



Brown

Alumni Monthly

May 1973



PHRASES OF THE MOON, BY HUGH TOWNLEY

AN OPPORTUNITY TO ADD TO YOUR COLLECTION (OR START ONE)...

Portfolios of prints by six eminent Brown faculty artists are being offered for sale to readers of the *Brown Alumni Monthly*.

These six outstanding prints were commissioned in 1966 by the Committee for the 75th Anniversary of Pembroke College, in an edition of 125. Each print measures 15" x 20", as follows:

(1) Varujan Boghosian's *Hades*, lithograph, black on cream.

(2) Walter Feldman's untitled lithograph, black and orange on cream.

(3) Richard Fishman's *Ashtaroath*, lithograph, black on white.

(4) Edward Koren's *The Artichoke Moves to Its Dream*, lithograph, black on cream.

(5) Hugh Townley's *Phrases of the Moon*, intaglio, white (above).

(6) John Udvardy's *Sepulcher*, etching, blue and black on white.

The extremely limited number of sets of the edition that, inexplicably, were not sold in 1966 have been stored carefully, growing more valuable each day. In fact, the portfolio has been appraised at \$450, well above the original price in 1966 of \$100. There is ample reason to believe that this appreciation will continue.

This portfolio is being offered to the Brown community at \$400 each. If you care to purchase one or more portfolios at \$400, your set(s) will be reserved in the numbered sequence in which we receive your order, lowest numbers first.

To order, or make arrangements to inspect the prints, please write: ARTS, Box 1925, Brown University, Providence, R. I. 02912, or call 401-863-3126 and ask for Mrs. Wolk. Please make your check payable to Brown University. We will mail your order promptly in specially designed mailers (insured, of course), or hold for pick-up here.

Because Pembroke's 75th Anniversary Committee planned its 1966 celebration to stimulate interest in the creative and performing arts at the University, the funds from this current sale will be used, appropriately, to support all the arts on campus. This will make possible a rich variety of events and pursuits to complement and encourage the excellent offerings of our own gifted artists.

Brown

Brown Alumni Monthly May 1973, Vol. 73, No. 8

In this issue

2 Under the Elms

The music department has some plans for new facilities, too. . . . The go-ahead is given for the University's new alumni center. . . . The search for a new faculty member in the psychology department turns into an Affirmative Action nightmare. . . . Emma retires from the Faunce House Blue Room.

8 The New in the New Curriculum Has Grown Old

The first class to complete four years at Brown entirely under the New Curriculum graduates this year, at a time when the future of the Curriculum seems much in doubt.

16 Going Back to College—Years Later

Brown is beginning an experimental Resumed Education Program for men and women who have been away from formal study for five years or more or who are at least 25 years old.

20 Monopoly Was Never Like This

Power, corruption, disaster, money—all part of a new game being played by Brown students: the Metro-Apex computer game of air pollution control and urban management.

26 The Oarsmen

For the oarsman, crew is a discipline, a way of life, a building of self-confidence. Crew is long hours of practice; it is pure sport. A photo essay by Hugh Smyser.

32 Grass at Brown: 'Throwing Off the Oppressor'

The entries for the keep-off-the-grass signs have been judged, the signs have been erected. And the winner is. . .

Departments

- | | |
|-----------|----------------------|
| 34 Books | 40 The Classes |
| 36 Sports | 54 Carrying the Mail |
| | 56 On Stage |

The cover photograph is by Hugh Smyser.

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Page 8



Page 16



Page 32



MUS
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Under the Elms

By the Editors

The music department has plans, too

When Jacquelyn Mattfeld, dean of academic affairs, went to the 21 Club in New York early in May to talk with alumni, parents, and friends of the University about the progress of the performing arts at Brown, there were rumors that a major announcement would be forthcoming. It was: the dean announced that the Kresge Foundation had awarded Brown a \$900,000 challenge grant to be used for the construction of new and renovated facilities.

Dean Mattfeld made it clear that the challenge grant was just what the name implied. The money is essentially in escrow awaiting two matching dollars for every one committed to Brown. The University must raise the \$1.8 million by June of 1976 in order to receive the \$900,000 from the Kresge Foundation.

"Raising this amount of money is a big project," President Hornig acknowledged. "But we feel that the challenge aspect will provide incentive and we have high hopes of reaching our goal well before June of 1976."

The president added: "We have planned these music and theater projects in stages and will proceed with each step as soon as the funds or firm pledges are in hand for each. When we begin will depend on the timing of support from our alumni, parents, and friends especially committed to music and theater at Brown. Work could even begin this summer on some areas if the response is prompt enough."

Plans for the conversion of Lyman Hall into an experimental theater were detailed in the April issue of this magazine. The second part of the program is the conversion of South Hall on the old Bryant campus into the new departmental home for music. The price tag on the theater project is \$950,000 and that for music, \$1,500,000. Adding operating and maintenance costs for five years—must these days for new facilities—

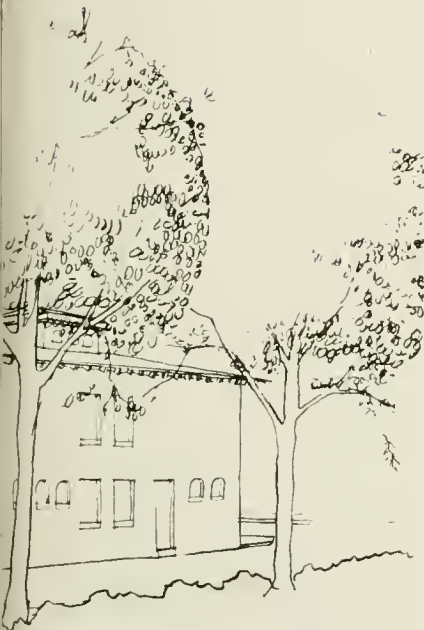
brings the total cost for the theater-music project to \$2.7 million.

South Hall was originally the French chateau-style mansion home of William Sprague, a prominent Providence textile manufacturer. The home was built in 1845 and remodeled in 1886 at a cost of nearly \$1 million. Later it became Hope Hospital and, more recently, the administration building of Bryant College.

As the new departmental home of music, South Hall will house faculty offices, studios, a library, classrooms, piano labs, and storage space for instruments. A nearby carriage house will be converted into a recital/lecture hall. The only new construction in the music complex will be a rehearsal hall that will also incorporate a gallery and entrance linking the three elements of the complex. Also located close by will be a student practice center, an ethnomusicology area, and electronic music studios.

Music has grown faster than any other department at Brown over the last five years, with more than 1,400 of the University's 4,700 undergraduates presently enrolled in music courses for credit. For some time now, the two frame houses on College Hill have been both inadequate and overcrowded.

According to Marion Wolk, coordinator for the arts, the University is conducting a very selective one-on-one form of fund raising in an effort to meet the terms of the Kresge Foundation grant. In addition to help from alumni and friends of the college, there is some indication that several Brown Clubs will stage benefits for the performing arts as part of their social calendar for 1973-74.



SOUTH HALL
WSON DCMAY

Beer, wine, and banana splits—and alumni relations

Free banana splits! Free wine and cheese! Free beer and pretzels! Those were the come-ons the Student-Alumni Committee used to entice students to attend meetings to hear about how they can stay in touch with Brown after graduation. The 10 p.m. informal gatherings concentrated on informing students about the Alumni Schools Program, through which alumni assist the admission office in its search for potential Brown students.

The study-break collation is just one of a number of activities of the committee, which "has been formed to develop projects which can enrich student life and place alumni in closer contact with students and Brown." The committee has worked closely with Associate Vice-President Robert Reichley and Sallie Riggs of the University Relations Office to establish ways to give alumni direct contact with the University at the same time that they serve students.

Here is a sampling of the projects underway:

- Letters went out to alumnae and alumni in Rhode Island and three East Coast cities asking if they could offer jobs to Brown students for the summer or for a semester's leave of absence. So far, the response has brought 50 new jobs into the Placement Office.

- A pilot project in career counseling has brought alumni from a variety of professions back to campus for a series of "career nights." So far, the informal sessions have centered around such areas as communications, the stock market, social work, banking, and health care. The emphasis was on elementary information about the fields: how to get into them, what kind of background is useful, and so forth. It is hoped that there will be some sort of follow-up communication between alumni and interested students.

- One project was a strictly social event called "a dinner for 14 strangers." A mixture of faculty, students, and alumni have been invited to the homes of alumni for dinner. The idea is that nobody knows anyone else ahead of time and it is a chance for alumni and students to correct whatever stereotypes they may have about the other group and also a chance for students to get away from the Refectory atmosphere and into a home.

- Starting last year, the Office of

University Relations initiated a senior survey, designed to determine students' attitudes toward Brown, their education, and the alumni program. The purpose of finding out how students feel when they graduate, according to Reichley, is that "if they're not happy with Brown as students, then you can run all the jim-dandy alumni programs you want and it won't do any good." The Class of '72 gave Brown high marks on the survey except in the areas of counseling and housing, and Reichley believes that progress has been made in these areas partly as a response to last year's survey.

Several other projects are in the idea stage, including such things as a system of hosts and hostesses across the country. These people would be available for a "student or recent graduate moving to a new area to call and find the location of a reliable service station, a good area to look for an apartment, or the name of a doctor." Another possibility is to establish a volunteer committee of local lawyers who would be willing to provide free legal advice to students. Instigators Reichley and Riggs stress that this smörgasbord of activities is only the beginning and that any and all participation or ideas from alumni are welcome.

Catastrophes that topple a city—on the computer

A submarine on patrol in the Atlantic reels under the buffeting of an underwater explosion. Water floods her compartments and she dives, out of control, her hull crumpling under the intense pressure.

A newly completed skyscraper thrusts its reflective glass facade high into the Boston skyline. Warning rumbles are heard to the north. The glass face cracks, shatters, and as the intensity of the freakish quake builds, the building breaks and tumbles like a replay of a scene from Pompeii.

Catastrophic as they may be, these events do not receive news coverage, because they take place entirely within the University's Computer Center. They are programmed catastrophes designed to study better methods of design for man-made structures. One of the men responsible for creating these disasters is a visiting associate professor of engineering, Dr. Robert E. Nickell.

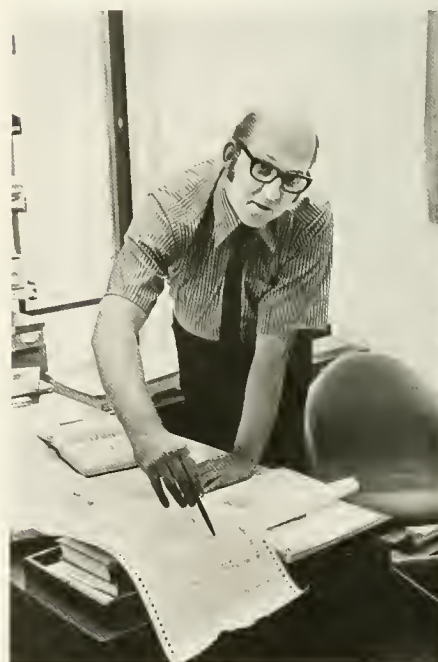
A quiet, scholarly man, Dr. Nickell commits his theoretical mayhem by constructing mathematical models of various structures to study the effect of

catastrophic conditions on design. Requests for his services might come from a submarine manufacturer who needs help establishing design parameters, an engineering firm building new types of bridges, or another firm building earthquake-resistant concrete buildings. If the problem seems to have a feasible solution, the Brown professor will accept the challenge.

One of the problems Dr. Nickell has been working on is the stress factors involved with increasing the size of U.S. Navy submarines. "When you are trying to design a bigger sub, you just can't scale up the dimensions of existing submarines. If you did," he explains, "what was formerly a safe feature of the structure might fail. For instance, a small flat area on one boat might become a large flat area unable to withstand pressure on a larger boat. The Navy is trying to keep these new submarines as thin and light as possible for speed, range, and payload, all without sacrificing safety."

The University is not designing submarines, he says, but is developing guidelines and techniques for industry to follow in various design processes. For example, the guidelines developed by Dr. Nickell and his associates are used to design safety factors which enable a submarine to survive depth charges or other unforeseen attacks. The problems are dynamic—that is, in addition to the pressure exerted by the ocean there is vibratory motion of one part of

Professor Nickell studies stress factors on a computer readout.



e submarine relative to other parts.

"Thus there are several forces working together or against one another," Dr. Nickell says. "All these variables are considered in the models we feed to the computer. When we do these computer simulations, we try to reproduce the real environment. Computer productions tend to be either too fast or too slow, and thus show the effects of stress for too long or too short a period. A very important aspect of our work is to build in corrections and advise our clients of them."

