be able to join us.

15 There will be no organized schedule this year for our 58th reunion. However, *C. Gordon MacLeod* will be host to the class for a get-together at the Hope Club between 5 and 7 p.m., prior to the Friday night Alumni/ae Dinner.

17 Recalling some of the discussions during our 55th reunion last June, *Ray Walsh* mentioned the fact that six members of the class—namely *Ken Sprague*, *Irving Fraser*, *Wally Wade*, *Stan Ward*, *Ray*

Ward, and *Jimmy Murphy*—were members of the 1915 Brown team, captained by *Buzz Andrews '16*, which played in the first Rose Bowl game.

Another recollection was that eight members of 1917 served in Battery A in the Rhode Island Artillery on the Mexican Border in 1916. They were *Fred Bontecou*, *Zale Dillon*, *Sol Kelley*, *John Maginn*, *Jack Rhoads*, *Bob Staples*, *Stan Ward*, and *Ray Walsh*.

Hugh MacNair and his wife, Louise, have enjoyed the winter in Tucson, Ariz., far from the deep snow of their home town of Dorset, Vt.

18 With the wives included at all events, the reunion committee of *Dwight Colley*, *Walter Adler*, *Zene Bliss*, *John Chafee*, and *J. Irving McDowell* expects a good group back for the 55th Reunion. The four-day program isn't as extensive as it was several reunions back, but it's a good one. Friday evening the gang will gather for dinner at Agawam Hunt Country Club in Rumford, with some of them then heading for the Campus Dance. On Saturday, it will be the University Forums in the morning and the Pops Concert in the evening. Sunday is free during the day for tours of the rapidly changing campus, followed by dinner at the home of Mrs. Henry S. Chafee in Barrington.

Reunion plans for our alumnae class are complete. Special events include a luncheon on Thursday, May 31, at 12:30 at Alumnae House; a class luncheon at Carr's on Saturday, June 2, at 12:30; and a luncheon on Sunday, June 3, at the home of *Sally Beardsley*. The University is planning a number of events of interest to all alumnae and an enjoyable time is in the offing. We hope you will be able to be with us.

Walter Adler and *J. Irving McDowell* have been presented the Capt. George Bucklin Award, the highest honor that can be bestowed on adult volunteers by the Narragansett Council of Boy Scouts.

Jimmy Jemail, the just-retired Inquiring Photographer, is writing his memoirs and he's calling the book *From the Cedars of Lebanon to the Sidewalks of New York*. Inquiring Photographer for *The Daily News* for 50 years, Jimmy was recently honored as a "fall guy" at a luncheon of the Circus Saints and Sinners in New York City.

21 The sympathy of the alumnae is extended to *Olive Briggs Harrington* on the recent death of her husband, Raymond.

Josephine Hope has been on an extended cruise which took her to Australia in November.

Pauline Barrows Hughes and her hus-

band have sold their home in Providence and are making their Buttonwoods (R.I.) home their permanent residence. They sailed in January on the *Cristoforo Colombo* for a short Mediterranean cruise with additional plans to spend two months in southern Spain.

22 *Kathleen Boyd* attended the dedication ceremonies for the Dr. Ethel Percy Andrews Gerontology Center at the University of Southern California. Dr. Andrews was the founder of the National Retired Teachers Association of the American Association of Retired Persons. Kathleen is state director of the NRTA for Rhode Island. Before returning home she visited friends in Hawaii and California.

23 "We're shooting for 100 back the 50th," says Reunion Chair *Don Thorndike*. And in early April it seems as though the goal might be reached. With headquarters at Poland House in the V Quadrangle, the weekend will start with registration early Friday afternoon, June 1. Later, there will be a cocktail party at the home of Sybil Lownes Shields at 50 Wingate Road, Providence, sponsored by *Einar Soderback*. The Alumni Dinner and Campus Dance round out the day.

The Johnnie Lownes Memorial Luncheon in the Boat House will be the scene of the luncheon and class meeting Saturday morning. Then most of the group will attend the Alumni Field Day, where a class tent will be available. A social hour and dinner will be held at the Art Club Saturday evening before we adjourn to the College Green for the Pops Concert. Sunday morning the group will leave by bus for *Larry and Betty Lanpher's* home in Little Compton, where a swim in the Lanpher pool will be in order. This will be followed by lunch at the Stone House in Little Compton before heading back to the campus.

One of the great traditions of the class will be continued Monday morning when classmates and their wives are invited to breakfast at the University Club preceding the Commencement Procession. The hostess once again will be *Bill McCormick and Jones*.

The final details of the alumnae 50th reunion are now complete. We will attend a class luncheon on Saturday, June 2, at Alumnae House and of course our 50th year class dinner, the traditional Dean's Supper, which will be held in the Crystal Room on Saturday evening at 6:30. Many other events are planned for us and we are looking forward to a most enjoyable weekend.

Art Fox has been inducted into the Massachusetts Baseball Coaches Association's Hall of Fame. This was the second

Wall of Fame induction for the former
Pittsfield High, and Williams
the coach, who is already in the state-
football shrine. Art, who had 40 years
coaching in private and public schools
as college, is now living in Wil-
mown, Mass., and is employed at
Mountain Race Track.

Al Gore Macfarlane, Jr., won the Presi-
ent Cup at the Paradise Valley Country
club in Arizona last fall, the second time
he has taken this coveted cup home with
him.

The company Christmas party of
Kenyon Pierce Dyeworks, Inc., of
Island turned out to be a retirement
party for Frank Anzivino, who had
served the company as comptroller for
many years.

Domènico A. Ionata, an engineer for
Providence Gas Company for 38 years
and a member of the Providence Building
Association of Review, has been named "Engi-
neer of the Year" by the Rhode Island So-
ciety of Professional Engineers. Since his
appointment as superintendent of manufac-
ture at the gas company in 1964, he has
worked for the state Public Works Depart-
ment as an engineering consultant. Our
state was a founder of the state pro-
fessional engineers' society and is a past
president of that group as well as a past
technical director of the engineering group.
At the gas company, he adapted new gas
protection techniques after the use of coal
gas was phased out for natural gas prod-
ucts.

Colly Keach manages to defy time.
He is still doing his ballroom competitive
dancing—and still winning first-place
prizes. He also keeps busy with his church
work.

Win Nagle retired a year ago from
Pratt Manufacturing Company of Rhode
Island. Just prior to retirement, he and his
wife spent considerable time in Scotland,
where they call it their "thing." Win plans sev-
eral trips around the "good old USA," but
is careful that his plans don't interfere
with his local activities—singing with the
University Glee Club, gardening, and, of
course, golf. He lives in Barrington, R.I.
Eighteen Rollins reports from Santa
Barbara, Calif., that he has been active in
raising for The Experiment in Inter-
national Living.

A month or so ago, 24 first-class
letters from a mailing to the men
of the class were returned to your secre-
tary with the notation, "Moved, not for-
wardable." Would all of you who have not
yet told the University know of your current ad-
dress? Please drop a post card to Alumni
Office, Box 1859, Brown University, Provi-
dence, R.I. 02912? Thanks for helping us.

Prof. Walter A. Jaworek has retired
from Potomac State College of West Vir-
ginia University in Keyser, W.Va., where
he had served as head of the engineering
department for 30 years. After two years
at Brown, he transferred to West Virginia
University, where he earned his degrees.
Professor Jaworek and his wife reside at
335-D Street, Keyser.

Carton S. Stallard spends about eight
months of each year at Lost Tree Village
in North Palm Beach, Fla., and the balance
of the year in Springfield, N.J. "Even though
I am retired," he says, "I remain quite busy
and fly north about once a month to at-
tend meetings of several companies in
which I have an interest."

28 Plans are progressing for the
alumnae 45th reunion. Included
on the reunion committee are Doris Hop-
kins Stapelton, Ruth Paine Carlson, Estelle
Pollock Kritz, and Emily Grainger Whitney.
A luncheon will be held in the Verney
Room at Pembroke at 12:30 on Saturday,
to be followed by a class meeting. Plans
are also being made to attend the Alum-
nae/Alumni Dinner and the Pops Concert.

The men's 45th Reunion will be based
largely around the traditional Commence-
ment events—the Alumni Dinner and Cam-
pus Dance Friday, the University Forums,
Alumni Field Day, and Pops Concert on
Saturday, and the President's Reception on
Sunday. Registration will start at our Bux-
ton House headquarters at 3:30 Friday
afternoon, June 1, followed by a social
hour there from 4:30 to 6:30. On Saturday
morning there will be an 11 a.m. "eye-
opener" at Buxton House and then a Dutch
treat social hour at the University Club at
5:30, with the class dinner following.

The committee handling the details in-
cludes Ralph Mills, Woody Calder, Jack
Heffernan, Clint Owen, and Earl Bradley,
with able assistance from Al Cleaves, Al
Lister, and E. William Parkhurst.

T. Charles Abbey is director of coun-
seling at Newark Academy in Livingston,
N.J.

Ed Grout retired in January from his
position as employment manager of Bird &
Son, Inc., in East Walpole, Mass. He joined
the firm in 1928 in the personnel depart-
ment and became editor of the employee
publication, *The Bird Review*, in 1935,
holding that post until 1972. He was made
employment manager in 1947 and also held
that position until his retirement. In the
1950's, Ed served a term as president of
the Massachusetts Industrial Editors Asso-
ciation and also served one year as a re-
gional director of the International Council
of Industrial Editors. Through the years, Ed
has retained his interest in music. He sang

for more than 20 years with the Handel &
Haydn Society of Boston and was its treas-
urer for five years. He was also baritone
soloist in the quartet of the First Con-
gregational Church of Fall River for 23
years. In retirement he plans to work with
a local conservation group.

Hazel M. Pease has retired from teach-
ing mathematics after 44 years, the last
15 years as head of the mathematics de-
partment at The Agnes Irwin School in
Rosemont, Pa.

J. Saunders Redding was the Phi Beta
Kappa speaker recently at Colby College.
The author, educator, and social historian
is currently the Ernest I. White Professor
of American Studies and Humane Letters
at Cornell.

29 Allen L. Atwood has been elected
to a three-year term as a Milton
(Wis.) College trustee. Semi-retired, Allen
deals in real estate and investments in
Milton. He formerly was president of the
Brusan Products Company, Central Vend-
ing Company, and Atwood Creamery
Company, all in Milton.

Winston S. Dodge retired in 1971 after
11 years as athletic director at Pawtucket
West High School in Rhode Island. While
at Brown, Win played football in 1926
(with the Iron Men group) and 1928 and
was on the University's first lacrosse team
in 1927. From 1932 through 1950 he coached
football, basketball, and baseball at New
Bedford (Mass.) High. His records were
consistently good: football—100-51-12;
basketball—248-99. In 1940 and 1946 he
won the Eastern Massachusetts Basketball
Title and in 1971 he was named to the
Massachusetts State Basketball Hall of
Fame. Win joined the Pawtucket High
teaching staff in the fall of 1950 and coached
football there through 1964. He and his
wife Arville reside in Fairhaven, Mass.

30 Hazel Antine Brody, Doris Dem-
ing, Helen Fickweiler Oustinoff,
Helena Hogan Shea, and Thelma Tyndall
were class representatives at the Alumni/
Alumnae Council meetings at Brown in
November.

Isabella Jack Nelson and her husband,
both retired, traveled to Rome with the
Brown Club of Rhode Island and enjoyed
the trip so much that they plan to go with
the group to Athens in May. Isabella has
been elected a trustee of the Westwood
(Mass.) Library.

Verna Follett Spaeth was the recipient
of the 1973 Community Service Award for
Middletown, Conn., an award that is given
for "distinguished service" to the commu-
nity of 35,000. For more than 40 years,
Verna has held offices on the board of di-
rectors of The Family Service Associa-
tion, the District Nurses Association, the
Girl Scouts, the American Red Cross, and

a variety of other community organizations. Recently she and her husband, John W. Spaeth, Jr., a former member of the Brown faculty, enjoyed a month's trip to California and Mexico.