In addition to his own work, Dr. Nickell often gets involved in other computer simulation problems. Last year a team of local physicians and researchers from Brown's Division of Biological and Medical Sciences put together a proposal to study the respiratory process, including a mathematical model of human respiration. This year he is informally conducting a seminar on computational models with graduate students from the Department of Geological Sciences. The primary interests of the geoscience students are in locating subsurface hot water that can be used for power generation, and in programming on computers the ground motion of earthquakes. In all these cases, the simulation techniques are virtually the same.

"Researchers have, here at Brown, one of the finest collections of computer programs in the world for doing this kind of simulation," Dr. Nickell says. Computer simulation is obviously a preferred and cheaper way of investigating the catastrophic effects of stress on manmade structures. The alternative of smashing 20 automobiles to study new bumper designs and passenger safety systems, or deliberately destroying submarines or buildings is naturally out of the question. We are trying to develop techniques which will allow industry to simulate conditions without having to carry out an expensive experimental program. What we are trying to do is to come up with techniques, through computer simulations, that will give the same kind of output as an actual experiment and which will develop proper design guidelines."

Dr. Nickell says that without such assistance from the University, whether through lack of funds or facilities, industry might err in the design of structures vital to human life and safety. So it is that cities may topple within Brown's Computer Center as an unknowing public strolls past. But the accomplishments within could some day save their lives.

The medical school selects its first class

When Brown decided to move from its six-year master of medical science program to the new seven-year medical school, there were those who wondered whether the University might run into tough sledding in the buyers' market in trying to select its first class.

Not so, according to Dr. Pierre M. Galletti, University vice-president for biology and medicine. "There was such a wealth of candidates," Dr. Galletti says, "that those not accepted were turned down not because they were not qualified but because others were more qualified."

After a seven-month comprehensive selection process, in which 21 Rhode Island practicing physicians were involved, some 55 acceptances were mailed out in April for a first-year class that is expected to number 40 students. Included were 14 women, and if all of them enroll at Brown, it will bring the number of women in the medical school's first six classes to 97, or more than 27 per cent of the total enrollment of 357 students.

According to Dr. Galletti, the ratio of women is believed to be the highest of any medical school in the United States, with the exception of the Medical College of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia, formerly the Women's Medical College.

The four upper classes will eventually have 60 students each. However, only 40 students will be accepted for the first three premedical classes in order to leave room for transfers from other Brown classes or from other institutions.

The participation in the admission process by the 21 local practicing physicians was unique and came about in response to an appeal by the permanent liaison committee of the University and the Rhode Island Medical Society. The 21 physicians formed a Board of Interviewers to which all prospective candidates were assigned for individual interviews.

"The purpose of these encounters," Dr. Galletti says, "was not to test academic qualifications, which are abundantly documented by the college record, premedical advisor evaluation, and the medical college admission test. Rather, the interviews tended to focus on the human qualities of the individual, his ability to relate, to work under stress, and to persevere."

The net result of the search to fill the first-year medical class was the selec-

tion of a remarkably heterogeneous class, one in which there is a wide range in ability and age. And the admission committee wasn't afraid to take gambles. One of the incoming students will be a 41-year-old woman.

"Very few medical schools in the country would take a 41-year-old female applicant," says Dr. Stanley Aronson, dean of clinical affairs. "But our committee had the advantage of flexibility and they saw this person as a wonderful, mature student. The vote was unanimous."

"We got people for this first class who are academically tops and culturally superior. But within this framework we also recruited people who some day will, hopefully, take care of the Rhode Island population professionally."

The medical school received a big boost in May when the Rhode Island general assembly approved an appropriation of \$400,000, a move that received the strong support of Governor Philip W. Noel '54. The appropriation had been in trouble only weeks before when several legislators contended that Brown's admission policies didn't give preference to Rhode Islanders.

Dr. Galletti blunted this criticism by citing statistics that pointed out that 38 Rhode Island residents were enrolled in the three upper classes of the medical school. This group included 22 students who had been admitted by transfer from other colleges and universities.

The generosity of the General Assembly didn't go unnoticed by the medical school students. As a "thank you" a group of 50 students pledged blood to local hospitals affiliated with the Brown medical program.

William A. Kaye '73 of Cranston, who will enter the medical school in the fall, said: "We are making a commitment this way to the health of the people because blood is almost always in short supply. I just thought that the people of Rhode Island should know that we are concerned with the community, too, and that it isn't all a one-way street."

Brown's new Alumni Center draws a step nearer

All the signs are "go" for the conversion of the Iselin-Goddard House into Brown's long-awaited Alumni Center (BAM, March). At its April meeting, the A&E Committee of the Corporation took steps that could have the 19th century building ready for use this fall.

According to Robert A. Reichley, associate vice-president and director of University relations, the plan is to include in this 27-room mansion the alumni and alumnae offices, the development office, and all the related files and records. It is also anticipated that the first floor of the gracious building will be used as an alumni lounge.

Early this spring, after receiving a gift of \$5,000 from Paul F. Maddock '33, the University ordered a feasibility study on the possible conversion of the home. The report not only came back positive but indicated that the University's tentative plans provided a perfect use for the building with a minimum of renovation. On this basis, the A&E Committee authorized the solicitation of between \$350,000 and \$400,000 for the project.

"When you consider that the Iselin-Goddard House provides 20,000 square feet of space, the price is fair, even at \$400,000," Reichley says. "You simply can't get this sort of space today at this cost."

"We're not conducting a general fund-raising campaign," Reichley adds. "We're talking to a small, select group. Our objective is to raise the necessary funds without drawing money from higher priority items."

"Our problem is time. Acquiring this building is not a frill, something that would be nice to have. We need the space and we desperately need to coordinate the three departments—and we need to do it now."

Reichley said that in talking to potential donors he has been impressed with the desire on their part to see that the Iselin-Goddard House is preserved in its present state. "No one I've talked with wants to see this beautiful building undergo major surgery," Reichley says. "I was truly surprised by the great love on the part of alumni for this handsome old structure."

The early efforts at raising the necessary funds produced what University

officials termed "a solid beginning."

The first stages of the face-lifting process were getting underway as this issue went to press.

The psychology affair—an Affirmative Action nightmare

It was an Affirmative Action nightmare. The concept under which universities are to recruit—and presumably hire—faculty from outside the confines of the "Old Boys' Network" went haywire. The psychology department offered a position to a white female graduate student from Stanford named Lynn Cooper. Ms. Cooper agreed to come to Brown but then changed her mind after she received a letter from a group of black students protesting her hiring and claiming that the psychology department had reneged on a commitment to hire a black faculty member when she was offered the job.

Once the incident was made public, charges, counter-charges, and allegations were hurled about until almost every segment of the University was heard from. Finally President Donald F. Hornig made a plea for silence on the affair until a specially convened subcommittee of the Faculty Policy Group could investigate.

The investigation was thorough enough to make it clear that the issue was much more complicated than many who were critical of the blacks' action had assumed. The subcommittee met a dozen times in a short period, collected over 50 documents and notes relating to the issue, and even listened to a tape recording which had been made of a meeting which many of the principals had attended. Their report emerges as an even-handed document, all things considered, and a few excerpts from it may serve to clarify the issue:

"Over a period of years, the psychology department and its black students (through the local chapter of the Black Students Psychological Association) have had communications regarding the desire of the black students for full-time psychology department faculty who are black. The BSPA was invited by the department to assist in the location of black candidates who could be considered for faculty positions."

"During the past nine months, the psychology department instituted a search for an addition to their faculty in the field of cognitive-educational psychology. From a large group of applicants (over 100), seven were invited to

visit the campus, and one of those was black. The department decided that one of the seven, Lynn Cooper, was the most highly qualified and decided to offer her the position. A challenge to the offer was made by the Equal Employment Opportunity officer [James E. Tisdale, BAM April 1973]. After a hearing was held, which the various views of the procedures followed and the underlying understandings believed to have been present were discussed, the provost [Merton P. Stoltz] ruled that the offer to Ms. Cooper was appropriate and approved. Ms. Cooper had indicated verbal acceptance of the offer. The BSPA made public their disagreement with the procedures and the result of the hiring process in an advertisement and in written communication with Ms. Cooper. After this communication Ms. Cooper changed her mind and decided not to come to Brown.

With that brief sketch of the psychology department affair, the report went on to make several points:

□ The BSPA feels the need for a full-time black faculty member in the department, for better communication with the faculty, and for better counseling. (There are presently 17 full-time equivalent positions in the department and one part-time black faculty member)

□ The BSPA feels that an explicit commitment was made to hire a black psychologist, if a qualified candidate could be identified. The psychology department denies having made a commitment in the form presented by the students. (There seems to have been a difference in understanding between the BSPA and the department over the interpretation of "qualified" versus the concept of fully, highly, or best qualified.)

□ The provost asserts that it is impossible to guarantee that a particular position will be filled by a black or a woman candidate.

The FPG subcommittee, after reviewing the information, concluded that it was not possible to determine with any degree of certainty the precise nature of a commitment which was made orally (to the black students).

The committee also investigated the question of whether correct affirmative action procedures were followed. It concluded that although the department conducted a broad search for minority candidates for the position, there was sloppiness in the administrative paperwork related to the search which led to several technical deviations from the approved guidelines. "The appropriate desire for informality and good relationships in the

rying out of a program which works
st when good faith is shown by all
ould not obscure the need for proper
itten documentation of what is done.

"The committee called for a clearer
statement of the exact procedures which
ould be followed and a clarification of
e position of the EEO officer in relation
his administrative superiors, when
ere is a conflict.

Finally, the report makes sugges-
ons about the appropriate role of stu-
nts in the faculty hiring process: "Stu-
nts have a role to play in the recruit-
ent of new faculty. They can assist the
partment in many ways. But their
dgments should not be substituted for
ose of the faculty; they do not partici-
te in the process as equals. Each aca-
emic department must clearly define the
uture of student involvement in its hir-
g procedures, if unpleasant breaches of
onvention are to be avoided in the
uture.

"With regard to the action of the
SPA in writing to Ms. Cooper, we be-
ieve that the students took that action
ithout intention of malice, and without
pecting the action which resulted.
hey did not appreciate the serious view
hich might be taken by others of their
ction. . . . Nonetheless, we feel that
he BSPA should *not* have communicated
ith Ms. Cooper. . . . Conditions should
ave obtained where the students would
ave had legitimate avenues for discus-
on and resolution of their concerns
ith the department. We recognize that
his was apparently not possible in the
ychology department at that time."

Based on the results of the investi-
ation, the Faculty Policy Group recom-
ended, and the faculty adopted, a reso-
ution calling for departments to estab-
ish clear guidelines as to the exact role
nd extent of student involvement in
he hiring process. At the same meeting,
he faculty referred back to committee a
esolution which barred any member of
he University community from enter-
ing into improper communication with
andidates for University positions, on
he grounds that there was no sufficient
definition of the word "improper."

Emma Donnelly can remember when the Blue Room was blue

Emma Donnelly had been around
Brown for some time—23 years to be
exact—as dispenser of coffee, donuts,
raspberry phosphates, and ice cream at



Emma Donnelly—in her corner of the world.

the Blue Room. She'd even been around
long enough to remember when the
Blue Room was blue.

But on April 27, Emma turned in
her key, went home to a private dinner
with her husband, and then went into
the bedroom, closed the door, and cried.
Retirement didn't come easy. She'd been
around Brown too long and enjoyed her
job too much.

"There comes a time when you
have to realize that you're not as young
as you think you are," Emma says. "In
my heart I'm still 40, but in my legs
I'm 66."

The Brown University saga started
for Emma in September of 1950 when
she gave up a downtown job as a cashier
at \$18 a week and joined the Blue Room
staff at \$25 per week. She wouldn't say
how much she was making when she
retired.

"Let's say I did pretty good," she
laughed, characteristically tossing her
head to emphasize her point. "I did
well enough, anyway, to buy a good
meal once in a while."

It didn't take Emma Donnelly long
to become major domo of the Blue
Room. She ruled the place, a Shirley
Booth-type figure who took pride in the
fact that she called the shots as she saw
them. If a student put his feet on a
table, he was jolted out of his compla-
cency with a roar from Emma, stationed
at her usual post at the far end of the
counter. And pity the poor patron who
dropped paper on the floor. Emma was
especially tough on this breed.

But for Emma Donnelly the bark
has been worse than the bite. She has
always had a soft spot in her heart for
the students. And even though styles
change over the years, she claims that
the Brown undergraduates have re-
mained basically the same.

"Sure, years ago the boys and girls
dressed better," she says. "And some-
times in recent years you see the long
hair and you wonder. Then you talk to
them and you realize that they are the
same polite kids that you knew 15 or
20 years ago. They grow on you."

"For the last 23 years, every June
at Commencement I'd stand on the
Faunce House Terrace and wave to the
seniors as they passed by. Some I'd only
know by sight, or by what they'd order
in the Blue Room, but there were always
a few special ones," she adds, her voice
trailing off and a far-away look coming
into her eyes.

Emma has a vivid recollection of
one incident that took place in the Blue
Room in the summer of 1960. President
Keeney, in an effort to save money on
summer staff, had vending machines in-
stalled. One day Dr. Keeney put a dime
in the coffee machine but didn't get any
coffee. Just as he put his hand in to see
what was wrong the coffee came down
in abundance.

"I'll never forget it," Emma says.
"Dr. Keeney gave the machine a kick
and promised to have all of the vending
machines out of there within a week.
That was the last summer we tried that
experiment."

'The new in the New Curriculum has grown old—and the millennium has not come'

By Louis M. Peck '73

It was in late spring, 1969—a period that now seems chronologically and spiritually ever so far away—that a marathon faculty meeting in Sayles Hall, urged on by hundreds of students on the College Green, gave final approval to Brown's much-heralded New Curriculum.

Now, four years later, the only event that will get hundreds of students onto the Green is the warmth of a 70-degree spring day. The 'new' in New Curriculum has grown old, and it is quite clear from the rhetoric and very condition of the remnants of the educational reform movement that the millennium has not come. In fact, many see it as further away rather than closer as each passing year dulls the psychological impetus of 1969.

What exactly was this New Curriculum that the faculty had passed? The best-known innovation—and to this day the most controversial due to the external implications—was to tell the student he could take as many courses as he wanted for 'satisfactory-no credit' (S/NC) grades. The requirement known as distribution courses—which decreed a minimum amount of exposure to all disciplines in pursuit of the "well-rounded" student—was dropped. And something called Modes of Thought (MT) courses, designed to give freshmen and sophomores intimate contact with the faculty while exploring the interrelation of academic disciplines, was approved.

But the New Curriculum was more a psychological than a structural change. It eschewed the force-feeding of the lecture hall in making the student "ultimately responsible" for both the content of his education and the manner in which he wished to receive it. ("The New Curriculum was more a potential than an actual change in the content of education," says Assistant Professor of Sociol-

ogy Peter Evans.) Already existing possibilities, such as independent study projects, were spotlighted and utilized as a result of the new developments. Finally, implicit in the new formula was the greater dedication of the Brown faculty to the formal and informal stimulation of each student's intellectual growth.

Yet today the New Curriculum is hindered by philosophical and administrative disagreements as to the bounds of the ultimate responsibility granted students; by a financial crisis on College Hill and throughout higher education that has severely limited the implementation of the New Curriculum's structural changes as well as the ability of the faculty to carry them out; and finally, by a lingering feeling on the part of the student body that educational experimentation will bring retribution from a graduate and professional educational establishment that often sees the freedom of the New Curriculum as a refuge for undisciplined, unworthy, and downright half-baked academic achievement. It is largely these three problems, along with determining the responsibility for the leadership to solve them, that the University as a whole must confront if the New Curriculum is ever to come close to full realization.

To isolate and analyze such concerns is by no means to imply that Brown has not benefited by whatever incremental gains the New Curriculum has begotten. "Yes, I gained a lot from being here," says Daniel Cooper '73, an educational reform activist who is critical of the slow progress that has been made towards fulfillment of the new order. "Brown might have been the best place I could have gone."

To Lee Verstandig, an associate dean of academic affairs, the New Curriculum "has attracted students here that we might not otherwise have attracted," and these students have broken out of

the confines of traditional disciplines to carry on such independent study projects as "Crime in the Cities" and "The Participant View of Tenant-Landlord Fiscal Relationships." Others, according to Verstandig, pursued a first-hand knowledge of geology at the University of Vermont and of marine biology at the University of Florida instead of settling for the indirect exposure of a lecture course here.

At the same time, this freedom has not produced the type of "narrow education" that runs counter to the Ivy League ideal of the "renaissance" man or woman; nor has it worked against the freshman who, as Dean of Freshmen James Kelley puts it, "is really interested in English and takes three English courses and a Poli Sci course."

"The students have distributed their courses," Kelley asserts, and instead of artificial requirements compelling them to do so, it is rather that a large number of departments ranging across the disciplines have revised the structure and content of their courses to the attraction and stimulation of many students. Professor John Ladd of the philosophy department says that "most of our courses were geared to the professional side before 1969—then they were changed to provide interest to ordinary undergraduates." And Physics Professor Robert Beyer, his department's chairman, indicates that "some physics courses benefited in population because of the new grading system," a system that permitted humanities majors to take a science course without the deathly fear of a "C" to mar a graduate school application.

But Jim Kelley readily admits that there is "a large number of students who are living here happy and content, but at this point are not intellectually on fire," and that Modes of Thought courses—which were intended to provide one

tion mechanism—are “way down in
ns of numbers for next year” due to a
tially uninvolved, partially overbur-
ned faculty. It is this type of student
o must be reached if the millennium is
come, and, as Kelley says, “I don’t
nk the faculty are any more accessible
1973 than in 1968” in regard to their
ermination to do that type of reach-
. Yet the latter is a role that the New
rriculum clearly implied for them.

It is extremely difficult to construct
odel that neatly separates and ana-
es the philosophical, administrative,
ancial, and pragmatic, future-oriented
cerns that at present are hindering
curriculum’s growth. For, to a large
egree, any change in one may affect
nking in regard to the others.

the philosophical: finition and confusion the New Curriculum

To try to achieve a narrowly specific
inition of the New Curriculum would
to constrain the freedom of choice
t descriptions of the curriculum
mpet. But the University, in its in-
lity to agree even on the broadness of
boundaries in which that freedom
y operate, has not only caused conflict
ong traditionalist and reform factions.



Michael Boyer

Donald F. Hornig: “I don’t think
the New Curriculum embodied
fundamentally new educational ideas.”

It has denied itself a focal point from
which to judge how the New Curriculum
is working and to suggest necessary
changes.

The institutional leader, President
Donald Hornig, feels the curriculum’s
loosening of structures encourages “self-
motivation rather than being pushed,”
and views this as an attempt to make
education more enjoyable within the
context of the basic curriculum that ex-
isted before 1969. “I don’t think it em-
bodied fundamentally new educational
ideas,” he adds.

Dean Verstandig accepts Mr. Hor-
nig’s basic definition of what it is, but
implies that the spirit of the reforms of
1969 called not simply for changing the
structural aspects of the curriculum but
its content as well. “We have done away
with most of the traditional and formal
structures on which education was
based—mandatory attendance in class,
distribution requirements, language re-
quirements, etc. We’ve established a new
environment for education, but we
haven’t really created a new curriculum
if the latter means courses built upon
that freedom,” he says.

Such a statement has jarring impli-
cations for the shape of the University
as we know it. Verstandig’s suggestions
of special studies and time units (credits
given for work experience outside the
classroom) add up to a much greater em-
phasis on experiential as opposed to
classroom learning. This type of educa-
tion is now available through independ-
ent study—but it is largely dependent
upon the sponsorship of a given faculty
member, and there has been little effort
on the part of the Brown administration
to encourage the wide use of these struc-
tures in the way a time-unit system
would.

“Why the hell should we be at the
University if we don’t want what’s at
the University?” argues Associate Pro-
vost and Vice-President (Finance and
Operations) Paul Maeder, who chaired
the Special Committee on Educational
Principles in 1969 that helped lay the
groundwork for the New Curriculum.

However, it was the Maeder Com-
mittee that in early 1969 addressed itself
—somewhat inconclusively—to the con-
flict between the University as a prepro-
fessional training ground and the Univer-
sity as the provider of a liberal education
whose main value is unto itself. In the
view of many, Mr. Hornig’s conception
of a largely traditional curriculum con-
strains those who desire true educational
freedom without regard to future impli-

cations. To others, Verstandig’s vision—
while accommodating the desires of both
future lawyers and future poets—calls
for educational innovation that could
severely test Brown’s creditability with
those professional and graduate schools
that graduates have often aimed towards.

A student may desire to pursue edu-
cation outside the classroom, where what
is gained is a qualitative type of learn-
ing that defies classification into course
credits. (“There’s no reason to believe
knowledge comes in packets,” Professor
Ladd states.) Yet these course credits are
the basis for the traditional degree so
necessary for admission to most of so-
ciety’s competitive bastions. It is here
that the problem of the coexistence of
liberal and preprofessional education lies.

Educational reformer Dan Cooper
maintains that the two traditions cannot
and should not exist side by side. “They
were never meant to coexist when the
New Curriculum was initiated,” he says.
“We were meant to be an experimenting
university, which was to say that we can
maintain our quality in the eyes of ex-
ternal forces while internally allowing
constant change.”

“But we began to look at ourselves
as a traditional university with an ex-



Uosis Juodvalkis

Jacquelyn Mattfeld: “The University’s
own resources [should be] allocated
in such a way that the educational ob-
jectives of the University can be fully
met regardless of other important
functions of the University.”

perimental program in it," Cooper adds. "As a result, there will necessarily be conflict. It becomes a battle between existing 'rights' instead of the question of how do we establish a better system for everyone. I think that when you are dissatisfied with two existing options, you look for a better option."

Verstandig suggests that "we might want to consider creating a college within Brown University which really works towards achieving the educational principles set forth by the curriculum," complete with its own faculty so as to create an autonomous unit that need not conflict with the larger, tradition-oriented part of the University. And this month, Associate Provost and Dean of Academic Affairs Jacquelyn Mattfeld will suggest to the faculty that a committee be formed to study "in consultation with students what the meaning of an undergraduate degree should be," including quality and quantity requirements.

However, Dean Mattfeld's proposal for an educational policy center "to provide on-going, in-depth study of education at Brown" still exists only on paper, so the prospects for comprehensive

change to encourage "ultimate student responsibility" seem mixed. What seems to be the priority now, within the context of what exists, would be greater explanation of Brown to the outside, freeing undergraduates from latter-day retribution for having been untraditional.

In addition, the structures that do exist—MT courses, independent study, Group Study Projects, etc., need greatly increased spiritual and financial support.

It is these two relatively incremental changes that reform-minded faculty and students have charged the administration and each other with failing to carry out.

The administrative: academic structures

To a large degree, the problem of a student's willingness to experiment educationally in a number of areas is tied to the factor of grades. If the advent of "satisfactory-no credit" grading in 1969 permitted students to be less grade-conscious and more knowledge-conscious, the problem of professional schools considering S/NC marks "something to hide poor work behind" still

exists. And the unwillingness of the student to risk not taking grades has implications in terms of avoiding educationally innovative experiences that might not lend themselves to letter grading.

"I think that, in this day and age letter grades are a one-dimensional system which is incredibly inadequate to evaluate people with," Associate Provost Maeder asserts. "If I weren't permitted to teach my courses satisfactory-no credit only, I'd have to restructure them," Professor Ladd adds. He points out that his students work together on panels considering problems in a manner not adaptable to grading on an A-B-C basis.

Dean Verstandig has as one of his duties the writing of letters of recommendation to graduate and professional schools. "We've got to start telling professional schools that we have a program which enables many students to attain a higher degree of intellectual achievement than those in traditional curriculums of other schools," he says. "Even though we have an obligation to inform the student that S/NC grades may create difficulty in terms of post-graduate goals, I think the University has an obligation



This 1969 picture of a committee session shows two of the people most involved in curricular reform at Brown: Ira Magaziner '69, co-author (with Elliot Maxwell '68) of the "Working Paper on Undergraduate Education at Brown," and Associate Provost Paul F. Maeder, chairman of the Special Committee on Educational Principles, whose recommendations went before the May 1969 faculty meeting which ultimately adopted the New Curriculum.

help that student exercise the option. That freedom was basic to his decision come here."

Verstandig adds that "many law schools are recognizing that students coming from Brown have been exceptional in the last few years—as a matter of fact, Yale has asked me for more applicants." In addition a statistical study of the Class of 1972 done recently by Nathan Rogers '74, a member of the Educational Policy Committee, indicates (albeit with limited data—that there is a greater correlation between law school scores and admission to law school than there was between the number of S/NC grades and law school admission.

Nevertheless, the student at large seems to be less than convinced. According to Registrar Milton Noble, the total number of course enrollments taken S/NC (the average student has three to five course enrollments) dropped from 2.9 percent in Semester 1, 1969-70, to 1.7 percent in Semester 1, 1972-73. And Verstandig thinks that most professional and graduate schools "probably don't read" the Course Performance Reports, which are the theoretically all-inclusive evaluations that students may request if they take a course S/NC. Quite simply, S/NC grades are more concise and convenient for law school admission offices.