31 Alice M. Brophy continues as director of the Office for the Aging in New York City. She has her own radio program, *The Sixth Age*, and appears frequently on television and before Congressional committees.

Milton G. Davis has retired from Atlantic Richfield Company in Philadelphia.

Dr. William G. Hardy reports that he is retiring this year as a member of the National Advisory Neurological Diseases and Stroke Council. The Baltimore physician has served as a consultant with the National Institutes of Health since its beginning in 1952. A past president of the American Speech and Hearing Association, he is professor and director of the Division of Communicative Sciences at the Johns Hopkins Medical Institutions.

Dr. Morris E. Malakoff has resided in Laredo, Texas, since 1938. He has practiced there since that time, except for four years when he was in the service during World War II as a lieutenant colonel. Dr. Malakoff is the medical director of both Planned Parenthood and Family Planning, director of the Laredo methadone research program, a member of the executive committee of Mercy Hospital of Laredo, and a member of the maternal health committee of the Texas Medical Association.

Herbert I. Silversen left New York for Los Angeles six years ago to start the West Coast operation of Helmsley-Spear, Inc., one of the nation's largest real estate companies.

32 Oscar E. Berg, a retired civil engineer, is living in Phoenix, Ariz.

Dead Eye Dick's, one of the most popular restaurants on Block Island (R.I.), has been purchased by Samuel D. Mott. He is also the owner of the Spring House and Narragansett Inn hotels, located in New Harbor on Block Island.

33 As the song says, the men's class has "High Hopes," high hopes of making the 40th Reunion a memorable affair. A five-member committee, with assistance from other classmates, has worked hard on the arrangements with the objective of making the return to Brown a pleasant one for all concerned.

Everett House in the West Quadrangle will be headquarters for the four-day get-together. A social hour there Friday afternoon, June 1, will set the stage for the Alumni Dinner, a traditional event for members of '33. The Campus Dance is optional this year. The schedule Saturday calls for attendance at the University Forums, lunch, the Alumni Field Day, a class dinner at the Refectory, and then the Pops Concert.

In some reunions, Sunday is set aside as a day of rest, or a day when some members head home. Not so for the men of '33. We have a full day planned, starting with

an outing and steak fry at the home of Bill Gilbane in Saunderstown and concluding with a boat trip on the Bay.

Handling arrangements for the reunion are Frank Hurd, Tom Gilbane, Bill Bradshaw, Ted Quillan, and Earl Straight.

Alumnae headquarters will be in Gardner House where Mabelle Chappell will be our hostess. Reunion committee members are Gladys Burt Jordan, Ruth Wade Cerjanec, Lillian Kelman Potter, Katherine M. Hazard, Ruth E. Sittler, Elizabeth Tillinghast Angell, Ethel Lalonde Savoie, Elizabeth Partridge Green, Mary Anne McQuade, Rachel Baldwin Scattergood, and Mabelle Chappell. Plans are being arranged to serve cocktails at Gardner House prior to the Alumni/Alumnae Dinner, followed by the Campus Dance. On Saturday the class will meet at Gardner House at 3:30 for a reception and buffet followed by the Pops Concert. Sunday the women will be guests of Ethel Lalonde Savoie for a 10:30 a.m. brunch.

Betty Tillinghast Angell is treasurer of the Cranston (R.I.) chapter of Delta Kappa Gamma, a society for women in education. She is also on the diaconate board of Phillips Memorial Baptist Church in Cranston, where she recently presented a slide show, "Eight Days in the U.S.S.R.," about her recent trip to Russia.

Marie Catalozzi Cimorelli is guidance counselor at Hugh Bain Junior High School in Cranston, R.I. Her son, Ernest, has received his master's degree from Syracuse University and is teaching languages at Cranston High School West.

Anna Russo Fedeli's son, Michael '59, has been named vice-president in charge of estimating for the Dimeo Construction Company of Rhode Island.

Thomas F. Gilbane has been re-elected president of the New England Area of the Boy Scouts of America. At the regional annual meeting, held in Puerto Rico, he was also honored by the award of the Silver Antelope. William J. Gilbane, Scout Commissioner for Narragansett Council, also holds this award and the Council newsletter said, "They may be the only brothers in the nation with this distinction."

Peggy Milliken, recently retired from her position as professor of English at Simmons College, has established a home on Cape Cod and is trying to recover from a fall last Thanksgiving. She is spending her time writing poetry, playing the organ, and gardening. Her poem, "Brass Rubbing," appeared last winter in the *Countryman*, a British quarterly.

Bernard H. Porter is a consulting physicist and chairman of the board, emeritus, of Bern Porter Books in Belfast, Maine.

The Rev. Edward L. Saabye has retired after 20 years as pastor at Emmanuel Baptist Church, the Italian Baptist congregation in Providence. He had served in the Baptist ministry for 40 years.

Amey MacKenzie Sweet is now living at the Schwab Rest Home in Warren, R.I.

Marion Warren Westburg is living at St. Margaret's Home in Providence, R.I.

34 Coburn A. Buxton availed himself of early retirement from *The Dallas Times Herald* last June and registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission as an investment advisor. One of the forwards on the Spring Valley team, Coburn reports, "was my fifth son, Richard S. Buxton. I was the coach and had a slightly better record than Len J. J. (2-5-1). This spring I expect to go undefeated, having recruited the best midget soccer players in Dallas County."

Rowland A. Crowell and his wife (Sally Niemants '37) have headed for Portugal. She retired last June after a 17-year teaching career and he has announced retirement from the business world after a 36-year stint in various capacities in the general insurance business. They have rented an apartment until their retirement house at Barao de São Miguel is complete, hopefully by November 1. "In the Algarve section," Rowly reports, "there are about two months of winter—where the cold day might be 50 degrees—and ten months of sunshine and warmth." Their current address: Apartado 65, Lagos, Portugal.

Ralph L. Foster, Jr., has resigned as vice-president and technical director of Thermogenics of New York and has become senior account manager with Irel Corporation, Riverdale, N.J., designers of manufacturers of infrared drying systems for paper, textiles, plastics, and metals. Bill's wife, Roslyn, had a "one-man" show of her oil portraits at Wilton, Conn., in February. Bill is a member of the Fairfield County Astronomical Society, which has headquarters at the Stamford Museum and Observatory.

35 Maurice Mondlick is a social worker with the Massachusetts Commission for the Blind in Boston.

Frank M. Patchen, president of M. Crory-McLellan-Green Stores of York, Pa., has been named the community's retailer of the year. He has been with M-M-G since his graduation from Brown, although he took some time off in the 1960's to earn his master's degree from New York University. Frank is a member of the May Economic Development Committee.

36 H. Wallace Capron lived on his house boat at Boca Grande, Fla., during the long winter season. He is enjoying the fishing and is planning a new house at Cabbage Key.

Paul D. Connors is a member of the board of trustees of New England Technical Institute in Providence, the second largest private technical school in southern New England. Last October the school granted national accreditation.

Charles B. Kiesel is vice-president of Raymond International, Inc., in Houston, Texas.

Wendell B. Lund retired last December as an officer and director of Lincoln Engineers, Inc., and Amity, Inc., both Rhode Island companies. He had been affiliated with them since their founding in 1941.

Philip Van Gelder: A rebel in the labor movement

Throughout his long association with the labor movement, Philip Van Gelder '28 has been a vocal supporter of the more militant, organization-minded, and liberal tradition of the old Congress of Industrial Organizations as opposed to the more conservative business unionism of the AFL-CIO. But even among his rather aggressive associates, Van Gelder has earned the reputation of being a rebel.

Last fall he retired as international representative for the International Association of Machinists, AFL-CIO. But it surprised no one—least of all his close associates—when he immediately took on a new role, as executive secretary of the Maryland Labor Committee for McGovern '76. (He had been the only labor leader in the Baltimore area to support Senator McGovern in the primaries—at a point when the word was out to get behind Hubert H. Humphrey.)

When AFL-CIO President George Meany ordered a position of neutrality for the union during the election campaign, Van Gelder still played the role of rebel. He was a full-out for McGovern in a hard-hitting organizational campaign that won the support of friend and foe alike. And he was just reluctant to express his displeasure with the Meany neutrality edict.

"It was short-sighted, myopic business unionism," he says. "I don't know if labor will ever get over sitting this one out, but I can't see Meany presiding over a new labor movement again. The man is 30 years behind the times. Maybe 30."

For some, Philip Van Gelder is a paradox. His ancestors settled in New York in the nineteenth century, his father was born '97, and Phil stayed on a year after graduation as an instructor in the philosophy department. Up to this point the picture is mainly establishment. Van Gelder seemed ripe for the academic life or the diplomatic suit.

"I graduated into the Great Depression," Van Gelder says, "and you couldn't just choose your jobs then as you can do now. I was unemployed for a while, then I got involved with the Socialist Party, and eventually wound up with the labor movement."

In the 1930's Van Gelder harvested in the South, planted telegraph poles, worked as a laborer in Montana tunnels, served as a seaman, and helped organize factories for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers in Philadelphia.

Van Gelder's memories of those turbulent years are quite vivid. "In Newport



Jack Eisenberg

Philip Van Gelder (right, foreground) at an AFL-CIO meeting in Baltimore.

News, Va., we tried organizing shipyards that have remained non-union to this date. We'd have about 30 on strike and 3,000 or so would march through the picket lines. The company would fire people, we'd go in with a protest committee, and they'd fire the protest committee, too. In those days we had to meet in abandoned houses by candlelight, just like a bunch of anarchists."

By the mid-1930's, Van Gelder had become an organizer for the Industrial Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America, CIO, and was a leader in the rough-and-tumble strikes won by that union in 1934 and 1935 at New York Ship. During the early years of World War II, Van Gelder was one of the most important leaders in war production through his position as national secretary-treasurer of the Shipbuilding Workers. Then he contributed to the war effort in a more personal way as an "over-age" private who convinced his friends he had been drafted "so they wouldn't think I was crazy. Actually, I volunteered."

After serving with the 5th Army in Italy, Van Gelder did graduate work in Mexico City under the G.I. Bill, spent time with the Electronics Union, and in 1957 came to Baltimore as international representative for the International Association of Machinists, AFL-CIO. His interest has largely been in health care, a fact that he

insists has nothing to do with his wife, Miriam (Vassar '28) being a physician. "I just want to make sure the working man gets a break in medical care." Since his retirement last fall, Van Gelder has served as chairman of the new Maryland Health Maintenance Committee, a non-profit community effort to improve health care in Baltimore.

Looking back on his 40-year association with the labor movement, Van Gelder wouldn't change a thing even if he could. "I was in jail six times and I'm proud of it," he says. "If nobody ever violated the law, there would have been no labor movement. Labor has never gained anything by currying favor with politicians, as Meany and some of his cohorts are doing today. Labor has gained by being powerful enough to punish its enemies."

Noting Van Gelder's strong support for McGovern last fall, one colleague was prompted to observe: "Phil has been a battler all his life, and he left labor as he came in—battling against the odds." J.B.

37 Powell H. Ensign has left New York City to start a free "shoppers guide" called *The Thrifty Shopper* in Salisbury, Conn., covering a group of towns in Northwestern Connecticut. He lists himself as publisher.

Thomas Logan has been promoted to assistant controller at Worcester (Mass.) National Bank. Formerly with Arthur Young & Company in Boston, he joined the bank in 1970.

38 A mailing to all classmates from the joint reunion chairmen, Luke Mayer and Ginny Macmillan Trescott, has provided full details on the four-day weekend, June 1-4. Suffice it to say at this time that the early response has been exceptionally good. Ed Galway reports that he plans to try and make it back from Italy for Commencement. Audrey Maymon Beesley is returning from Nevada and Frank Cahalan sends word from West Germany that he may be back in the States in time to be with us.