What is obvious is that until the University is able to convince outside institutions that S/NC grades are not a coverup for a lack of effort or quality, the student will not only continue to experience limited educational freedom, but everyone will continue to resist conversion of the University to a completely S/NC system. This stance will not only accentuate the conflict in the University between tradition and experimentation: it will also help to wipe out the clause in the 1969 curriculum reform measure suggesting that the University eventually consider an all S/NC situation.

It is perhaps no surprise that as student concern about grading implications has increased, the use of structures defying conventional evaluation has decreased or remained stunted. Registrar Noble's figures show a constancy in the number of independent study projects and also portray a dramatic drop in enrollments in Group Study Projects—from 692 in Semester II, 1970-71, to 181 last semester. In both, students often work on their own with occasional faculty guidance—the faculty member is

sometimes not there enough to evaluate the entire learning process.

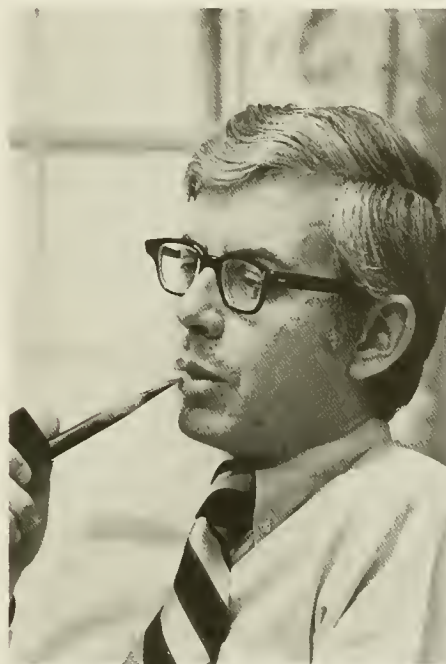
It is conceded by virtually everyone involved that there has been a severe dearth of academic counseling available to students—to clarify perceptions about the external impact of the New Curriculum and to provide advice on the best possible way to pursue any given academic interest in or out of the classroom. And yes, even to provide solace for the bewildered student who finds conflicting administrative interpretations in the absence of a working definition of the New Curriculum. For example:

□ "The New Curriculum permits a student to go somewhere else for a semester or year to get something we don't have here."—Dean Lee Verstandig.

□ "Yes, we said a student was ultimately responsible for his education. What we didn't say was that he could do it at any institution he wanted."—Registrar Milton Noble.

□ "Generally, there does not seem to be the kind of personal interaction between students and faculty that we described in a blatant kind of way in admissions material."—Dean James Kelley.

□ "The curriculum was promising



Lee Verstandig: "We've got to start telling professional schools that we have a program which enables many students to attain a higher degree of intellectual achievement than those in traditional curriculums of other schools."

more inside the classroom—it wasn't promising much more outside the classroom."—Associate Provost Paul Maeder.

"There is a need to review and restructure undergraduate counseling," Verstandig says, but periodic efforts have been made in this direction without remarkable success. Student counselors living in the dormitories seem to be underutilized after the first couple of weeks of school, and the deans can be stretched only so far. "Brown has one dean for every 600 students, as opposed to about one for every 300 at Harvard and Yale," Dean Mattfeld points out.

Finally, there is the role of the faculty in such a system. "The faculty is not as willing to counsel students as they used to be, and I deplore that very much," Maeder says. Yet, it is clear that the faculty must worry about an increased student load, and it is also clear that guidelines set by the young faculty member's colleagues and by the administrative apparatus will determine the priorities for the young man or woman hoping to gain tenure.

To some degree, the latter strain is due to Brown's uniquely ambiguous goal of being a renowned center of research and innovation while still emphasizing undergraduate teaching. This places the University somewhere between research-oriented Harvard and Yale and the teaching orientation of some small but excellent liberal arts colleges.

Some people charge that this dual purpose shortchanges the New Curriculum. "Brown is very fortunate to have such men as [Nobel Prize physicist] Leon Cooper here," the *Brown Daily Herald* commented last fall. "However, we must consider whether, in light of our strictly limited resources, we can continue to support expensive research programs to attract scholar-teachers or whether less expensive programs would be able to attract excellent teachers who may not be top-flight researchers."

Others, however, while acknowledging tension in Brown's dual aspirations, see it not only as a surmountable obstacle, but as a benefit as well. "We're muddled—in the middle," says Abbott Gleason, an assistant professor of history and former chairman of the University's Educational Policy Committee. "There's a terrific strain on assistant professors, but I'd rather live with that conflict. For me, there is a kind of excitement having this caliber of intellect around, one that you wouldn't find at a small liberal arts college."

Despite Brown's partial research

orientation, "I don't think it's impossible for the University to pay more attention to quality teaching than it now pays," adds Edward Beiser, an associate professor of political science whose course on "Courts, Judges and Politics" is one of the University's most popular. But Beiser adds that one indication of administrative concern with improved teaching is the amount of financial support the University is willing to extend to achieve it—and it is the question of money, or the lack thereof, that has dominated University policy questions for the last year or so.

The financial: cutback and expansion

If a student's leanings toward educational experimentation may be strengthened with solutions to the problems of grading and counseling, such tendencies may first be aroused in one of the New Curriculum's innovative classrooms—the Modes of Thought courses, the interdisciplinary University Courses, etc. But all of these mean a very real expenditure in both faculty time and materials.

In the fall of 1971, President Hornig announced what came to be known as a "steady state" policy on faculty growth. What it meant was that Brown would no longer be expanding its faculty at the high rate of recent years (*BAM*, October 1971 and January 1972). The first implication of the decision—in a strictly educational sense—was that, with a lack of additional faculty, departments would be hard-pressed to maintain course offerings within their own disciplines, let alone permit their members to teach interdisciplinary courses as part of the normal teaching load.

Associate Provost Maeder, who as the University's vice-president for finance and operations helped to engineer the policy of limited growth, dismisses contentions that it has limited faculty ability to participate in the New Curriculum. "I pointed out in 1969 that relatively minor shifts could have supported Modes of Thought courses," he asserts. "It is quite clear that the amount of load placed on the faculty with the MT program is not fantastic."

However, Associate Provost Mattfeld, the officer chiefly responsible for the curriculum, maintains that "unless the University is really comfortable with extradepartmental courses and programs, there will simply not be funding to sup-

port MT and other interdisciplinary courses. And I don't mean money for incidental expenses," she adds. "I mean major investments of faculty time."

"It would be a real disaster if we had to abandon the MT program because of lack of courses, but I think it's possible," comments Dean Kelley regarding the declining number of the small-group courses each succeeding year.

"Some people want very much to give them, but don't have time to give them properly," Professor Gleason adds. "My MT has been the hardest teaching I've ever done."

The question is not only one of whether Brown is willing to buy more faculty time, but how it encourages use of that which already exists. "People making decisions [on tenure] know how to make decisions based on published material," says Peter Evans, one of the many assistant professors who will find it harder to gain tenure in light of the cutbacks. "There is no system of evaluating your effect on students, or how your contribution is different from someone else's as a teacher."

Such a system encourages the young assistant professors worried about getting tenure to research and pub-

lish, but not to teach. Unfortunately, it is this very group of faculty members—according to studies published last year—who have taught the bulk of interdisciplinary courses and sponsored many the New Curriculum-inspired independent study projects. The older faculty—free from tenure worries—tend to be more tradition-oriented and less likely engage in this type of educational innovation.

"I don't know how the tenure squeeze has changed my teaching," Professor Evans says. "But, in light of it, there are feelings of ambivalence in my mind concerning teaching."

Some faculty members point out that getting tenure at Brown has traditionally been less of a cutthroat drive than it has been at universities such as Harvard and Yale, and this has helped Brown to overcome those institutions' more prestigious reputations when competing for high-quality faculty members. While Evans doubts that Brown will have any shortage of job applicants, because of the nationwide job shortage at colleges, he does think that the increased difficulty in receiving tenure will mean that the University will "no longer be able to systematically recruit people interested in teaching." Instead, publishing is likely to be the primary concern.

Not only will the number of professors coming in decrease, but the number of students coming in will increase—placing a larger burden on the faculty here. Again, it is Associate Provost Maeder who is one of the chief spokesmen for the argument that Brown must bring in more students (and thus tuition income) without adding faculty in order eventually to erase its yearly deficit. He also minimizes the impact of the projected increase of ten percent in the student body on the New Curriculum and its ideal of greater student-faculty interaction. "An increase in the faculty-student ratio from 8 to 1 to 9 to 1 isn't going to kill anybody," he remarks, adding that his plan to admit 430 more students over the next few years while adding no faculty will reduce the University deficit by \$700,000.

Dean Mattfeld, who has proposed a counterplan to admit 630 students and add 23 faculty at a savings somewhere between \$250,000 and \$400,000, feels that "it is important to have some possibility of faculty growth" in terms of departmental morale. She also claims that looking at student expansion in terms of each individual faculty member's load is deceptive. Only a limited segment of the



Hugh Smyser

James Kelley: "It would be a real disaster if we had to abandon the Modes of Thought program because of lack of courses, but I think it's possible."

culty has attempted to carry the responsibilities put upon them by the New Curriculum, she says, and any student increase "will impose a disproportionate load first and foremost on those faculty and staff who are already most available to students." This load could be mainly departmental teaching responsibilities, with only rare opportunities to offer interdisciplinary courses, sponsor independent study projects, or counsel students.

Any attempts to free students from graduate school grading worries will involve the ability of professors to write coherent and thorough Course Performance Reports, which can be respected by graduate schools and utilized by academic deans writing recommendations. Yet, the CPRs—often very superficial documents in large classes with little student-faculty contact—are liable to become more so as course sizes increase. As classes get larger, it will be less and less practicable to get written evaluations from faculty members," Dean Mattfeld says.

So the University's need for financial retrenchment is undoubtedly affecting the New Curriculum. ("It was unfortunate that we had to launch the New Curriculum at the time the financial squeeze came," President Hornig comments.) However, the question has been asked whether some of the bitterness of

unmet expectations could have been avoided had the University made more clear when the curriculum was approved in 1969 that there would be budgetary limitations. And there are those who question whether the New Curriculum has to be the victim of the budget crisis.

"The curriculum came in 1969—most of us knew by 1968 that the money couldn't keep on coming the way it had in the 1960's," Maeder recalls. "Why didn't we act? It was not a climate in which we could act in that way. People had to realize for themselves what was happening before they would believe it." He says, however, that attempts were made "to confront the faculty with the financial realities at that time, but that the temptation was very great to believe the whole thing was temporary."

There is some feeling, given the resources that are available, that along with the New Curriculum, "pure" education is being slighted. In a speech in April, Dean Mattfeld called for "the allocation of the University's own resources in such a way that the educational objectives of the University can be fully met regardless of other important functions of the University."

Some members of the faculty's liberal wing saw the comment as cryptically asking why a University in financial difficulty has committed \$300,000 per year to its new medical school and has an athletic program which cost \$1.2 million beyond what it received in income. "I just do not appreciate the importance of inter-institutional, competitive athletics," Dean Mattfeld commented in an interview. "What it has to do with institutional morale I just don't know."

The allocation of the University's resources will be one of the areas considered by the new Advisory Committee on University Planning, a faculty-student-administrative group established by the faculty with the enthusiastic backing of the president. The provost will be the chairman of the committee, which is charged with making recommendations on various aspects of the University's planning. In the meantime, further allocation of funds for the New Curriculum—or the raising of curricular funds from concerned alumni and other sources—seems unlikely.

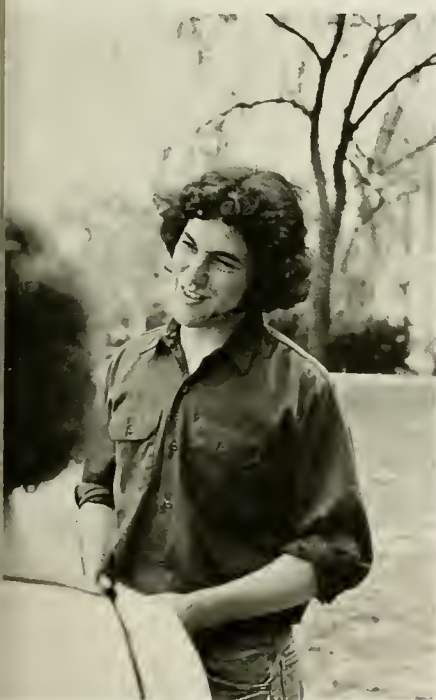
Attitudes

Affecting the eventual fulfillment of the New Curriculum are several attitudinal factors that are of a largely external

nature, but must nevertheless be confronted to insure any success. "The problem is that there are many kids around now who, as the country becomes more traditional, are willing to accept traditional courses," Lee Verstandig observes. "The average kid admitted to Brown has benefited immensely from the opportunities here, but he or she often doesn't realize that until afterwards."