Frank Licht has been elected a trustee of Citizens Savings Bank of Providence. The former Rhode Island governor is a partner in the Providence law firm of Letts, Quinn, and Licht.

Reevan J. Novogrod, professor of public administration at Long Island University in Brooklyn, has been re-elected treasurer of the New York University Graduate School of Arts and Sciences Alumni Association. In March he began an eight-part lecture series on "The Prison Scene" for the Metropolitan chapter of the American Society for Public Administration in New York City. He is serving as chairman of the political science department at Long Island University.

39 Gertrude Levin Pullman's son, Richard, is a practicing attorney in Dallas, Texas, and her daughter, Leslie Ann, is a sophomore at American University in Washington, D.C.

40 Harold D. Buck has been appointed to the post of director of development for Goodwill Industries of Santa Clara County, with headquarters at San Jose, Calif. He has served as a fundraising consultant to churches, colleges, and other non-profit institutions for more than 18 years. Harold and Jeanette and their two teen-age children reside in Martinez, Calif.

Robert I. Smith has been appointed president of Public Service Electric and Gas Company in Newark, N.J. He joined Public Service in 1940 and over the years has served in a number of posts, most recently as executive vice-president.

41 Donald MacAusland was married to Janet Taylor on Jan. 7. At home: 25 Chapin Rd., Hampden, Mass.

Charles H. Pease, Jr., is director of marketing at Boyer Realty Investments in New London, Conn.

Paul G. Rohrdanz, board chairman of the Kleinhans Company of Buffalo, served as the fall semester executive-in-residence

at Canisius College. In this role, he attended classes, conducted seminars, and participated in business discussions with students, faculty members, and administrators. Paul was president of Kleinhans from 1967 to 1971, when he became chairman of the board.

42 Alumni of the class who live in the New Hampshire-Vermont area are planning their first get-together in four years on Saturday, May 19, at the Dartmouth Outing Club. The party will include a social hour at 6 followed by dinner and then a talk by the new Brown football coach, John Anderson, who was line coach at Dartmouth under Bob Blackman. The contact for plans is Bill Crooker, who can be reached at Dartmouth College.

William H. Beauchamp is a planning analyst with Hawaiian Electric Company in Honolulu, Hawaii.

When Fairchild Industries, Inc., recently realigned all of its military aircraft capability into one subsidiary, it named Charles Collis as president of the new organization, called Fairchild Republic Company. He had been serving as executive vice-president of the parent firm.

Calvin Fisher, Jr., is New England and Canadian sales manager for *Industry Week* magazine, published by the Penton Publishing Company of Cleveland, Ohio. He works out of Farmington, Conn., where he lives.

Joseph F. Lockett has been elected to a five-year term on the board of trustees of Hahnemann Hospital, Brighton, Mass. He is vice-president and New England sales manager for Dominick & Dominick, Inc., Boston investment advisers.

Howard Williams and his brother, Roger Williams '47, have sold their family sporting-goods business, H. Harwood & Sons, manufacturers of premium softballs and baseballs. The company, located in Natick, Mass., was established in 1858 as the world's first manufacturer of baseballs. Howard, president of Harwood, will continue in that capacity.

43 With John Hess and Lois Lindblom Buxton heading the respective committees, the Brown and Pembroke classes of '43 have arranged a colorful and entertaining four-day program. The kickoff will come Friday afternoon, June 1, with registration and a cocktail party at the Olney House headquarters. Then will come the traditional reunion events—the Alumni and Alumnae Dinner and the Campus Dance.

A full schedule is set for Saturday, starting with the University Forums in the morning. The Brown-Pembroke groups will split at noon, each having separate luncheons and class meetings at Sharpe Refectory. Among the subjects to be discussed will be the question of merging the classes. A class tent will be available for everyone at the Alumni Field Day Saturday afternoon, with members urged to bring along their bathing suits if they would like to swim in the new pool during the afternoon hours. The program will continue with all of the '43 gang attending a social hour and

dinner at Wannamoisett Country Club prior to the Pops Concert. There will be music and refreshments back at Olney House after the Pops.

Things don't slow down too much Sunday. The Rhode Island Country Club in Barrington will be the scene of a brunch followed by golf for the men and women. An effort will be made to schedule some time on the Brown tennis courts at Alcester. There will be an informal gathering at Olney House Sunday evening when schedules permit, classmates are urged to stay on for the Commencement Procession Monday morning.

Colbert's Security Services, Inc., of Providence recently merged with Guardian Gross Protective Systems, Inc. At the board meeting of the new company, Arthur W. Drew, Jr., former president of Colbert's, was elected chairman of the board.

44 Marcella Fagan Hance's daughter, Donica, graduated from Northern Illinois University and is a buyer for Consolidated Millinery in Charleston, W.V. Marcella's son, Steve, completed his tour of duty with the Navy and is a student Bemidji (Minn.) State College.

John Lyman, assistant editor of the *Palo Alto Times*, has been named president of the Northern California professional chapter of Sigma Delta Chi, national journalism society. John has been with the *Times* since 1956, serving as assistant editor and then city editor before being named assistant editor.

Evelyn Craven Pindzola's son, Mit, is teaching at the University of Virginia and working on his doctorate there. Another son, David, graduated from the University of Tennessee, and her third son, Phillip, is a freshman at Southwestern University at Memphis.

Virginia Siravo Stanley's husband, Earl, has retired from the U.S. Navy and is a financial consultant at a mental health center in Vincennes, Ind.

Howard W. Young has been named juvenile court judge by Gov. Francis W. Sargent of Massachusetts. The new court will be based in New Bedford, Mass.

45 Guy W. Fiske has been named vice-president and group general manager of automotive products at International Telephone & Telegraph Company headquarters in New York. Since joining ITT a few years ago, his duties have taken him to several European countries including Belgium, France, Italy, Spain, and Switzerland.

L. Boyd Lukert is director of purchasing for the Shorgood Poultry Division, Bay Shore Foods, Inc., in Hurlock, Md.

46 Cdr. Hebert W. Bolles is stationed at Newport, R.I., as a Navy chaplain.

Craig W. Moodie, Jr., is a senior vice-president of Rogers, Cowan & Brenner Inc., a New York City public relations firm.

Milton Stern, a clinical chemist, is regional director for Florida of the National Health Laboratories in North Miami Beach.

47 Dr. Eliot Stellar (GS) has been elected provost at the University of Pennsylvania. He had been serving as professor of physiological psychology. Marion Meyerson, president of the University, called Dr. Stellar "one of our most distinguished faculty, respected not only for his achievements as a scholar and as a leader but for his deep devotion to the University." For the past year, Dr. Stellar has been serving as co-chairman of the Development Commission, which was engaged in a University-wide analysis of the

school's future needs.

Barbara F. Whipple has been appointed director of public relations for the Greater Boston chapter of the American Red Cross. She has served for the past 12 years as radio-television director of the Massachusetts Bay United Fund and its predecessor organization, the United Fund of Greater Boston. She is the daughter of Helen Borden Whipple '22 and the late Dr. Stanley P. Whipple '20.

48 Headquarters for the men's big 25th reunion will be in the West Quad, either in Bigelow or Arnold Lounge, and that's where activities will start Friday afternoon with a cocktail party. The traditional University-sponsored events round out the day—the Alumni Dinner and the Campus Dance.

There will be an important class meeting Saturday noon at our headquarters, followed by lunch and then the Alumni Field Day. Brown's new swimming pool will be available for use, so pack your bathing

Bunny Meyer: Fund-raising for Miami's Science Museum

The fierce-looking saber-toothed tiger which shares a background of lush tropical vegetation with Bernice (Bunny) Cohan Meyer '46 is both the symbol of Miami's Museum of Science and the piece de resistance of an outdoor exhibit at the Museum which depicts pre-historic wildlife. Mrs. Meyer feels a proprietary interest in the saber-toothed tiger because of her membership in a group called the Patrons of the Museum of Science. The patrons are an energetic group of about 150 women who devote about ten months of every year to planning an Around the World Fair which, over the past 13 years, has raised about \$400,000 for the Museum, enabling it to survive and grow.

As anyone who has ever tried it knows, you don't raise that kind of money with a glorified bake sale. The fair is a five-day event held at the vast Tropical Race Track. It is, maybe, slightly less complicated to plan than a national political convention. The persuasive methods of the patrons are such that members of the local business community don't dare not contribute generous amounts of merchandise to be sold or raffled at the fair.

Two years ago, Mrs. Meyer proved her executive ability as co-chairman of the fair. Her responsibility was to supervise the coordinators of the art show, the entertainment, the ethnic food, and the sales booths. As she describes it, one of her duties was "to act as trouble shooter when the chairmen met obstacles in making contracts and obtaining supplies. (When changes in management of local businesses result in executive appointments from out-of-town, I have to educate them on the validity of the company's past cooperation.) In addition, it was my responsibility to develop new avenues of fund-raising within the framework of the fair."

Part of the success in carrying out the endless details of the fair depends on recruiting other willing volunteers. From Bunny Meyer's point of view, there's no place like home to look for help. Her husband, Joel, and her three children, Jill, 24,

Ellen, 21, and Jim, 18 (Brown '76), have all been drafted into service.

"The fair," she says, "is an activity that doesn't intrude on family life but includes it. As patrons, our 'secret weapon' is our husbands. Joel has spent endless hours contributing his professional talent as an architect to improve the lay-out and staging of the fair making for better flow of pedestrian traffic and a more colorful setting. Jill and Ellen have worked in various areas of the fair and Jim learned to make a fine hamburger (with Burger King supplies and under the supervision of a patron's husband who is a chain restaurant president)."

Although Mrs. Meyer's main devotion is to the Science Museum with its educational and cultural programs, she has taken on additional volunteer activities as they have presented themselves. At the request of the minorities commission of the Democratic party, she helped to produce an ethnic

fair during the Democratic Convention in Miami. And she is now vice-president of the combined Brown/Pembroke Club of Miami. Before the clubs merged she was president of the Pembroke Club, which she founded after she moved to Miami in 1947. "The women I met were always going to alumnae meetings of their college sororities," she says. "I felt left out so I decided to start a Pembroke Club. Every year we'd send out invitations and if there was enough response we'd have a meeting. If not, we'd skip that year." Mrs. Meyer has recently become involved in the alumni schools program, interviewing Miami-area applicants to Brown. "I initially regarded the task as a time-consuming burden on my already over-volunteered days, but instead it has proved to be an illuminating, stimulating, and reassuring experience," she says. "I feel great sympathy for the admission office when the staff faces the awesome task of making the final decision." A.B.

Bunny Meyer: You don't raise \$400,000 with a glorified bake sale.



suits. Present plans call for cocktails and dinner at the Graduate Center Saturday evening prior to the Pops Concert on the College Green. Then it's back to headquarters for an Afterglow session.

Sunday will be devoted to attending the various University events, including the President's Reception.

The six classmates serving on the reunion committee include *Bernie Pollock, Jim Elder, Shef Reynolds, Len Ranailli, Bert Hill, and Lou Regine.*

With Co-chairmen *Christine Dunlap and Gloria Markoff Winston* leading the way, an 11-member committee started early and worked late in planning the 25th reunion. The group includes *Barbara J. Mallow, Melissa Tinker Howland, Barbara Baker Johnson, Patricia E. Tierney, Selma Gold Fishbein, Selma Herman Savage, Tiss Orr Daley, Shirley Brier Lewis, Elizabeth Montali Smith, Barbara Oberhard Epstein, and Dorcas Hamilton Cofer.* Full details for the four-day weekend will be arriving shortly in a special class mailing.

James A. Griffiths has been elected vice-president of Commercial Union Assurance Companies in Boston, a multi-line insurance and financial organization. Jim will be responsible for the handling of common stocks, corporate and convertible bonds, and the management of a fixed-income fund for employee savings.

Robert J. Kriso is innkeeper and co-owner of Gateways Inn in Lenox, Mass.