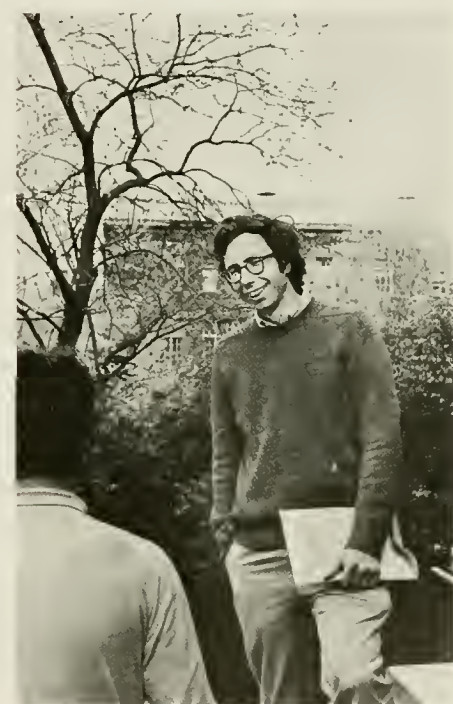
The average entering freshman comes to Brown from a highly grade-oriented situation in high school; very often factors less idealistic than the New Curriculum have stimulated his interest. "A much smaller percentage than we'd like to think are attracted by the New Curriculum," says Director of Admission James Rogers. "Our major drawing power is a very good academic reputation, and—for parents—we're Ivy League."

Such comments seem to indicate an even greater need for a counseling apparatus to help students initially unused to the New Curriculum examine its possibilities. It also raises for debate the question of whether a conscious admissions effort should be made to attract the already motivated students more able to take full advantage of the curriculum.



Hugh Smyser

Daniel Cooper: "I gained a lot from being here. Brown might have been the best place I could have gone."



Hugh Smyser

Peter Evans: "The New Curriculum was more a potential than an actual change in the content of education."

The stereotype of the conservative, goal-oriented freshman entering college in 1972 has been largely popularized by newspaper trend stories, but it is generally supported by both Kelley and Rogers. "I'm unusual—I'm looking for a liberal education," complains Tracy Flanagan '76. "Many kids seem to be living for that law school application with no consciousness of the present."

At Brown, the situation seems due not only to nationwide trends, but to a failure to revive continually the psychological momentum of the New Curriculum as well. "I don't think there's

any question," Dean Kelley comments, "but that freshmen are not nearly as aware of what the ideals of the New Curriculum are as were those entering in the fall of 1969 or 1970." And Professor Beiser adds that the educational reform generation of students "graduated without institutionalizing its changes."

Past conditioning combined with an unawareness of the Brown ideal seem to give the student part of the blame for hindering realization of the New Curriculum's aims. "Students here have remained too passive; they do not bring to small groups a genuine participatory

feeling or an obligation to the group in which they act," Professor Gleason asserts.

To some degree, the very freedom of the New Curriculum is hindering its maturation. Interested students who might have been yesterday's educational activists now often tend to be the few who take advantage of the new freedom of the curriculum to pursue their own studies outside the University—thus lessening their institutional ties and commitment. "There is no evidence that students are returning to the notion of it being desirable to spend four years on



A familiar sight at the time the New Curriculum was being formulated: a student meeting on the College Green to hear Ira Magaziner (lower right hand corner of picture).

ne campus without interruption," Dean Mattfeld says in speculating on the future of student pressure for educational reform. In the meantime, the rather expansive groups known as the "ed reformers" several years ago have shrunk to a few concerned students who are more an idealistic curiosity than a rallying point for their colleagues.

Academic leadership: whose responsibility?

The New Curriculum suffers not only from confusion as to its boundaries, but also as to whose responsibility it is to define and stimulate activity within those boundaries.

The crisis of leadership comes in part because the New Curriculum is a creature of the student reform movement of the late 1960's. These students have graduated, and those people who were also here then and are still here now—the faculty and administration—were not originally responsible for the curriculum and thus do not feel the same sense of commitment.

"The reforms were from the bottom up rather than the top down," says Professor Beiser. "They were stimulated by students with the largely passive acquiescence of faculty and administration."

This later lack of leadership has meant that participation in the New Curriculum has largely been on "individual initiative," according to Dean Verstandig. And while Physics Chairman Beyer states that "one quarter of my department is interested in possible MTs or University courses," University-wide interest, judging from the number of such courses, does not seem that high.

Is it that the faculty is largely opposed to the reforms? Professor Gleason sees rather a "latent sentiment" for the New Curriculum and thinks that "if the administration were to talk more about these things, it would have some effect."

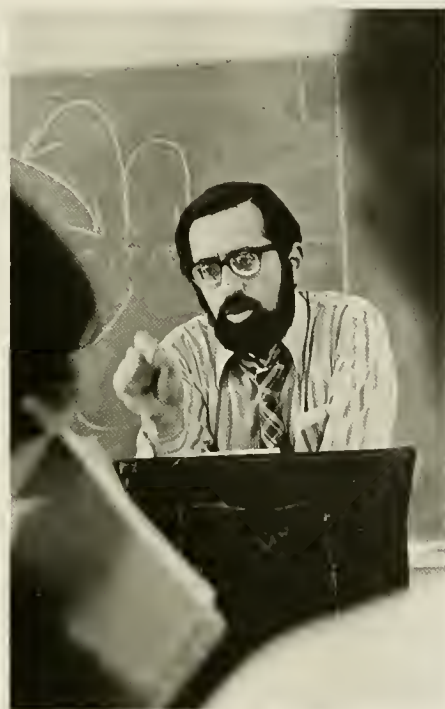
Professor Ladd also puts the responsibility for leadership with University Hall, commenting that "the University runs on morale. A faculty whose morale is high is likely to do more than one that is discontented." And another professor, who asked not to be named, said he had taught an MT course for two years but gave it up because "the University didn't give me or anybody else any encouragement."

But Associate Provost Maeder feels that "educational leadership must come from the faculty," and Dean Mattfeld adds that "at any university, there is a

delicate balance of faculty power and administrative leadership. You can only exert leadership if it already exists in the faculty's view of what's important for the institution." She also sees several ingrained characteristics of the faculty that make realization of the New Curriculum difficult. "We haven't picked a faculty whose priorities include informal contact with students," she maintains.

Maeder contends that the national drop-off in aid to graduate education may turn Brown's largely graduate student- and research-oriented faculty more towards undergraduate education. Senior Dan Cooper agrees that the decrease in graduate students "may make this possible," but adds that it "will not necessitate it."

Dean Mattfeld arrived at Brown in 1971 and was widely welcomed by students and faculty as a breath of fresh air for a curriculum that was by then seriously bogged down. Now, two years later, she questions what she has substantively accomplished; her powers are little more than those of moral suasion, and her lack of a substantial budget prevents her from setting up an educational research office similar to the one the University has for largely financial matters.



Edward Beiser: "I don't think it's impossible for Brown to pay more attention to quality teaching than it now pays."

Hugh Smyser

She agrees that in a university of Brown's size, with a combined graduate and undergraduate faculty, power lies largely in the academic departments and not with the deans' offices. "Nobody said [when the New Curriculum was passed] that each department would be responsible for a certain number of Modes of Thought courses each year. Nobody said that the Freshman Year Committee would be responsible for how many MTs each department should teach," she observes.

But, like some others, Dean Mattfeld sees the ultimate responsibility at the top of the institution. "At an institution such as Brown with old and established traditions, educational leadership has rested with the president, and the budget with the provost and president. You don't find leadership at the second or third echelon unless the ideas one is trying to implement are shared by the president and the provost who control the budget."

Mr. Hornig seems to agree in part. "The academic program of a university is fundamentally under the guidance of the faculty. It must be responsible for the quality of academic offerings. However, historically it can be said that leadership—in the sense of catalyzing new initiatives and moves in new directions—has mostly come from the president."

But Professor Beiser sees that view as more theoretical than actual. "We have not seen leadership in this institution on educational issues. In order to achieve total impact on the experience of the student at Brown, what we clearly need is leadership from University Hall. What effort has been made to communicate good ideas or efforts in one department to another? It is not the job of the departments, but of the administration, to be the missionary of the good ideas of one department to other departments."

Where will the New Curriculum be four years hence? "By my nature, I'm optimistic," says Dan Cooper. "Maybe I'm still naive enough to be optimistic. But as I see it now, educational reform at Brown has everything working against it."

Louis Peck, 1972-73 editor of the Brown Daily Herald, is a member of the first class to enroll at Brown after the adoption of the New Curriculum.

Going back to college— years later

Until quite recently a student who left college without completing the customary four years was known as a "drop out." Although some reasons (such as getting married) were thought to be more acceptable than other reasons (such as boredom), dropping out was usually considered both regrettable and final.

Once you had given up your place in what has been termed "the lock step" of American education, no one was especially eager to let you back in line. A liberal arts education was supposed to take place during a single period lasting four years immediately subsequent to high school, all spent in the same place. This pattern was particularly rigid at the Ivy League colleges, where access to the degree programs has been limited almost exclusively to the young. (The one large scale exception was during the late 40's when many World War II veterans re-entered college.)

During the past ten years, these attitudes have slowly started to change. The light is beginning to dawn on a number of educators that there is nothing sacred about the traditional model for undergraduate education, and in fact it is a Procrustean solution to insist that it ought to work for everyone.

Under the banner of flexibility, Brown is considering and implementing a number of programs which, in the past, have been termed "irregular" and which now seem "increasingly to become the rule rather than the exception." As the Carnegie Commission report of 1971 suggested, these include programs which would "help students to leave and re-enter higher education throughout their lifetimes, blur the dividing line between high school and college, shorten the period of formal study for a degree, and modify the conventions that require late adolescents to pursue studies for a fixed period at a single institution."

In the fall of 1972, the Brown faculty approved a six-year experimental Resumed Education Program for men and women who have been away from formal study for five or more years or who are at least 25 years old. The students may enroll for any degree program they choose on either a full-time or part-time basis and may take as long as they need to complete the degree requirements.

The program is open both to people who have some college credits already and to those who interrupted their education after completing high school. Although financial

aid will be limited at the beginning, tuition will be charged on a per course basis. Students in the program will have to complete a minimum of 16 courses, the equivalent of two years' study at Brown, and satisfy the requirements of their particular departmental concentration. The faculty approved the enrollment of resumed education students up to two percent of the total student body. At the present time, this works out to 100 full-time equivalent students.

Although the program has not yet been widely publicized, enough inquiries have already been received to make a rough estimate of the categories of people who are likely to apply. According to a proposal to fund research on the Resumed Education Program, it is expected that the applicant pool will be about equally divided between men and women, and that it will include "veterans, young people who left college to experiment with alternative lifestyles, employed adults who wish to gain increased specialized knowledge that will aid them in their present occupations or prepare them for others, and women who family responsibilities have formerly prevented them from engaging in formal study."

Although the program does not officially begin until the fall of 1973, the handful of older students already enrolled in undergraduate degree programs at Brown have been gathered together under the Resumed Education umbrella. Most of these students fall into the category of "women with family responsibilities" who completed some college work before leaving school to marry and raise children. During the past semester, Charlotte Lowney—recently appointed associate dean for resumed education—has held several informal luncheon meetings for the women to get to know one another. As they discussed their experiences over sandwiches at Alumnae House, it was clear that the older students have much to add to the basically homogeneous youth ghetto that has prevailed in most of the undergraduate classrooms at Brown. The women ranged in age from those in their mid-twenties who looked young enough to be freshmen to women in their fifties who had children who were older than some of their classmates. Although their interests and backgrounds are quite diverse, the women share one experience in common: they are Brown undergraduates, which means that the institution assumes, in dozens of built-in ways, that they are under 21 years old.

When the older students confront the vestiges of *in loco parentis* the results can be comical. One of the women, a 35-year-old mother of two, remembers pointing out to someone in the bureaucracy that it would be inappropriate in her case, to follow the standard procedure of sending her grades to her parents. Sure, no problem, she was told: her grades were sent to her husband instead. Another woman had her two-year-old daughter in tow when she was told by the housing office that she would need a permission form to be allowed to live off campus. Although these silly inconveniences should disappear once the older student is no longer an anomaly at Brown, going back to school can require a major adjustment.