Merrill B. Shattuck is a principal of Wilkinson, Sedwick & Yelverton, Inc., consultants to management in Los Angeles, Calif.

Robert M. Wilson of Burlington, Vt., formerly an investment property broker and, even earlier, an auto dealer, has been appointed secretary of administration in the cabinet of new Vermont Governor Thomas P. Salmon. Bob's public service career on the Vermont scene dates back to the mid-1950's and includes a term as chairman of the Vermont Whey Pollution Abatement Authority, commissioner of the Vermont Development Department, and a member of the State Highway Board, the State Senate, and the Governor's Task Force on Education. Bob and his wife, Mimi, and their two youngest children have moved to 276 College Street in Burlington.

49 *James A. Cooney* has been appointed manager of marketing services at Polymer Industries, Inc., in Greenville, S.C. He joined Polymer in 1963 as a technical sales representative. He was named product manager in 1967 and the following year was named district sales manager. Jim was formerly associated with Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation.

Warren A. Couch is chief of the St. Louis, Mo., field office of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

Prof. Donald E. Moser (GS) is a professor of mathematics at the University of Vermont.

50 *Dr. Douglas E. Ashford* is a professor of government at Cornell University.

Harold G. Bergwall is a mortgage service specialist with the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development in Buffalo, N.Y.

Randall W. Bliss, a partner in the Providence law firm of Tillinghast, Collins and Graham, has been named chairman of the Rhode Island division of the American Cancer Society's annual education and fund-raising crusade. Randy is a director of the Rhode Island division of the cancer society, as well as a member of the executive committee.

John P. Boucier has been elected a vice-president of the Rhode Island chapter of the Association of Trial Lawyers.

Richard W. Clark has joined two other money-management executives, *Kenneth L. Holmes '51* and *C. Oscar Morong, Jr. '57*, to form a new investment management firm, Holmes Clark Morong Incorporated, in New York City. Dick was formerly chief investment officer of the New York State Teachers Retirement System, with assets of over \$3 billion.

Peter R. Cruise has been made a full partner in the Providence architectural and engineering firm of Kent Cruise & Partners. He also is a director of DESCOR Development Corporation, a Kent Cruise & Partners affiliate.

Dr. William Kessen (GS) is professor of psychology and a research associate in pediatrics at Yale. Although his primary concern in the 21 years he has been at Yale has been in the area of infants, he has been increasingly involved recently with the problems of education of young children.

A. Stanley Littlefield, a graduate of Boston University Law School, has been appointed district attorney of Plymouth County, Mass., by Gov. Francis W. Sargent. He practices law in Rockland and has been a selectman in Abington for a decade.

Robert N. Pollock, C.L.U., of the Rochester (N.Y.) group office of Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, set two company production records in 1972. He is the first group representative in company history to exceed \$2 million in group life and health premiums and also the first to top \$1 million in this category for two successive years.

51 *John E. D. Coffey, Jr.*, is a partner in C/R Associates in Fairfield, Conn., a marketing concern.

Marian Robie Gooding's interest is in genealogy, which led her to take a position with the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Washington, D.C. She is now in charge of the genealogical division there. Her husband is a commander in the U.S. Navy.

Andrew M. Hunt has been named assistant chairman of the 1973 Catholic Charities Appeal in Rhode Island.

Brite Industries, Inc., the Providence division of Liggett & Myers, has named *Robert Harris* executive vice-president. He joined Brite in 1960 prior to its acquisition by L&M and has served as advertising sales

and promotion manager and, most recently, as vice-president of marketing.

Three money-management executives, *Kenneth L. Holmes, Richard W. Clark* and *C. Oscar Morong, Jr. '57*, have formed a new investment management firm, Holmes Clark Morong Incorporated, in New York City, to advise private and public pension and endowment funds. Ken formerly a senior officer and member of the management committee of Alliance Capital Management Corporation, manager of multi-billion-dollar pension and endowment funds.

Daniel J. MacDonald has been appointed a director-at-large of the Materials Handling Equipment Distributors Association, a national trade organization located in Deerfield, Ill. Dan is president of Materials Handling Company in Providence.

Shepherd Sikes has been named general manager of G.R.T.L. Company, a PPG Industries subsidiary with headquarters in Southfield, Mich. A veteran of 21 years reinforced plastics marketing, Shep joined PPG in 1970 as manager of marine product sales in the Fiber Glass Division.

George O. Podd, Jr., has been elected president of The Old Orchard Bank & Trust Company in Skokie, Ill. He is the author of numerous articles on bank marketing.

Frances I. Wise has been appointed manager of home furnishings publicity for Collins & Aikman, textile manufacturers in New York City.

Dr. Albert D. Wood is a fluid dynamicist with the Office of Naval Research at the Boston branch.

52 The alumnae will hold an information reunion on Saturday, June 2, at 1 p.m. at Laura Carr's. For further information contact *Judith Brown* at 14 Rogers Williams Green, Providence.

Richard E. Boesel, Jr., has rejoined Hayden Stone Inc., in San Francisco as vice-president and director of West Coast investment banking activities.

Dr. Martin E. Felder has left East Surgical Group to join Randall Surgical Group, Inc., in Providence.

Margaret M. Jacoby has been promoted to associate professor at Rhode Island Junior College, where she is chairman of the physics department. In addition to physics, astronomy and geology are offered by her department.

Robert L. Norgren, former director and general attorney for Conoco Europe Ltd., has opened his own office in London, England, to advise on international commercial and petroleum law.

Raymond B. Perkins is vice-president of F. S. Smithers & Company, Inc., New York City, an investment banking firm.

Roy O. Stratton, Jr., is manager of energy systems advertising and public relations with General Electric Company in Schenectady, N.Y.

Class Presidents *Barbara Kemalian* and *Gene McGovern* have announced the merger of 1953 for the 20th reunion this June. A vote will be taken at the union class meetings concerning the permanent merger of the two classes. If the proposal is accepted, a combined slate of officers will be nominated and voted on. All class members are urged to attend these class meetings this June. Alumnae headquarters for the weekend will be Arnold Lounge. There will be separate luncheons on Saturday for male and alumni, at which time the merger question will be voted on. The highlight of the weekend will be a cocktail party and candlelight buffet dinner on Friday evening at the Graduate Center 603. Many other interesting events are planned. It looks like a great reunion and is coming up and we hope you are planning to attend.

Valter E. Cowan, Jr., is a physician at Portsmouth (Ohio) Receiving Hospital. *Male W. Strand* is vice-president of Kron, a New York City marketing, research and advertising firm.

Dr. Gerard N. Burrow, currently on sabbatical from Yale Medical School, is spending the year in Marseilles, France, where he is doing bio-chemical research on the thyroid.

Philip L. Nash reports a new position: manager of the Bursaw Gas & Oil Company, Acton, Mass.

William V. Polleys, III, was selected solely to direct the business and industrial division of Providence's Meeting Street Hotel's 1973 Easter Seal campaign. Bill, general manager of wire products at Texas Instruments, Inc., Attleboro, Mass., has been a member of the school's advisory committee for several years.

Iga Kron Stulman is completing her master's degree in counseling and guidance at Bank Street College of Education in New York City. She has been studying in the field of sex education and human sexuality and, as a result, is now teaching a course on human sexuality at Medgar Evers College, a part of the City University of New York. She will also be teaching a course on the same subject at Bank Street for guidance-counseling students. She has four children, Andrea, 14, Jessica, 12, mes, 11, and Laura, 4.

Dr. Joseph Blumen has been admitted as a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons. A graduate of the Medical School, he has been in general surgical practice in Newport, R.I., since 1967.

Louis P. Clark, Jr., is a partner in the "C" Associates in Melbourne, Fla.

Dr. Paul R. Tobias is an assistant professor of community medicine at Baylor College of Medicine's Texas Medical Center in Houston.

Samuel L. Barr, Jr., is vice-president of Security Trust Company in Miami, Fla.

Peter M. Bartuska is a field manager for CA Service Company in Skokie, Ill.

Elaine Ostrach Chaika received her Ph.D. degree in linguistics from Brown last June and is now assistant professor of linguistics at Providence College.

Edward C. Keyworth has become vice-president of Disc Incorporated, a publicly owned real estate development company with headquarters in Philadelphia and operations in Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Florida. He came to Disc Incorporated from International Utilities Corporation of Philadelphia, where he had been director of acquisitions. Ed and his wife and two children live in Malvern, Pa.

Russ Kingman has been elected vice-president and investment officer of the Cape Cod Bank & Trust Company, Harwichport, where he manages the portfolios in the trust department. Since coming to the Cape he has been elected fleet captain of the Dennis Yacht Club, where he is also a member of the board of governors. Russ also keeps in touch with athletics, playing league hockey and coaching Little League baseball and Squint hockey teams.

James W. Mears and his wife, Wanda, of Warwick, R.I., have announced the birth of their second child and second daughter, Karen Anne, on Feb. 19.

James E. Swain, Jr., has been appointed headmaster of The Swain Country Day School in Allentown, Pa.

Dr. Robert L. Zangrando is an associate professor of history at the University of Akron (Ohio).

57 *Robert G. Hummerstone* has been named associate editor at *Fortune*, moving within the building from his former position with *Life* as assistant editor.

Martin H. Imm, Jr., was recently elected president of Community Housing Corporation of Greater St. Paul, Minn., a non-profit organization which has been designated the leader of Project Rehab in St. Paul. It promotes and sponsors extensive rehabilitation of housing in innercity areas. This volunteer position is in addition to his duties as investment manager in the bond and commercial loan department of Prudential Life Insurance Company in charge of an office in Minneapolis.

Thomas A. Mackey is vice-president and general sales manager of Watling, Lerchen & Company, a regional brokerage firm in Detroit.

C. Oscar Morong, Jr., has joined two other money-management executives, *Kenneth L. Holmes '51*, and *Richard W. Clark '50*, to form a new investment management firm, Holmes Clark Morong Incorporated, in New York City. Oscar was formerly with College Retirement Equities Fund, where he managed some \$800 million in stocks.

Richard G. Peirce, assistant headmaster of the Chadwick School in Palos Verdes, Calif., has been named headmaster of The Ethel Walker School in Simsbury, Conn. He will be the ninth person to serve as head of the 62-year-old girls' boarding school. His wife is *Dorothy Young Peirce*.

Jean MacGregor Simon and her husband, Jack, have announced the birth of their second son, Donald Standish, on Nov. 6. Son Frank Stewart is almost five. Jack

was recently promoted to chief of the clothing and textile branch, directorate of clothing and textiles, Defense Personnel Support Center of the joint staff of the armed forces, in Philadelphia. He is a lieutenant commander in the Navy.

Harold J. Sutphen returned to the States in March after service in Vietnam. He has been selected to command the USS Kilauea (AE-26), the lead ship in the Navy's newest class of ammunition ships.

Lawrence C. Waterman is district manager for north Texas and Oklahoma for Pan American World Airways in Dallas.

58 A measure of socializing mixed with an opportunity to learn more about the Brown of today, all tempered with a bit of nostalgia, is the reunion recipe being prepared for returning classmates. In addition to the traditional social events of the Commencement Weekend, a number of forums on "Brown—1973" will be held Saturday morning for all alumni and alumnae. There also will be opportunities for members of the class to meet informally with top-level University administrators. All in all, the 15th Reunion has the makings of both an entertaining and educational weekend. Following the trends in higher education, the 1958 reunion has also gone coed, with the Brown and Pembroke reunion committees joining forces. The mailing piece going out this month will provide the details on the four-day gathering, June 1-4.

Kevitt R. Cook has been elected president of Vanguard Ltd., of Worcester, Mass., a retail shoe division of Melville Shoe Corporation.

Harry L. Frank, III, formerly with Henry J. Richter & Company in St. Louis, Mo., has accepted a position as vice-president of The Fisher Corporation in St. Louis.

Virginia Coley Gregg and her husband, Thomas, of Baldwin, N.Y., have announced the birth of their third son, Benjamin Ward, on Jan. 22, 1972. Her husband finished his residency in orthopedic surgery a year ago and is now in private practice.

Dr. Richard C. Hatch has been promoted to professor of chemistry at Muhlenberg College in Allentown, Pa. He earned his Ph.D. degree at the University of New Hampshire. Dick is the author of a textbook entitled *Experimental Chemistry*, which was published in 1972 by Van Nostrand-Reinhold. He also serves as faculty advisor to the *Muhlenberg Weekly*, the student newspaper.

Charles L. Hughes, Jr., is an advisory marketing representative for IBM Corporation in Baltimore, Md.

Alan H. Leader is vice-president of Leader Thread Corporation in New York City, a sewing-thread manufacturer.

Steven A. Schwartz has been named a prosecutor in the Third District Court in New Bedford, Mass.

59 *Walter E. Czuchra* has been elected executive vice-president and chief administrative officer of the Oceanside Bank in Pompano Beach, Fla. He joined the bank in early 1972 as a vice-president and loan officer.

Wallis H. Darnley is principal of Taft Elementary School in Uxbridge, Mass.

Michael Fedeli has been named a vice-president of Dimeo Construction Company of Providence, where he is in charge of estimating. He has been with Dimeo for eight years.

Dr. Arthur C. Lamb, Jr., has assumed duties as chief of psychiatry at Provident Hospital in Baltimore, Md. He is responsible for the mental health services throughout the complex, which include Project ADAPT, the Community Mental Health Program, and the Alcoholism Triangle of Services, as well as psychiatric services within the hospital.

Dr. Aaron Seidman has been named director of education and membership for the New England region of the American Jewish Committee with offices in Boston. He did graduate work at Brandeis and MIT and was on the faculty of the urban and environmental studies program at Case Western Reserve University in Cleveland.

William Silver, a partner in Weiskopf, Silver, Singer & Company, New York City, has been nominated for re-election to a two-year term as an American Stock Exchange industry governor. The senior floor official was one of ten original industry governors elected last year when the Exchange reconstructed its board to include ten industry and ten public representatives.

Bowen H. Tucker is completing his third year as a member of the board of directors of the American Civil Liberties Union, Illinois division. One of the issues which he has handled through the ACLU is the question of state aid to parochial and private schools. He is the lead attorney of seven lawyers now handling a case before the three-judge federal court in Springfield to challenge the constitutionality of three Illinois statutes which appropriated \$30 million for private schools. Bowen and Jan and their two children, Stefan and Cathie, are living in Arlington Heights.

60 Dr. Leonard F. Adams, supervising psychiatric resident at Michael Reese Hospital and Medical Center in Chicago since last year, has been appointed an assistant attending physician in the department of psychiatry there.

Alfred C. Jasins is president of Jasins & Sayles Associates, Inc., in Wellesley, Mass.

Allan W. Osborne is an instructor in English and associate director of Shaw Players & Company at Shaw University in Raleigh, N.C.

Ron Whittle is chairman of the history department at The Gunnery School in Washington, Conn.

David R. Wilson has been named vice-president of the international division of Chase Manhattan Bank in New York City.

61 Dr. F. William Abbate is head of analytical services at The Upjohn Company in LaPorte, Texas.

Thomas J. Ballen, Jr., is Grand Junction district plant manager of Mountain

Bell Telephone Company in Grand Junction, Colo.

Bruce H. Bates has joined Honeywell Information Systems, Inc. as a senior marketing representative in its Manchester, N.H. office.

Francis V. Bonello has been re-elected to the board of directors of the Jersey Shore Bank, Long Branch, N.J., where he is also a vice-president and secretary. Frank is a partner in the law firm of Anschelewitz, Barr, Ansell & Bonello of Asbury Park and Long Island.

Roger L. Campolucci is counsel in the electromagnetic and aviation systems division of RCA Corporation in Van Nuys, Calif.

Isolde Priebe Feld and her husband of Armonk, N.Y., are parents of their third child and second daughter, Meredith Leigh, born Aug. 2.

R. Bruce Hiland has joined The Commonwealth Group Incorporated of Westport, Conn., as vice-president. For the past five years Bruce had been a management consultant with McKinsey & Company, Inc., in New York City.

Richard MacKenzie and his wife, Emily Mott-Smith MacKenzie '62, have announced the birth of their third daughter, Hannah Jenkins, on Sept. 25. Dick is associated with Day, Berry and Howard in Hartford, Conn.

Joseph E. Ondrick is promotion manager for WKYC-TV in Cleveland, Ohio.

J. Robert Seder has been appointed to the Human Rights Commission in Worcester, Mass. After earning his law degree from the New York University School of Law, Bob joined the Worcester law firm of Seder & Seder. He is now chairman of the board of the Worcester Legal Services, Inc., and a vice-president and director of the Legal Aid Society.

Dr. David W. Sheppard (GS), associate professor of physics at Thiel College, Greenville, Pa., has been selected an "Outstanding Educator of America" for 1972. He received the award in recognition of his contributions to the advancement of higher education and service to the community. He has been a member of the Thiel faculty for a decade.

Gilbert P. Wright, Jr., was married to Nancy L. Hickox on Dec. 16.

62 Dr. Michael P. Barron is in private practice of internal medicine in Richmond, Ky.

Robert O. Bent is manager of real estate evaluation for Standard Oil Company (Indiana), based in Chicago, Ill.

John J. Donovan has been promoted to manager of development at Aetna Life & Casualty in Wethersfield, Conn.

Kenneth E. Hogberg, vice-president of Citizens Savings Bank and Citizens Trust Company, Providence, has been elected to the additional posts of administrative vice-president and director of Citizens Corporation, the one-bank holding company of Citizens Trust. Ken recently was graduated from the program for management development at the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration.

Emily Mott-Smith MacKenzie and her

husband, Richard '61, have announced birth of their third daughter, Hannahkins, on Sept. 25.

Paul K. Murphy is a partner in the law firm of Murphy & Mussler in Louisville, Ky.

Everett A. Petronio has been named vice-president of the Rhode Island chapter of the Association of Trial Lawyers.

63 For its 10th reunion, the class will make its headquarters at Champlin Hall on the Pembroke Campus, where a social hour will open the four-day festivities. A class table will be available both the Alumni Dinner and Campus Dance later that evening. On Saturday morning, there will be tours of the campus and a variety of Commencement programs. An important class meeting will be held at Champlin Hall at 1 p.m., with chief item of business the election of officers. Then it's on the buses for the trip to the Haffenreffer Estate in Bristol for an afternoon-through-dusk gala featuring a clambake (chicken for those who prefer), the music of The Sunn, softball and strolling the grounds which most of us haven't seen since Freshman Week. Buses will get us back to Providence in time to change for the Pops Concert on the College Green. An Afterglow Party back at headquarters will cap the evening. For those who plan to stay through Commencement, there will be plenty of action on Sunday. We would like as many as possible to remain with us for the procession on Monday morning. Co-chairmen for the 10th reunion are Fred A. Parker and E. Kruger Lipsitt.

William R. Caroselli and his wife, Glenn, of Pittsburgh, Pa., have announced the birth of their first child, a son, Claudio Roderick, on Jan. 6. Bill is currently practicing law with the firm of McArdle, Caroselli, Laffey and Beachler and has been appointed assistant county solicitor for Allegheny County.

Laurence D. Cherkis has become a member of the firm of Wachtell, Lipton, Rosen & Katz in New York City.

Dr. Edward D. Maley is an orthopedic surgeon at the Naval Hospital in Portsmouth, Va.

Walter A. Stewart, Jr., has become a partner in the law firm of Hawthorne, Acklerly and Dorrance in New Canaan, Conn.

Susan Mowry Strouse is a counselor at East Grand Rapids (Mich.) Junior High School.

Michael F. Whitworth has been released from the U.S. Air Force and is a resident in urology at the University of Maryland Hospital in Baltimore.

64 Elizabeth Abbott has just written a play as part of her work toward a master's degree in drama from New York University. She is a caseworker at the Bedford Stuyvesant Bureau of Child Welfare in New York City.

Allan S. Benjamin was married to L. Saunders on July 2.

Gerald A. Bucci and his wife, Mary, Wayne, N.J., have announced the birth of their second daughter, Mary Kara, on Jan. 1. Their first child, Kirstin, was born on Oct. 6, 1971.

David J. Farley is manager of personal services at Industrial National Bank, Providence.

Dr. C. Stevens Hammer is a fourth-year resident in general surgery at the University of Washington in Seattle.

David L. Hatcher is a stockbroker with Eastman Dillon Securities in Houston, Texas.

Mark S. Hoffman and his wife, Ann B. Hoffman '66, are living in Dedham, Mass., where he is an assistant district

attorney for Norfolk County. Recently, he and his brother, Richard, who is also an assistant district attorney, formed a partnership and opened an office for the general practice of law in Walpole, Mass. A few months ago Mark was nominated for selection as one of the nation's ten most outstanding young men.

Heinz D. Osterle (GS) is an associate professor of German at Northern Illinois University.

Dr. George A. Vidulich (GS) is associate professor of chemistry at Holy Cross College.

Gloria Berman Weinstock and her husband, Murray, are parents of a daughter, Judith Ann, born August 15.

Bruce T. Williams is an instructor in anthropology at the University of Pittsburgh campus in Johnstown, Pa.

65 Henry D. Anderson is a graduate student at Syracuse University.

Henry R. Bauer, III, who received his Ph.D. degree from Stanford University in January, is an assistant professor of computer science at the University of Wyoming in Laramie.

Richard N. Hale is an assistant to the president for employee relations at the State University of New York College of Arts and Science at Geneseo, N.Y.

K. Sridhar Iya (GS) is a research associate with the State University of New

Jane Pincus: A question about doctors led to a book

How do you choose a good doctor? That was the first question asked at a discussion group on "women and their bodies" which began meeting in Boston in the spring of 1969. The women were irritated by the condescending and paternalistic attitudes of many doctors they had encountered. They did not find it reassuring to have their medical questions answered with, "Don't worry your pretty little head, my dear. Just leave everything to us. But when group members tried to compile a list of "good" local gynecologists, they discovered that they wanted to learn more about their own bodies before they could intelligently evaluate medical information. So instead of rating their doctors, the group researched and wrote a handbook on women's health which has sold several hundred thousand copies in three different versions.

One of the original members of the group—now called the Boston Women's Health Book Collective—was Jane Kates '59. On a recent weekday morning, Jane Pincus shared a cup of coffee in her Cambridge apartment and talked about how the project has affected her. Although she was soon to leave for a two-week tour to promote *Our Bodies, Ourselves* (Simon and Schuster, \$8.95 cloth; \$5.95, paper), Ms. Pincus did not dwell on the book's most recent incarnation as a best-seller on the list of a large commercial publishing house.

"The most important thing to me," she says, "has been the process of working with others. The project gave me specific things to do at a time of my life when I really needed it. As a mother of two young children, I had a sense of isolation, so it was exciting to be part of a group and to meet deadlines." When the 12 members of the collective began to assemble information on women and health, they had no idea of producing a book. They planned to search and write papers on the topics that interested them and to use the papers

as a basis for a course they wanted to present. Since Ms. Pincus had just had her second child, she wrote the paper on pregnancy. "I tried to create a link between the experiences of lay women and the information that is presented in medical textbooks," she says. "It's important for women to realize that their own individual experiences and feelings are valid and shouldn't be discounted."

Eventually, all the papers were printed and bound together in an inexpensive edition by the New England Free Press. After the book sold out several printings and acquired an underground reputation for accuracy and usefulness, the women decided to expand the book and publish it commercially so it would reach a wider audience. Since two publishing houses were interested, the collective was able to bargain for the offer of a 70 percent discount on the book to health clinics. Another clue that *Our Bodies, Ourselves* is an unusual venture for establishment publishing is a

Jane Pincus: No one expected a best seller.