It's probable that most of the Brown undergraduates who entered college directly from high school have similar reasons for being here. ("It was simply assumed that I would go to college and it never occurred to me to do anything else.") Since older students have to *decide* to resume their education, each has a unique set of reasons arising out of personal life experiences. Here are a few of their stories:

Anne Richardson started her work toward a degree in bio-medical sciences at Brown from the very beginning. She had previously earned a certificate in kindergarten teaching in England, where she is from. She is married to Peter Richardson, professor of engineering at Brown, and they have two children. The first class that she registered for five years ago was beginning chemistry. She had been assured that beginning chemistry really did start at the beginning, so when the instructor's first words were, "I am going to assume you have all had one year of chemistry," she went home and cried. Mrs. Richardson is now confident and relaxed about her schoolwork, but the first semester was an uphill battle. "It really does take a while to get your memory and powers of concentration going again," she says. "At first I would spend hours and hours reading and then I would find that none of it had sunk in." After she graduates, Mrs. Richardson plans to work as a laboratory researcher for a while before deciding whether or not to go on to graduate school.

If all goes according to schedule, Nancy Comley will receive her Ph.D. in English about the same time that the youngest of her three children enters college. Mrs. Comley is not technically in the Resumed Education Program since she is no longer an undergraduate, but her accomplishments serve as a convincing example that motivation and determination tend to increase with maturity. Mrs. Comley entered Smith when she was 17. By her account, she "concentrated on her social life, made abysmal grades, and got married at 19." She had three children in quick succession and while they were napping, she would read Yates and Henry James "just to keep sane." As soon as her family moved to Providence, she enrolled in a course at the extension division of the University of Rhode Island. It didn't occur to her to apply to Brown at first because of her poor grades the first time around, but as soon as she had collected enough A's from her URI courses, she made the transfer.

That was in the bygone era of required physical education and Mrs. Comley recalls trying to convince the University to accept her old field hockey credits from Smith. Even worse, when she showed up for the swimming test that used to be mandatory for all undergraduates, a young bikini-clad Pembroke said to her, "Don't tell me they're making *you* swim!"

It helps to have a sense of humor, of course, but Mrs. Comley insists that it is a good thing for young undergraduates to have older classmates. "The women students especially seem to think that life comes to a grinding halt



Hugh Smyser

Nancy Comley: "The women undergraduates seem to think that life comes to a grinding halt at age 30, that your mind shuts down."



Hugh Smyser

Leo Keightley: *"School is real to me. It's what I'm doing. I don't have the feeling that life starts tomorrow when I finish this."*

at age 30, that your mind shuts down, and that nothing can ever happen to you again. It opens up new prospects when they see that you're not so dumb. I've had kids say to me in astonishment, 'My God, you're almost as old as my mother!' "

According to Mrs. Comley, the hardest thing for her to learn when she came back to school was how to say no to her family. "You really do have to be able to arrange large chunks of uninterrupted time for yourself," she says. "and the more settled you are as a family, the harder that is. It's difficult to bring yourself to say, 'We can't entertain this weekend because I have to write a paper' or 'No Swedish Christmas cookies this year because I'm too busy to make them.' You just have to be mean and cruel about it." When Nancy Comley completes her Ph.D., she will face a bleak job market. Although she is prepared to commute to a college teaching job almost anywhere in New England, by the week if necessary, her situation represents a problem faced by many of the older women students. Since they are apt to have family ties to the Providence area, their job mobility, once they graduate, is limited. One solution, according to Charlotte Lowney, is realistic career counseling which begins when the student first enrolls.

Since the majority of the older students now enrolled at Brown are women, it is difficult to speculate what the male contingent of the Resumed Education Program will be like. Now that the draft is no longer a threat it seems probable that more young men will either postpone attending college until they are older or will take prolonged leaves of absence at some point during their college career, making them potential candidates for the Resumed Education Program. As the program is better publicized, it is expected that veterans will make up a substantial portion of the applicant pool.

Judging by the experience of one vet who entered Brown in the fall, the problems of adjustment can be quite different from those of the older women students. Unlike most of the women, Leo Keightley moved to Providence to resume his education. He had no friends or family here and so far he has had difficulty finding a group of people he feels comfortable with. At 25, he feels just enough older than most undergraduates so that generational differences seem important. "That five-year difference is a lot," he says. "It doesn't come out immediately in the way I look, but when I talk to students I'm aware of the distance. A lot of them don't seem to feel personally motivated. It's like they are still in high school," Keightley adds. "School is real to me. It's what I'm doing. I don't have that feeling that life is going to start tomorrow when I finish this."

Keightley left Rutgers in 1968 because he was dissatisfied with the education he was getting there. "I wanted to combine engineering and music," he says, "and it was impossible." The draft was breathing down his

neck, so he enlisted in the Air Force and spent a year in Thailand and two in Japan. When he returned to America after three years away, he expected to find the campuses sparking with political activity and filled with students who were using their energies to try and change the system. He is disturbed by the quietude he has encountered instead and dismayed by the attitude of students who seem to envy him his military experience.

On an educational level, Keightley couldn't be happier with Brown. For him, the promise of the New Curriculum has been specifically fulfilled in the independent concentration he has devised, which includes the study of music, math, and engineering. Keightley thinks that the Resumed Education Program ought to be flooded with veterans once the word gets out. "It's the perfect place for people who really have a clear idea of what they want to do," he says.

All of the older students who were interviewed had positive things to say about their treatment by faculty. No one mentioned feeling patronized or discriminated against because of age. Several students reported that their professors were delighted with the experienced perspective that older students can bring to class discussions. Nevertheless, the tradition at schools such as Brown has been to try to admit a group of students who are as diverse as possible in almost every variable except age. As with any change in long-standing traditions, there are pockets of resistance to the ideas of the program.

According to Karen Romer, associate dean of academic affairs and a member of the Resumed Education admission committee, there are people who feel that there is something magical about the unrealized potential that an 18-year-old represents. A mature student may have a richness of life experience and accomplishment, but in the eyes of some people, that is no match for the great heights that a promising high school senior *might* someday achieve.

Dean Romer also stressed that the traditional admission criteria are not terribly useful in evaluating mature applicants. One of the objectives of the proposed research project would be to determine which variables are the best predictors of an applicant's later success. Meanwhile the Resumed Education admission committee is working toward a definition of alternate credentials.

"I think one has to be discriminating about past grades," says Karen Romer, "because motivation is such an important factor. What we look for is evidence that a person has had some kind of consistent engagement with his environment. And as with younger applicants we are interested in people who have had a steady involvement with one thing, not just a bunch of scattered activities." As an example of the sort of thing that the committee would take into account in evaluating older applicants, Dean Romer mentioned the fact that Leo Keightley learned to speak Thai during the year he was stationed in Thailand, something that most American servicemen don't bother with.

One of the problems of the Resumed Education Program is that there has been a reluctance to release regular financial aid funds to both part-time and full-time students who demonstrate need. It is unusual for universities to grant financial aid to part-time students, but the Resumed Education applicants often have family responsibilities which leave them without sufficient resources. Some of the mature students are paying tuition bills not only for themselves, but also for their college-age children and there are single parents with families to support. Certainly some of the Resumed Education applicants will be able to afford to pay their own way, but to admit only those students would be to close the program to many who might most benefit.

The problem is that the amount of available financial aid is shrinking every year. There isn't enough money to go around even to regular undergraduates who are in need. So the hope of those who are backing the Resumed Education Program is that outside funds can be raised to provide aid to needy older students. (An example of one fund already established is the Doris Hopkins Stapelton Fund which will award a small amount of aid to a mature woman returning to complete an interrupted undergraduate degree.)

There is no doubt that the Resumed Education Program is a radical step for Brown to take. But the proposal for research funding puts the issues into context with the other necessary and major changes of the last decade:

"The admission of significant numbers of young women and minority members and institutional attention to their particular needs was a first step in demonstrating that colleges which have been prestigious bastions of tradition can, without losing distinguished faculty or lowering academic standards, successfully respond to the changing society which created and maintained them. It now remains for these same institutions to take the second step and make their educational resources available to able students who wish to study again. Some of these adults are already leaders in their communities and many more are as likely to become leaders as are those to whom these institutions formerly restricted their education." A.B.

The Metro-Apex game

Or, Monopoly was never like this

"It was a real disaster. Pollution in the city reached fatal levels."

"I've never seen a bigger bunch of crooks. A group of politicians embezzled millions of dollars from the city."

"First you learn how to make money. Then if you want you can start using it to have some social impact."

"All the shady deals go through the Swiss bank. It's a good way to hide money."

"There's a lot of corruption in this game. People start out idealistic, but . . ."

"It's really fun to have so much power."

"The welfare people are storming city hall at this point, and the county hospital may lose its accreditation."

"My business partner is a moron!"

Power. Corruption. Disaster. Money. They are all part of a very big game being played at Brown. It's the Metro-Apex computer game of air pollution control and urban management. Megapolis One and Super City, computer simulations modeled after the East Lansing, Mich., area, are the cities being managed and on occasion mismanaged by two teams of about 50 Brown undergraduates each.

The students are enrolled in a Modes of Thought and Special Themes and Topics course called "Science, Values, and Power in Determining the Environment." Each takes the role of politician, developer, pollution control officer, lawyer, industrialist, newsman, labor organizer, or city planner in order to learn how cities work and how political leverage can be used to get things done. In playing out their roles, the students must balance three aims—managing their cities effectively, succeeding in their individual designated careers, and attacking the urban air pollution problem.

Learning how to combat air pollu-

tion was the initial *raison d'être* of the Metro-Apex game. The Environmental Protection Agency and its predecessor funded the University of Michigan project to develop the game, and the EPA has used it as a training program for their own agents. By now, it has been through numerous universities, including Harvard and MIT, usually as a special part of urban studies curricula. The game was brought to Brown last year by Chemistry Professor Harold R. Ward, and he administered, taught, or supervised it the first year with chemistry department colleagues James C. Baird and William M. Risen (the departmental chairman). In Ward's absence this year Baird has taken over supervision of the course, and Professors George M. Seidel (physics) and C. Parker Wolf (sociology) have joined the ranks to make the course more of an interdepartmental enterprise. Several graduate students and half a dozen or so undergraduates serve as teaching assistants, giving role-playing advice and computer help. The scale and scope of the computer game are continuously expanding, as faculty game director Baird explains. "Air pollution is just an insignificant part of the whole. The game mimics real life in this regard, and *that's* what it's all about."

How does the computer game work? Essentially the students interact within their role assignments with other role groups in hopes of achieving certain ends. They cooperate, coerce, make bargains, go to court, increase capital, pollute, leak news to the media, and double-deal. All transactions and new developments are fed into the computer, and many are broadcast on closed-circuit television programs designed to keep players abreast of the local news. Following each weekly game session, the game directors—Professor Baird and former player Diane Papineau '74—meet with volun-

teer student role coaches to make game policy decisions, which are also added to the computer input. The computer digests the new input, collating it with data from earlier cycles and adding all of this to the initial information concerning the real urban model. The output is a projection of the cumulative effect of changes on all facets of the game.

So if the Shear Power Company changes fuels and starts putting out objectionable pollutants, APCO (the air pollution control office) may initiate legal action against it. Simulated citizens complain to city politicians and to *Metro-Apex News* reporters that their environment has been ruined and their health deleteriously affected. The power company hires a lawyer, considers installing pollution-control equipment, and asks the city for an increase in electrical rates to meet the cost of new pollution controls. Politicians do or do not grant the rate increase. The media runs a commentary following their news broadcast in which they charge the power company with a lack of civic responsibility. These responses to a new situation are in turn fed into the computer, and the game goes on.

Players, however, have a knack for taking their games seriously. Loving families eventually come to blows over Monopoly. Sports fans invest bundles of money in season tickets for the privilege of watching a ball get kicked or thrown or bounced around. Politicians ban or legalize lottery games, dog-racing, and horse-racing. Bridge players and chess experts agonize over each move in their highly developed games. It is because Metro-Apex, too, has its serious side that it has been introduced into the curriculum at Brown. Students who get deeply into their game roles and then play for real are not alone in taking the computer game seriously. The University is donating \$6,000 worth of educational computer time to the venture, and the

few England Consortium on the Environment, an EPA subsidiary, has given 7,000 to operate the course and to provide for further development of the urban simulation model.

From a variety of viewpoints, Metro-Apex merits the investment of time and money it is getting. Environmentalists quite naturally want more sophisticated models of pollution problem areas, so they can benefit from studying dry-run anti-pollution efforts and avoid serious combatment in the "real" world. At the same time, they are helping to instruct tomorrow's environmentalists and civic leaders as to the necessity of fruitful interaction in combating pollution.

The University's angle in accepting and funding the course is presumably linked to questions of educational philosophy. As Diane Papineau says, this game is "one of the most ideal interdepartmental courses you'll ever come across." Not only does the course erase superfluous departmental distinctions, it operates primarily through student-to-stu-

dent interaction. It demands imagination and self-motivation. It rewards independent research. It utilizes the stylish technique of role playing, as well as perhaps every other tactic of progressive education conceivable. As if that weren't enough, the computer orientation of the game adds the finishing touch—the mystique of modernism, mathematical precision, New Age scientism. Only the total skeptic could reject the game on all counts.