Ann Banks

line on the back cover that asks the purchaser to "Please share this book with others."

Our Bodies, Ourselves presents a wide range of subjects from the woman's point of view, including anatomy, sexuality, birth control, abortion, nutrition, childbearing, menopause, and common medical problems of women. According to Jane Pincus, the project started because the women involved "wanted to be able to confront doctors as intelligent people instead of as children." The book provides the tools to interpret medical advice and tells women what they have a right to expect from their physicians. Still, says Ms. Pincus, it's usually a long internal process to be able to overcome your intimidation of doctors enough to insist on answers to questions. "You have to learn not to crumble at the first sign of displeasure," she says. "And it's important to remember that doctors don't always agree among themselves. If one doctor says something you don't like, go to another one." Where the medical profession is concerned, that sort of talk could pass for dangerously radical advice. Still, there are physicians who have gone on record in praise of *Our Bodies, Ourselves*. According to Maria Storch, assistant professor of obstetrics and gynecology at a New York medical school, "You could have more confidence in it than in almost anything else I've ever seen that has been published in reasonable language."

Now that the work on the book is completed, Jane Pincus isn't sure what she'll do next. The health collective still meets once a week, and several members, including Jane, are thinking about writing on the subject of parenthood. Meanwhile, she says, "I'm concentrating on playing the flute." She is married to Ed Pincus '60, who teaches filmmaking at MIT, and who is now in the middle of making a five-year, autobiographical film using cinema verite techniques. The two Pincus children are Sami, 7, and Benjamin, 4. A.B.

York at Binghamton.

John R. Marquis is a member of the Holland, Mich., law firm of Cunningham, Hann and Marquis.

Bernard V. O'Neill, Jr. (GS) is an assistant professor of biometry at Louisiana State University's medical center in New Orleans.

William Pillsbury is senior curator of decorative arts for the State Department of Education in New York. He did his graduate study at the Henry DuPont Winterthur Museum.

James Schreiber and his wife, Linda Bedrick Schreiber '66, have announced the birth of quadruplets, Amanda Justine, Danielle Melissa, Elisabeth Rachel, and Zachary Jared, on Dec. 30. The babies' older sister, Samantha Lauren, is almost three. Since 1969 Jim has been a prosecutor in the U.S. Attorney's Office for the Southern District of New York, where he is currently working on cases involving securities frauds. The Schreibers live in New York City.

Stanley J. Schretter and his wife, Judith Drazen Schretter '68, of Flanders, N.J., have announced the birth of their second daughter, Robin Lynn, on Jan. 29. Mindy, their first child, is almost six. Stan is completing the requirements for his doctorate at Brown and expects to receive his degree this June.

Michael H. Stone, a C.P.A., is an auditor with Arthur Andersen & Company in Philadelphia.

66 Barry Z. Aframe has been named an assistant counsel at State Mutual Life Assurance Company in Worcester, Mass. A graduate of the University of Pennsylvania Law School, he joined the company in 1969 and was appointed an attorney the same year.

Laurel Blank Andrew and her husband, David, are the winners of the Founders' Award for the best article on architectural history by younger scholars published in the *Society of Architectural Historians Journal* in 1971. Their subject was "The Four Mormon Temples in Utah." The Society of Architectural Historians, with an international membership of 4,000, presents this award annually.

Robert V. Dewey, Jr., is an attorney with the Peoria, Ill., law firm of Heyl, Royster, Voelker & Allen.

Thomas M. Jeffris has been promoted in the domestic marketing division of Parker Pen Company, with his new duties including coordination of national accounts. He will also be responsible for chain-drug, food-broker, and duty-free shop sales.

Richard S. Kops was married to Alice M. Zaleski of Middletown, N.J., on Dec. 21. He is a third-year student at New York Medical College. His father was the late Richard S. Kops '34.

Alexander S. Kritzalis is an associate in the law firm of Burlingham, Underwood & Lord in New York City.

Neil R. Markson and his wife, Susan, of Concord, Mass., announce the birth of their first child, a daughter, Jennifer Claire, on Feb. 9. Neil is associated with the Bos-

ton law firm of Hutchins and Wheeler.

William R. Powell and his wife, Mary DeVore Porter Powell '67, have moved to Morgantown, W.Va., where Bill is assistant professor of mechanical engineering and mechanics at West Virginia University.

Linda Bedrick Schreiber and her husband, James '65, have announced the birth of quadruplets, Amanda Justine, Danielle Melissa, Elisabeth Rachel, and Zachary Jared, on Dec. 30. The babies' older sister, Samantha Lauren, is almost 3.

67 Gerald D. Brody was married to Pamela J. Harig of Grosse Pointe, Mich., on Oct. 1. He is the son of Hazel Antine Brody '30 and Ned L. Brody '31.

Carl S. Campbell has been released from the U.S. Air Force and is a senior at Schiller College in West Germany.

Dana Carton Caprio and her husband, Anthony, have co-authored a college-level French textbook which came on the market in January. It is called *Reflets de la femme*, published by Van Nostrand-Reinhold.

Ronald S. Clark and his wife, Deborah, have announced the birth of their first child, a son, Gregory Sterling, on Jan. 25.

E. Martin Dudgeon is a trainee at Manufacturers Hanover Trust in New York City.

David S. Froehlich, who is an environmental planner and received his master of regional planning degree from the University of North Carolina, is employed by the Bucks County Planning Commission in Doylestown, Pa.

Thomas F. Gaffney has been named controller of Masury-Columbia Company in Elmhurst, Ill. He had been assistant corporate controller for the parent company, Alberto-Culver.

John R. Hall, Jr., was married to Jean B. Horky of Brookville, Pa., on Dec. 2. The groom's father is John R. Hall '34. Other Brown alumni in attendance were James Castellan, Ronald Clark, and the groom's uncle, Walter R. Hall '40.

Arthur W. Henne is teaching English at The Park School in Brooklandville, Md.

Judy Marks Hershon and her husband, Stuart, of Great Neck, N.Y., are parents of a daughter, Joanna Brett, born June 20.

Dr. Sumner J. Hoisington, Jr. (GS) has been appointed assistant commissioner for research and planning in the Massachusetts Department of Public Welfare and will work out of Boston. He previously had worked with the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Jeffrey R. Jones is a senior associate programmer with IBM in Yorktown Heights, N.Y.

Ronald J. Leavitt is a resident in orthopedic surgery at Mount Sinai Hospital in New York City.

Jean Platt Nwachuku is a scientific programming analyst for Pratt & Whitney Aircraft in Hartford, Conn.

Paul J. Olenick is living in Baltimore while working on his Ph.D. dissertation in political science as a non-resident student at the University of Massachusetts. His wife has a position as a research assistant in the biology department of Johns Hopkins University.

Mary DeVore Porter Powell and her husband, William '66, have moved to Morgantown, W.Va., where he is assistant professor of mechanical engineering and mechanics at West Virginia University.

C. Keith Riggs has been promoted manager of security programs with TV. His main responsibility is dealing with hijacking programs.

Lawrence M. Schenck has been released from the U.S. Air Force and is pursuing M.B.A. degree at the University of Rochester.

Howard E. Snyder has joined the firm of Efron, Black & Epstein in Allentown, Pa., as an associate.

D. Nathan Sumner has accepted a position as public programs officer for the National Endowment for the Humanities in Washington, D.C. His wife, Nan McCauley Sumner '71 GS, has assumed her husband's position as assistant professor for the spring term at North Dakota State University, where she is teaching English and biology. The couple expects to be moving to Washington in June.

Linnea Stewart was married to Le M. Gillman on Oct. 13. She has received an M.S. degree from Virginia Polytechnic University and they are living in Denver, Colo.

Barbara Witten is employed as a treatment specialist for Community Treatment Services, a division of the Pennsylvania Department of Justice.

68 The "big" thing about our 5th year union is that it is combined. 7 classes plan to build the four-day gathering around the traditional Commencement events, but full details will be provided in a mailing some time this month. Co-chairmen for the affair are Marc S. Koplik and Shelley Fidler Cohen.

Frederick W. Arnold, IV, was married to Joan L. Potter on Dec. 9.

David C. Ennis was married to Elizabeth A. Burke of New Salem, N.Y., on Dec. 23. Jeffrey Walters was best man and E. Blodgett was an usher. Dave is a communications consultant for the New York Telephone Company in Albany, N.Y.

Richard I. Gouse has completed his first year of service as president and chairman of the board of trustees of New England Technical Institute in Providence. During this year NETI has grown to be the second largest private technical school in southern New England. Other members of the board of trustees include Steven M. Zer and Paul D. Connors '36.

Alan G. Johnston is a graduate assistant and resident director of Scott Quackenbush Hall, a dormitory at Ohio University in Athens.

Robert H. Letner, a computer programmer/analyst, is an associate in the systems economics department of PRC Systems Engineering Company in McLean, Va.

Howard N. Robinson has received his M.D. degree from St. Louis University and is a first-year resident in surgery at the University of Florida.

John H. Schiering is director of operations with Old Harbor Industries, Inc., in Hyannisport, Mass.

Edith Drazen Schretter and her husband *Stanley '65*, of Flanders, N.J., have announced the birth of their second daughter, *Robin Lynn*, on Jan. 29. *Mindy*, their first child, is almost six.

Robert Sedgewick is a Ph.D. candidate in the computer science program at Stanford University.

Peter C. Solon (GS) is an assistant professor of linguistics at California State University in Fullerton.

Dr. Ronald P. Zinno and his wife, *Joanne Spring Zinno '69*, have announced the birth of their first child, a son, *Matthew Gerald*, on Jan. 4.

Norman R. Beaupre (GS) of Saint Francis College in Biddeford, Me., has been named a member of the committees advisory group of the Maine State Commission on the Arts and Humanities.

Merrill B. Callaway is a statistician in the water quality division for the State of Mexico's environmental improvement effort. He is based in Santa Fe.

Matt Chin is a program analyst with Eschig House Corporation in Hyde Park, N.Y. He's also working on his M.B.A. at State University in the evening hours.

Catherine A. Gregg entered the University of North Carolina School of Social Work last fall and is working toward an S.W. degree in the field of management and development of human service resources, a degree requirement she expects to complete this spring.

John Keany is a research assistant and a candidate in oceanography at the University of Rhode Island.

Joanne W. Libby spent last summer working and traveling in Japan. She is an assistant at D. C. Heath & Company in Lexington, Mass.

Thomas G. McKlveen has been released from the U.S. Coast Guard and is employed by J. H. McKlveen & Company, Erie City, Iowa, retail building materials and lumber yard firm.

Thomas E. Peckham is an attorney specializing in tax work and estate planning for The First National Bank of Boston.

Eric Rodenburg has been graduated with an M.S. in biostatistics from the Graduate School of Public Health at the University of Pittsburgh. He is working in Kabul, Afghanistan with a team from the U.S. at Buffalo, performing a service for the Afghan government by doing a demographic survey of the country. Later, he plans to study the response of the people to family planning activities, a program that is being funded by AID.

Frank A. Scofield and his wife, *Nancy*, have announced the birth of a son, *Alexander Whiting*, on Oct. 17.

Donald A. Seff, who expects to receive his Ph.D. degree from the University of Maryland in June, will become a medical resident in July at Maryland General Hospital in Baltimore.

Joanne Spring Zinno and her husband,

Dr. Ronald P. Zinno '68, have announced the birth of their first child, a son, *Matthew Gerald*, on Jan. 4.

70 *Richard S. Aldrich, Jr.*, was married to *Isabel T. Potter* of New York City on Dec. 30. He is attending Vanderbilt Law School.

Dr. Marcel Ausloos (GS) is on leave of absence from Temple University, where he was a research assistant in the physics department. He is now a visiting professor at the Freie University of Berlin (Germany) Institut für Theoretische Physik. *Dr. Ausloos* received his Ph.D. degree from Temple.

Stephen D. Bither was married to *Kristen S. Lape* of Harpswell, Maine, on Dec. 30. He is a teacher in the school administrative district 75 in Topsham, Maine.

The Rev. Thomas D. Feehan (GS), the first priest to receive a doctorate from Brown's philosophy department, has been promoted to associate professor of philosophy at Holy Cross.

Ens. John Hammett, USN, was married to *Nancy G. Byrne* of Hartsdale, N.Y., on Jan. 20. *Samuel C. Coale (GS)* was best man and *Robert B. Avery* and *John A. Leal* were ushers. At home: 73 Keene St., Providence.

After graduation, *Richard H. Hornik* entered the School of Public and International Affairs at George Washington University as a candidate for an A.M. degree in Russian studies. After a year he accepted a position as a researcher for the *National Journal*, completing his course work on a part-time basis. Last December he joined the staff of the National Commission on Productivity in Washington, D.C. as a writer/editor, a position he still holds. *Dick* expects to receive his degree from George Washington early this spring. He was married to *Susan Barney* of Gilmanston, N.H., on May 28, 1972. *Stanley Esikoff* was best man and *Peter Kramer* and *Robert Dorin '69* were ushers.

Suzanne A. Kalbach, after completing the one-year M.A.T. program at the Harvard Graduate School of Education, is teaching English at a high school in Camden, N.J., and living in Philadelphia.

Jeffrey J. Kaolan has received an M.B.A. degree from New York University and is an account manager in the corporate banking group of The First National City Bank in New York City.

Jeffrey R. Peters has been appointed acting editor of the *County Leader* and the *Havertown Leader* in Newtown Square, Pa. *Jeff* has served with the *Leader* in a variety of functions for the past two years.

Brian E. Rohde has received his M.B.A. degree from Amos Tuck School of Dartmouth College and is a management consultant at Management Analysis Center in Cambridge, Mass.

David M. Tardy is teaching economics at Caulfield Institute of Technology in Victoria, Australia.

Gregory B. Waldron is senior personnel representative for the New York region of TWA with headquarters at Kennedy International Airport in Jamaica, N.Y.

71 *Gordon E. Allen* has accepted a new position as branch manager of the Tilo Company in Springfield, Pa.

Ralph Begleiter, formerly a news writer for WTOP-TV, Washington, D.C., has been named an editor for WTOP Non-stop News Radio. A former writer for ABC Radio in New York City, *Ralph* joined the TV station a year ago after earning a master's degree from the Columbia University Graduate School of Journalism.

Ardath A. Goldstein is a member of the Black Mountain College project at the North Carolina Museum of Art in Raleigh.

Irwin Goldstein has been reappointed athletic representative for the Brown Alumni Association of Greater Montreal. He is in his second year of medical school at McGill University.

Daniel F. Grossman was married to *Dana M. Cook* on May 28. He is manufacturing and selling a locking ski rack to ski areas under the firm name of Lock-Up Ski Security Systems.

Patricia L. Huff was married to *Francis M. Dorer, Jr.*, of Reston, Va., on June 10 in Vienna, Va. *Nancy P. Pope '70* was maid of honor. *Patricia* is a computer specialist with the Social Security Administration in Baltimore.

Doug Jones is with the history department of The Gunnery School in Washington, Conn., teaching anthropology and archeology.

Mark K. Lahey is an investment advisor with the First National Bank of Chicago.

Kathryn E. Lenihan (GS) has been appointed dean of research and educational services at Southwest College in Chicago. She has served as Southwest's financial aid officer since July, 1971.

Robert W. Lynch has joined the engineering firm of David Volkert & Associates of Washington, D.C., as a structural design engineer.

John F. Mastroianni, Jr., is a graduate student at Trinity College in Oxford, England.

Samuel J. Merrell is a production director for WKBW Radio in Buffalo, N.Y.

Hope Carr Swanson is a graphic artist for the Cliquer (Minn.) Public Schools.

Robert M. Weaver is an excavator and consultant on historical artifacts at the Ozette archeological site of Washington State University in Sekiv, Wash.

Sue Wotiz has been chosen alumni schools committee chairman and president of the Brown University Alumni/Alumnae Association of Greater Montreal. *Sue* is currently a lab technician at the Royal Victoria Hospital in Montreal. Her address: 3580 Lorne Ave., Apt. 1308, Montreal 130, Quebec, Canada.

Dr. Anthony J. Zelano (GS), a physical chemist, is an engineer specialist with McDonnell Douglas Astronautics Corporation in Hunt Beach, Calif.

72 *Francis C. Blessington (GS)* has been appointed assistant professor of English at Northeastern University. He joined the faculty in 1964 as a teaching fellow and was promoted to instructor in 1966.

Oliver D. Cromwell, after hitchhiking through Europe this past summer and fall, has begun work in the trust division of Bankers Trust in New York City. He's living in Greenwich Village and is attending night courses at NYU to work on an M.B.A.

Leonard H. Horovitz is a first-year medical student at the University of Vermont.

Beth E. Irving is a graduate student at The Wujis Institute, the international graduate center for Hebrew and Jewish studies in Arad, Israel.

William T. Liddicoet is a personnel management specialist with the National Institute of Education, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, in Washington, D.C.

Richard K. Porter (GS) is a research and development chemist with Universal Chemicals Corporation in Ashton, R.I.

Doug Price, the former weightman at Brown, had quite a birthday celebration in February. The 235-pounder, who turned 23 Feb. 17, won the shot-put event in the U.S. Olympic Invitation Indoor Track Meet with a heave of 55 feet, six inches.

Richard K. Sisson is an electrical engineer with Raytheon Company in Portsmouth, R.I.

Ben Wiles was married to Sharon A. Linderman on Dec. 29. He is a law student at New York University.

73 Dana M. Cook was married to Daniel F. Grossman '71 on May 28. Dan is manufacturing and selling a locking ski rack to ski areas under the name of Lock-Up Ski Security Systems. He is working from his home in East Thetford, Vt.

Deaths

THOMAS CARPENTER CHAFFEE '02 in Gardiner, Maine, Dec. 5. He was superintendent of schools in Gardiner until his retirement in 1939. He received his Ed.M. degree from Harvard Graduate School in 1931. Before becoming superintendent, Mr. Chaffee was principal of Gardiner High School from 1914 to 1923 and headmaster of Antrim (N.H.) High School. There are no known survivors.

DR. HENRY A. GARDNER '05 a retired chemist who founded Gardner Laboratory in Bethesda, Md., in 1924, died Jan. 27 at his home in Chevy Chase. He attended Brown for one semester before transferring to the University of Pennsylvania, where he earned his degree in 1908. He was awarded an honorary doctor of science degree from Lehigh in 1928. During World War I, Dr. Gardner served as a lieutenant in the U.S. Army. Gardner Laboratory, the firm he founded nearly 50 years ago, pioneered in the establishment of physical measurement standards and equipment for industrial and governmental organizations. Dr. Gardner is the author of many books on paints, varnishes, and related materials, including the 12 editions of *Physical Examination of Paints, Varnishes, Lacquers, and Colors*. He is survived by his widow, Mary B. Gardner, West Irving St., Chevy Chase.

WENDELL PHILLIPS RAYMOND '09 suddenly March 9 at his home in Rochester, N.Y. For 46 years prior to his retirement in 1957, he served as mathematics teacher and baseball coach at The Middlesex School in Concord, Mass., where he was also head of the mathematics department. "Chic" Raymond was one of the University's finest baseball players and was elected to the Brown Athletic Hall of Fame in 1971. Still regarded by the old-timers as one of the finest college catchers of his era, Raymond had a strong and accurate arm. Prof. Walter H. Snell '13 recalls Raymond ordering "tough" hitters walked intentionally so that he could get them out by picking them off first base. Theta Delta Chi. He is survived by his widow, Mildred Libby Raymond, 45 Birchbrook Drive, Rochester.

ARTHUR EDWARD KENYON '11 in Providence, Jan. 29. He retired in 1954 as Rhode Island-area force and expense supervisor of the New England Telephone Company in Providence, after 43 years of service, all in the Rhode Island area. Mr. Kenyon was a life member of the Telephone Pioneers. Sigma Nu. His foster son is Alexander H. Bennett, 618 East 28th St., Paterson, N.J.

RALPH BAKER LOW '14 in Boston, Jan. 11, while walking in the downtown area. Most of his adult life was spent working with youth. Starting as a teacher, he later became superintendent of schools in southern Vermont and eventually

was appointed director of the education and recreation program at the Auburn (N.Y.) State Prison. After his retirement years ago, Mr. Low became an avid follower of the Brown sports teams from his "base" at Boston's Hotel Essex. He never drove a car, so much of his travel time spent on the rails or "bouncing along" the buses. As recently as two years ago, he was 82, Mr. Low made all of Brown's freshman football games, where he was a familiar sight following the play up and down the sidelines. An electric scoreboard he donated in 1966 has served track, soccer, and lacrosse, and his donations also made possible the scoreboard and dugouts at the baseball field. In 1969 Brown celebrated a "Ralph B. Low Day," with President L. Heffner signing a proclamation that stressed Mr. Low's belief in "competitive athletics as an essential part of the school curriculum and as a vehicle which provides the opportunity for physical, mental, and spiritual growth in our young people." He is survived by a nephew, the Rev. Albert Low '36, St. Francis of Assisi Rectory, 4 Fellsway West, Medford, Mass.

MELVIN EUGENE SAWIN '14 in Wakefield, R.I., Feb. 7. A longtime investment broker, he was vice-president of the Atlas Corporation of New York when he retired. Following Army duty in World War I, he became a partner in the stock exchange firm of Maynard, Oakley & Lurence in New York City and later joined the Atlas Corporation. He was a member of the Council of Foreign Relations in New York. Alpha Delta Phi. His widow is Edith M. Sawin, Shadblow Farm, Wakefield.

ROBERT JOHNSON AMES, SR. '18 in Cortland, N.Y., Dec. 24. He was president and owner of Ames Chevrolet Inc. in Cortland for over 50 years. Alpha Delta Phi. His widow is Helen H. Ames, 8 Co Drive, Cortland.

BERTIL ABRAHAM JOHNSON '18 in Providence, Feb. 7. He had served as civil engineer at the U.S. Naval Construction Battalion Center in Davisville, R.I. He was a former president and secretary of the Rhode Island Society of Professional Engineers. Sigma Nu. His widow is Katherine Clark Johnson, 85 Norton Ave., Cranston.

HENRY TUROFF '21 in North Miami Beach, Fla., Jan. 26. He was a partner in the architectural firm Barker & Turoff until retiring five years ago. A World War I veteran, Mr. Turoff received his Sc.B. degree from Carnegie Institute of Technology in Pittsburgh in 1921. He designed many Rhode Island buildings and was instrumental in converting the Jewish Orphanage of Rhode Island building into the present Miriam Hospital. He served on the Providence Building Board Review and was a member of the American Institute of Architects. His widow Sally S. Turoff, 2920 Point East Drive, Miami.

ALFRED JOSEPH JORDAN '22
 was vacationing in Boca Raton, Fla., Jan. 1959. A former president of Poirier & Lie Corporation of Yonkers, N.Y., he was chairman of the board of the engineering and contracting firm at the time of his death. Leaving Brown after his sophomore year, Mr. Jordan graduated from Cornell University and started with Poirier & Lie as a junior engineer. He started at the bottom ("they handed me a pick and shovel," he once said), spent time in the coal district of West Virginia in the coal-mining end of the business, and was general president in 1948. His widow is Mary Palmer Jordan, 255 Clinton Ave., Albany, N.Y.