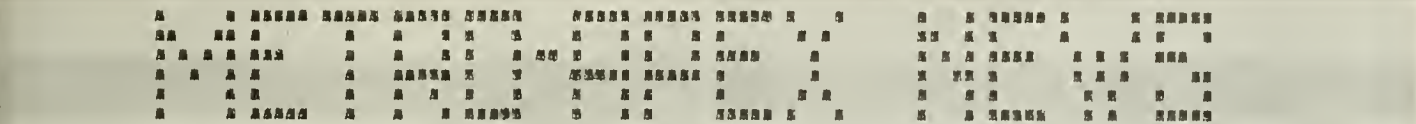
Students are likely to see the game in still another light. For one thing, they are getting a game-course. Until they get seriously involved, at least, they can just play along, experiment a bit, and—presto—a painless course credit appears on their transcript. The role playing and the urban thrust of the game can also mean a chance to learn about the Real World, about Power, about Politics. For undergraduates the game offers a rare opportunity to occupy the very positions of wealth, influence, and manipulation which have traditionally been the objects

of student scorn and outrage. If they savor political favoritism in the game, it is because it smacks of realism. If they relish intrigue and scandal, they do so in light of the parallels to far more serious transgressions on the part of associates of the President of the United States. In this game, the students have the power. And it is limited only by their ability to work together and administer imaginatively. Going a little further, the game even teaches its players just how much they may expect from one another. One student whose political colleagues formed a coalition against him at election time writes:

"Everyone is so damned realistic in this course that they lose sight of civic responsibility. I have become disheartened. Not about what I have learned of running a city—but about what I have learned about people."

It seems that the game truly serves as an eye-opener for those naïve participants whose idealism outweighs their pragmatism. "The idea of this course

Super City's newspaper, the Metro-Apex News.



TEAM 1, EDITION 10

TUESDAY, MAY 1, 1973

SUPERCITY

ARE CHARGES PENDING AGAINST YOU IN A BRIBERY SCANDAL?
ARE YOU BEING INVESTIGATED FOR KICKBACKS?
ARE YOU FACING CHARGES OF INDUSTRIAL OR POLITICAL ESPIONAGE?
HAVE YOU EVER BEEN ACUSED OF WALKING A JAY ACROSS THE STREET?
IS THAT CLE LADY YOU HIT LAST WEEK PRESSING CHARGES?
IS YOUR GOOD NAME BEING RUINED IN AN ADULTRY CASE?
DID YOU FINALLY GET CAUGHT MAKING THOSE OBSCENE PHONE CALLS?
IS YOUR SON HAVING PROBLEMS AVOIDING A PATERNITY SUIT?

IN THAT CASE COME TO U.C.L.A. WE HANDLE ANY AND ALL CASES AT COMPETITIVE RATES. WE CAN ALSO PROVIDE YOU WITH EXPERT COUNSELING SO THAT YOU MAY PICK THE MOST EXPEDIENT COURSE OF ACTION.

UNITED CORPORATE LAWYERS OF AMERICA ARE AT YOUR SERVICE IN BOTH SUPERCITY AND MEGAPOLIS ONE IN CENTRAL LOCATIONS, SU DROP BY - AND SEE WHY -
YOUR ALWAYS NUMBER ONE AT U.C.L.A.

NATIONAL NEWS HEADLINES

ELECTRIC CARS LAUGHED OFF BY GENERAL MOTORS. 'THEY'RE NO THREAT', COMPANY OFFICERS CLAIM. BUT PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICIALS EXPRESS HEIGHTENING INTEREST.

NEW TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT WILL PUSH THE INTERSTATE PROGRAM FOR MIDDLE SIZED CITIES, LINKS WITH STATE SYSTEMS.

U. S. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE THE PAST YEAR WAS 13.7 PERCENT

STATE NEWS HEADLINES

was to dash down your ideals," Ms. Papineau indicates, and a review of recent game transactions shows beyond a doubt that it has succeeded in doing this. Following are a few other players' observations and confessions:

"Shear Power's reluctance to raise wages to respectable levels may force the union to call a strike. An agreement has been reached with (a city politician) which insures that, in case of a strike, the city will take no legal action against the union . . . this in return for political endorsement of (the politician) and a contribution to his re-election campaign"—a labor organizer.

"Though APCO is reasonable and well-intentioned, they seem unaware of the effect of certain controls"—an industrialist.

"We've received a summons from APCO for a preliminary hearing, but our lawyer assures us that they have to go through a long procedure. So we will wait . . ."—a member of the board, Caesar's Rendering Plant.

"We decided to create a scandal like the Watergate scandal. Of course it was illegal, but we had everyone believing it.

I think we would have won our court case if the game had gone on. We showed that indeed it could be done"—a partner, People's Action Legal Services (PALS).

Too real to be good? The zeal of some players in mimicking the shadier side of urban management is considerable. But the attempted realism of the game goes beyond these mischievous wheelings and dealings. Dr. Baird observes that "Apex shows the complexity of doing something. Students learn fairly quickly that it's not easy to get something done. They learn that it's hard to deal with people." To be valuable, the game must mirror the complexity of the city.

Though this creates extensive computer work for faculty, teaching assistants, and some players, complexity is also one of the features of the course most heralded as realistic. "It absolutely destroys any simplistic view you might have of what's involved in running a city or an industry," according to Ms. Papineau. Even those who might be inclined to keep things simple find that impossible, because the game is struc-

tured as a series of interactions between players. True to life, "the other players are not going to let them alone," Ms. Papineau explains. The flow of propositions and events cannot be held back or ignored. After all, how do you ignore the offer of a large bribe? A strike called on your industry? A court suit filed against you? A slanderous news broadcast about you? There is no recourse but to deal with things and people; as one student analyzes it, "One must either learn to interact effectively or fall behind."

In addition to the unavoidable business-as-usual to deal with, there are occasional crises and disasters. Some may originate with the computer, which can devilishly introduce unimagined but logical consequences based on long-stored and long-forgotten data; other calamities are concocted by the "gods"—game lords for the game directors, as was a sudden economic depression which came near the end of the semester. (Directors Baird and Papineau chose to run a negative capital growth rate into the program across the boards and to slash developer assets by 50 percent because money, they felt, was flowing too freely. And they

The Metro-Apex game is played in this and several other rooms in Metcalf Hall.



wanted to see what would happen, too.) Such arbitrary complications are, in Ms. Papineau's view, only natural. "In a city there's always something you can't control," she says. The game's crises do reflect the nature of real crises—whether real or simulated, they are unforeseen and hard-hitting.

Though most players start out as mere novices in complex and unfamiliar roles, many prepare themselves admirably to meet adversity and to succeed in their designated career roles. Sensibly and seriously enlisting the help of old hands at the roles, some pollution control officers headed down to the state house to ask how actual pollution standards are established. A group of game lawyers called on Rhode Island Supreme Court Justice Alfred H. Joslin '35 (secretary of the Brown Corporation) to coach them in their chosen profession.

Taking a different tack, some liberal arts students thrust into the APCO role ventured into the sciences library to pour over parts-per-million air pollution statistics. Another player delved into AFL-CIO journals, readying himself for imminent labor-management negotiations. During class sessions, players could consult with undergraduate teaching assistants who act as role coaches since they are privy to game-playing technique and policy decisions, or they could turn to role manuals which were distributed as general guides during the first week of the semester.

For some, though, there are twists to the game that make playing a role something more than a matter of determining rules and standard procedures. Lawyers, media people, and labor organizers have been writing their own rules as they played, since their parts were not written into the Metro-Apex game till it reached Brown. The lawyers are even writing a role manual for future game attorneys to follow. These innovations came along as the need for them arose—or more precisely, when it occurred to an ambitious player that the game could be made more realistic or spicier.

Labor organizers have been quick to establish their greatest power—the strike threat. "If they call a strike, we'll cut out all the industry's profits for the year," Ms. Papineau says. Those players in the media have a subtler impact on game events. They choose to broadcast favorable or unfavorable news, and they editorialize, give away "public service" time and space, and sell advertising on

television (\$1,000 a minute) and in the *Metro-Apex News* (\$250 a line).

But it is the lawyers who are perhaps the most advanced and complicated of the role innovations. There are six of them, formed into three firms, and they work in both Megapolis One and Super City. When someone wishes to file suit against another party, each litigant hires one of the firms to represent and advise him. The third firm becomes an arbitrating judge by default. Lawyers set their own fees, seek out their own clients, and cite the Taft-Hartley Act to postpone labor contract settlements. They sign retainer contracts with high-paying industrialists or represent wronged individuals at will. They prosecute class action suits on behalf of simulated citizens, and they negotiate and draw up union contracts favorable to their industrial-management clients. They advise people as to what they can get away with, and what they cannot.

There have been other innovations since the Metro-Apex game arrived at Brown last year. Another player-introduced twist was the addition of citizens' groups to the overall melee. CEASE

(Citizens for Effective Action to Save the Environment), whose members are actual game players playing a regular role as well, has now joined the ranks of simulated population interest groups hoping to lobby, win friends, and influence powerful people. Another group of players which spontaneously generated itself was the New Coalition for Honest Government—a group whose name is intentionally ironic and utterly deceptive.

Another aspect of the game introduced at Brown is the result of the game's use as a regularly meeting course. Since it lasts for a semester and meets formally once a week, the game has extended over many more computer cycles at Brown than it did elsewhere. This adds a new dimension of stability, and can provide an opportunity to examine the long-range results of all courses of action followed. (Since each weekly session represents one year of city activity, Megapolis One and Super City have had nine long years to flounder or prosper under the current management.)

Partly in response to the length of the game's run, an additional innovation has been introduced which has a nice

The city council meets in a Coke-filled room.





Super City attorney Charles Smith '76 (center) meets with two clients.



Game director—and chemistry professor—James Baird (second from right).

educational side-effect. Halfway through the semester, the game directors decree a role switch. Crusading pollution control officers are transformed overnight into self-protective industrialists. Politicians with spotless records begin bribing new politicians to gain rezoning privileges to further their land development schemes. Ms. Papineau sees the mandatory role change as critical to the game's educational success: "Suddenly you see the exact opposite viewpoint, and that's where the real learning comes in!" It also functions to revitalize the action midway through the semester. One student remarks that "you don't have time to perfect your role"—a situation he finds both frustrating and stimulating. He had been an uncompromising and effective APCO team member; he became a double-dealing lawyer.

Another novel feature of the Brown version of the game is the fact that two teams are simultaneously governing two autonomous but initially identical sister cities—Megapolis One and Super City. Although this situation arose by necessity—more students wanted to enroll in the course than could reasonably figure in one city's governance—the potential for cross-comparison study is great. Faculty members are hoping to track down interrelated causes and results and draw conclusions about final pollution and economic levels.

Other less far-reaching additions to the game, which nevertheless indicate that someone somewhere has an imagination, include plans to build a civic center (there is already definite financial backing and city council approval); the purchase of the Montreal Canadiens hockey team (this too has gone through the proper computer channels and money-on-paper has changed hands); and the creation of a mass transit system which is in the works for Super City. The Swiss bank is an interesting innovation which came out of the game directors' heads last year—players have to figure out on their own how to utilize it, as its possibilities are by no means spelled out for one and all.

While a lot of psychic energy has gone into beefing up the game and testing out innovations both from the playing viewpoint and in terms of computer possibilities ("The game is too good to leave alone"), the game's problems and deficiencies have also garnered some attention. Many students grumble about getting bogged down in computational

ork. A media specialist turned developer argues that "the game is too complex for its own good already." Everyone seems to agree that the course has mushroomed to unwieldy proportions—100 players this year compared to the more workable 45 last year when the course was first offered.

Another problem concerns the huge demands on faculty time and energy. Because the course falls in the Modes of Thought category, it must be squeezed above and beyond a regular full teaching load, as though it were just a diversion icing on the cake. And it is particularly stressing to faculty that the course was advertised by a fraternity group earlier this year as a possible "gut." Saddled with a disproportionate share of fraternity free-loaders, the faculty members resorted to a mid-term lecture on educational philosophy and established new written requirements to facilitate closer evaluation of individual participants.

For these reasons and due to the experimental nature of "Science, Values and Power in Determining the Environment," those who are closest to its operation in turns venerate and decry the course. As the man most directly responsible for administering and directing it, James Baird confesses that he alters between euphoria and total discouragement. "It teaches a lot of things that I'm not used to," the chemistry and physics professor says, "so I feel ill at ease with it." But he adds that "the course teaches kids in spite of themselves" and that they're learning a lot about life, some of none too pleasant. Professor Risen sees the game as a very successful departure from traditional educational methods. "I think it's really an exciting concept. The most interesting thing is that students are able to function as individuals within the context of the course, and the standardized lecture setting really isn't very important. They learn from each other." As the game expert most available to players for consultation and advice, Diane Papineau marvels at the "unique and wonderful" enthusiasm of students, and their recurring resourcefulness. "It can be upsetting when you realize you're teaching these kids to be corrupt," he admits. But even corruption has its lessons.