HOWARD LAWRENCE LAWYER '25
 of Grand Rapids, Mich., Dec. 2, after a long illness. He was the co-founder of Thompson & Lawyer, Inc., a Grand Rapids furniture supply firm. He served as president of the company for many years and was chairman of the board at the time of his death. During World War II, Mr. Lawyer served as a lieutenant commander with the U.S. Navy. Early this year an "Edward L. Lawyer Scholarship" was established at the University and endowed with \$6,000. Of this amount, \$5,000 was voted by the board of directors of Mr. Lawyer's former firm and \$1,000 given by Harold L. Summerfield '23, his roommate at Brown. Mr. Lawyer is survived by his widow, Mrs. Edward L. Lawyer, 286 Shorehaven Drive, Grand Rapids.

MARY ARTHUR SOPER, JR. '25
 of Port Hueneme, Calif., Jan. 15. He resigned in 1967 as district sales manager for Boyle Manufacturing Company in Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Soper also had been a district sales manager for Scoville in Pittsburgh and in Waterbury, Conn., where the local offices, mills, and factories are located. He was a past president and secretary of the Brown Club of Western Pennsylvania. Phi Kappa Psi. His widow is Patricia C. Soper, 2541 Neptune Place, Port Hueneme.

ARTHUR WILLIAM SMITH '26
 of Framingham, Mass., Sept. 17. He was a mechanical engineer who worked with Brown & Webster Engineering Corporation in Boston for 40 years before retiring in 1961. Mr. Smith was a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. His mother is Philip N. Smith '29, and his widow is Sylvia M. Smith, 89 High St., Framingham, Mass.

JOHN BLAIR TRUMBOWER '26
 of Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 12. For the past 15 years he had been a realtor in the leasing department of Albert M. Greenfield & Company, Inc., in Atlantic City, where the late Trumbower was known as "Mr. Dealwalk." During World War II, he served as a captain in the Army. An outstanding baseball player at Brown, he was inducted into the Brown Athletic Hall of Fame in 1971. Beta Theta Pi. He is survived by

his widow, Mrs. Geneva Trumbower, 4713 Mainland Drive, Fort Lauderdale, Fla., two sons, and a daughter.

ROBERT ALLEN WILLIAMSON '26
 in Pawling, N.Y., Aug. 7, 1972. At the time of his death he was commissioner of finance for Dutchess County in Poughkeepsie, N.Y. He is survived by a son, Jed Williamson, Nottingham, N.H.

EMERSON MILROY CULLINGS '29
 in Rochester, N.Y., Dec. 23. He was a field representative for the Rochester architectural firm of Northrup, Kaelbert & Copf. Mr. Cullings was a self-employed building contractor before joining Northrup, Kaelbert & Copf. Interested in restoring old houses, Mr. Cullings was a member of the Scottsville (N.Y.) Historic District. His widow is Carolyn S. Cullings, 50 Rochester Road, Scottsville.

DR. MYRON FREDERICK ROSSKOPF '34
 Ph.D. in Ridgefield, Conn., Jan. 31. He was chairman of the mathematics department at Teachers College of Columbia University. Dr. Rosskopf was considered a pioneer in the application to mathematics of the cognitive development theory of Swiss psychologist Jean Piaget. In 1971, Dr. Rosskopf was appointed to the Clifford Brewster Upton Chair in Mathematical Education at Columbia. He received his A.B. degree from the University of Minnesota in 1928. His widow is Frances M. Rosskopf, 50 Standish Drive, Ridgefield.

RANDOLPH CORNWELL ROUNDS '34
 in Naples, Fla., Oct. 24. He was the retired branch manager of the Monroe Calculator Division of Litton Industries at Louisville, Ky. Phi Gamma Delta. His sister is Ada Rounds Taylor '32, and his widow is Nancy N. Rounds, 150 Teryl Road, Naples.

WHITNEY BALDWIN CALLAHAN '47
 in Rochester, N.Y., Jan. 12. Since 1962 he had been coordinator of the math-science department at Brighton High in Rochester. After Navy service, Mr. Callahan earned a B.A. at Oberlin (1948) and an M.A. from Columbia (1950). After teaching chemistry, math, and physics in Nyack, N.Y., and serving as assistant principal in Lansing, N.Y., Mr. Callahan was named to his most recent position when Brighton High opened. His widow is Earlene R. Callahan, 150 Howland Ave., Rochester.

RICHARD HENRY WOULFE '51
 in Spivak, Colo., Dec. 18. He was an investment banker in the Los Angeles office of Lehman Bros., members of the New York Stock Exchange. During World War II, Mr. Woulfe served in the Army. He was with Bosworth, Sullivan & Company, before assuming the Denver branch managership of McDonnell & Company in 1960. Mr. Woulfe was a former president of the Brown Club of Colorado. Alpha Delta Phi. His widow is Anne K. Woulfe, 188-A South Monaco Parkway, Denver.

ARMAND ALBERT BESSETTE '54
 on Feb. 3 when the single-engine plane he was flying as a student pilot crashed in Taunton, Mass. Mr. Bessette taught in the Attleboro (Mass.) school system for 17 years and was chairman of the English department at Attleboro High at the time of his death. Active in politics in Seekonk, Mass., he served as chairman of the Republican town committee, as a member and chairman of the school committee, and, for the past three years, as a member of the zoning board of review. He held a master's in education from Rhode Island College. His widow is Mrs. Anne Marie Bessette, 264 West Ave., Seekonk.

GEORGE THOMAS CHRISTIAN, JR. '56
 in Stamford, Conn., Jan. 16. Reportedly concerned because an evaluation of his teaching performance did not meet his expectations, he killed his wife and two sons and then hanged himself. Mr. Christian had been a junior high school teacher in Greenwich, Conn. since 1966. He served for two years after graduation with Liberty Mutual Insurance Company in Mount Vernon, N.Y. He spent three years in the Army, taught at Man Junior High in Manassas, Va., and then earned his M.A. in science-education at Columbia in 1965. He is survived by his mother, Mrs. Irene Christian, 346 Richbell Road, Mamaroneck, N.Y.

JAMES J. DUNDA '65
 one of Brown's finest athletes, in Little Silver, N.J., Jan. 12, after falling asleep at the wheel and crashing his car into a tree in the early-morning hours of Jan. 11. Dundas was a 1968 graduate of New York University Law School and, at the time of his death, was with the firm of Anshelewitz, Barr, Ansell and Bonello of Asbury Park, N.J. An exciting quarterback, Dundas was a brilliant passer, and the combination of Dundas and end John Parry formed one of Brown's most famous passing teams. Kappa Sigma. His widow is Virginia Dundas, of 58 Crest Drive, Little Silver. A James J. Dundas Memorial has been established at the University.

On Stage:

The continuing debate: S/NC vs. A-B-C

Members of the class of '73, who graduate this June, will be the first generation of Brown students to have started and finished their undergraduate education under the New Curriculum. Perhaps a handful of the seniors who will march down the Hill in June will graduate without ever having taken a course for a letter grade. A prospective employer looking at the transcript of such a student would see a page full of S's for satisfactory and, perhaps, a folder containing course performance reports which evaluate the student's work in certain courses.

When the New Curriculum was adopted in 1969, the revised grading system was a frank compromise, taking into account conflicting educational philosophies. As Jerome B. Grieder, associate professor of political science, wrote in the *BAM* in July of 1969, the evaluation system was one of the most radical and controversial aspects of the New Curriculum. The faculty voted to allow a student the option to be graded with a "Satisfactory" in any course. At the same time, the individual instructor was also given the option of offering any course only on the Satisfactory or No Credit grading basis. (The precise statistics are hard to pin down, but after four years of operation, it seems that fewer than ten percent of undergraduate courses have been offered on a strictly S/NC basis and only a very small number of students have never chosen to take a course on an A-B-C basis.)

At the time the New Curriculum was adopted, Grieder wrote that it was hoped the Satisfactory/No Credit option would "be adopted by an increasing number of students and teachers and that in consequence a de-emphasis on the importance of grades and an easing of the emotional tensions that grades engender may result. . . . Many teachers are convinced that grades provide at best a faulty index of what a student has or has not accomplished in a given course—cryptic notations that reflect, almost by necessity in many cases, highly subjective judgments, but that assume the character of precise and objective standards once they have been entered on the student's permanent record."

According to Grieder, students have their own objections to the old grading system. "More than any other single factor, student critics blame the grading system for injecting into the classroom and into the student-teacher relationship, the air of constraint, of contrived and coercive authority, that is so damaging to the encouragement of rewarding relationships and genuinely creative intellectual enterprise."

The dual grading system which provided for both A-B-C and Satisfactory ratings was designed to meet the criticisms of traditional grading, while at the same time, serving the interests of "those students and members of the faculty in whose judgment the identification of outstanding academic performance is crucial for personal or professional reasons."

During the past month the issue of just what compromise is desirable between those two conflicting goals has been raised again. Edward Beiser, associate professor of political science, introduced a resolution at a faculty meeting calling for the elimination of the right of a faculty member to give

any course exclusively on the basis of Satisfactory/No Credit. Beiser proposed his amendment because he felt that students who were applying to graduate or professional schools were handicapped by having a transcript heavy with S grades. "The issue is," Beiser said during the faculty meeting debate "should the student have the right to go to the professor and say, 'I want you to certify my work in a notation that will have some meaning in the outside world.'"

Apparently a large number of students do not consider that right to be very compelling. About 2,400 undergraduate—over half of the student body—signed a petition supporting the present grading system. The Educational Policy Committee, which advises the faculty on matters pertaining to the curriculum, found its members split into three almost equal camps so it decided to present all three options to the faculty rather than "attempting to paper over our very deep divisions."

The faculty debated not only the pros and cons of allowing instructors the right to offer a course on the basis of S/NC, but also the merits of a compromise proposal which would require an instructor who felt that the subject matter of his course made an A-B-C evaluation impossible to petition the appropriate committee for permission to offer the course on an S/NC basis.

The debate during the faculty meeting centered around two conflicting factors: what is pedagogically desirable for students and what professional schools require in the way of credentials. It seems that law schools, especially, have been slow to warm to the idea of accepting students with a heavy dose of Satisfactory grades. However, Jon Rogers, a student member of the Educational Policy Committee, did a study which, although it relied on limited data, seemed to indicate that there is a higher correlation between law board scores and admission to a good law school than there is between the number of Satisfactory grades taken and admission to law school.

Faculty members who were in favor of retaining the present dual system argued that a course which is offered only on an S/NC basis provides a different educational experience from one where some of the students were competing for grades and others were not. The results of a student opinion survey taken by the Educational Policy Committee added weight to this contention. Assistant Professor of English John Emigh maintained that more processes are open as a way of learning in courses that are offered S/NC only and that students can work cooperatively on projects and have a more relaxed relationship with the teacher.

After extended debate, the faculty voted 70-54 to leave the grading system as it is—so the instructor retains the option of offering any course only on the Satisfactory/No Credit basis. It seemed certain, however, that this would not be the last time that elements of the New Curriculum would be challenged by those who found themselves in disagreement with them, either for philosophical or pragmatic reasons.

Commencement Pops Concert

Saturday, June 2, 1973 On the College Green, 9 to 11 p.m.



Mary Costa, the star of the new MGM movie, "The Great Waltz," will be the featured performer at the 9th annual Commencement Pops Concert. The Metropolitan Opera star is equally at home in Operette and for her part of the program will present "A Night in Vienna." Miss Costa will appear with the R. I. Philharmonic Orchestra, with Francis Madeira conducting. As in the past, sponsorship is by the Brown Club of Rhode Island and the Pembroke College Club of Providence.

Tickets for the Pops are \$7 and \$4.50, with reserved tables of 10 available for \$70 and \$45, respectively. Patron tables in a preferred location are \$120 and include 10 tickets and the name of the patron in the printed program. Checks should be made payable to Brown Club of Rhode Island and mailed to Commencement Pops Concert, Box 1859, Brown University, Providence, R. I. 02912. Tickets may also be picked up personally at Alumni House, 159 George Street.



VIEW FROM WATERMAN STR