With such ambiguous feelings and



Super City's version of the NBC Nightly News.

with final judgments pending, the fates of Super City and Megapolis One are as yet undecided. If they shall continue as a course at Brown, new faculty will have to take over the day-to-day operations, as this year's faculty expect to return a greater share of their teaching time to

other commitments. In any event, the course has been an intriguing experiment for all concerned, it has raised serious questions about educational methods and values—and, in the words of a student participant, "It has been one hell of a lot of fun."

C.B.

Photographs by HUGH SMYSER

The oarsmen

Photographed by Hugh Smyser

Crew has been called the least publicized and most misunderstood collegiate sport. Yet the oarsman accepts and enjoys the anonymity inherent in his way of life. He claims moments of pleasure beyond those attainable in other sports and he believes that what he is doing is essentially better than what others do. What is this sport that has such a strong pull on those who participate? On the one hand it's the joy of skimming along at the speed of a clipper ship at full sail. It's also rowing on a cold windy day when ice forms on the oars or climbing into an icy suit at 6 a.m. while wondering seriously about your sanity. For some, crew is a discipline, a way of life, a building of self-confidence. For the oarsman, crew requires a burning desire to excel, the ability to push himself to the limits of human endurance and then, if necessary, to row on into oblivion. Most agree that sacrifice is the name of this game. The entire nine-month season is a series of sacrifices of individual desire to the physical well-being and the morale of the boat. Crew requires the most cooperative effort, the precision of eight oars gripping and releasing the water all at the exact same moment and all in the correct manner. There is a unique feeling of comradeship among crewmen, not only within a particular squad but within the entire rowing world. But perhaps most of all, crew is pure sport. There's no money. No glory. No good deals. The unity of the boat and the fanaticism and religious ardor are what it's all about. J.B.



Vic Michalson has been Brown's crew coach since 1961.









These photographs were taken during the seemingly endless practice sessions for the Brown crew on the Seekonk River.



Grass at Brown: 'throwing off the oppressor'

Back in January, the *Brown Alumni Monthly* ran a story about the sad state of grass on campus and announced a contest for the most original way to say "keep off the grass" without actually being so blunt. Careful readers may remember that the winning entries—chosen by Vice-President Paul Maeder—were to be painted on sculpture-like three dimensional signs designed by Walter Feldman of the art department.

Since that time, the staff of the BAM has learned a few things. First of all, running a contest is more of a responsibility than one might think. While a keep-off-the-grass-sign writing contest does not compare in complexity to the search to find a Scarlett O'Hara, it is still desirable to have a system. We didn't, and so the entries were not all judged at the same time. We understand, however, that the messages on the signs will be changed occasionally, so those who didn't make it the first time will still have a chance.

Since the new signs have been up one day at this writing (early May), it is too soon to evaluate their effectiveness. People are stopping to read them, but whether they will actually stay off the grass as a result, remains to be seen. As for the article, it did no detectable good whatever except that the writer has stopped walking on the grass.

The contest entries were numerous and varied. Predictably, a lot of people made word plays on keeping Brown green. There were also a number of entries which made use of the fact that "grass" is a colloquism for marijuana—including the message: "Don't walk on it—Smoke it" submitted by the chairman of the BAM Board of Editors, Garrett D. Byrnes '26. In many cases the contestants submitted letters or explanations with their entries. When we thought they were interesting, we have included them. The first two entries listed are first- and second-prize winners, as judged by Paul Maeder. The rest is what the magazine staff thought was of special interest. Thanks to all who entered.

First prize:

GRASS—THROW OFF THE OPPRESSOR AND RISE UP!

Marion Wrye Plaskett,
Department of Music, campus.

Mrs. Plaskett sent this explanation along with her entry: "Knowing that people constantly see signs saying 'do not . . . ' or 'please do not . . . ' and believing that these register negatively as simply one more 'do not' command without a main verb, perhaps a new rhetorical tactic in your battle with the grass stompers could be considered. I suggest that you call upon the grass to deal with the situation—to unionize as it were. Perhaps an empathy can be created in people who themselves resent being 'trampled' by an uncaring bureaucracy and the little grass blade might be seen as having its own right to life."

Second prize:

Noli Herbam Transcurrere
William S. Bivens '56, Providence.

The following letters, entries, comments, and suggestions were selected by the BAM staff, and are presented in no particular order.

Editor: I confess that I don't like keep-off-the-grass signs because I love the feel of grass under my feet, not its tidy appearance. I also confess that I was one of the major violators of the "Do Not Walk. Violators will be Re-

The University's housing office provided its own entry in the contest this spring.



ported" sign. (By whom? To whom? What will happen to me? nonsense!)

But I want to tell you about one of the very few "keep off" signs that I've ever obeyed. It was at RISD and it said something to the effect that the grass in that plot, *if allowed to survive*, would produce enough O₂ to support the student body for a semester or a year or something. I never walked there again and I don't think many people did—the grass survived. . . .

Lynne Derus '72
Crystal City, Texas

Editor: Three cheers for Paul Maeder, the great champion of grass! In support of his crusade I submit the following suggestions. First that all draft dodgers, deserters, and conscientious objectors now hung up in Canada be alerted to the present grass crisis at Brown. It just might be that this contribution could gain them the amnesty so far denied. What President Nixon doesn't know and should be told is that "whoever could make two ears of corn or two blades of grass to grow upon a spot of ground where only one grew before, would deserve better of mankind, and do more essential service to his country than the whole race of politicians put together." (Jonathan Swift, *Gulliver's Travels*)

Or as Voltaire put it, "He who makes two blades of grass grow in place of one renders a service to the state."

I also submit the following for possible sign ammunition:

THE GRASS STOOPS NOT, SHE TREADS ON IT SO LIGHTLY. (William Shakespeare, *Venus and Adonis*)

AS FOR MAN, HIS DAYS ARE AS GRASS (Psalm 103:15)

IT (GRASS) IS THE HANDKERCHIEF OF THE LORD. (Walt Whitman, "Song of Myself")

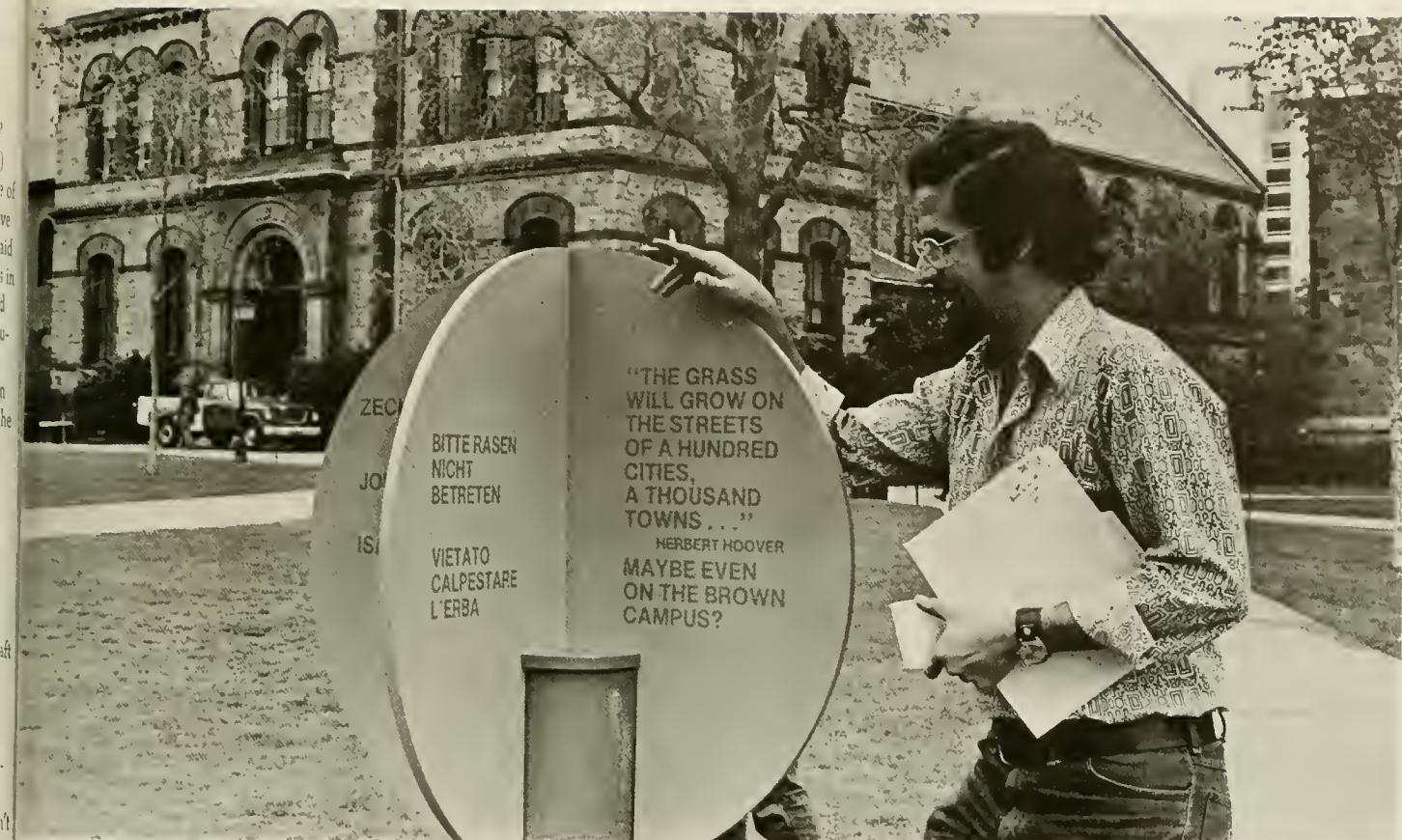
SURELY THE PEOPLE IS GRASS. (Isaiah 40:7)

A COMMON THING IS A GRASS BLADE SMALL,

CRUSHED BY THE FEET THAT PASS, BUT ALL THE DWARVES AND GIANTS TALL, CAN'T MAKE A BLADE OF GRASS.

(Julian Stearns Cutler, "Wonderful")

David H. Murray '69
Essex, Mass.



Ann Banks

Associate Professor of English Don Wilmeth stops to read one of the new signs.

Editor: Why the University plays the role of permissive grandmother to these kids, I cannot understand. As for me, I think Barnaby Keeney's "Keep off my grass, you dumbheads" (or else) is the answer.

Bob Klenke '56
St. Davids Church, Va.

Editor: Enclosed are several entries to your keep-off-the-grass-sign campaign. Each entry has a short explication on the reverse side of the card on which it is printed.

Please note that [several] cards are in Latin. My reasoning here is that it is practically impossible . . . to say anything in English that is not going to sound corny from the beginning, or else swiftly lose its appeal. Grass signs in Latin seemed to me a good solution to this problem. Latin has the advantage of lending itself to puns that sound more clever than they really are; and it is a very aphoristic language, which English is not. Latin signs would also add a stylish scholastic touch to our mundane University operations. But the signs would not be difficult to understand, and imagine the excitement of passing a Latin sign, certain in the knowledge of its meaning. Those who did not obey its

injunction would be subject to a new contempt: not that they disobeyed, but that they were obviously incapable of understanding the simplest Latin expressions. This would be a humiliating and insufferable position to be caught in.

Finally, I have contributed these several entries with the thought that, if accepted, a number of them might be used at the same time (although in different places), so that no one wears too thin.

CAVEAT PEDESTER: SILVA ACADEMI ("Take care, pedestrian: (this is) a grove of academe.") This message can make us laugh at ourselves while also taking the grass seriously.

FIAT HERBA ("Let there be grass.") Short, to the point, easily understood. The Latin here serves to soften the unpleasant ring of authority.

RESISTE OPPRESSORIBUS HERBAE! ("Resist the oppressors of grass!") A catchy phrase, in easily read Latin, the more effective for the apparent political content of the message.

ALL ART BELONGS TO DEFINITE GRASSES.
IN THE GRASS STRUGGLE THERE CAN BE

NO SUCH THING AS ART FOR ART'S SAKE,
ART THAT IS NOT GRASS ART. IF THE ESSENCE OF ART IS GRASS CONSCIOUSNESS, THE FUNCTION OF ART IS TO MAKE US ALL GRASS CONSCIOUS.

This message is deliberately verbose. An adaptation from Marx (in which the word "grass" is obviously substituted for "class") it should cause people to stop, read, get a laugh, and use the sidewalk. (The intent here is to match the message to Feldman's sculpture.)

Eric Widmer,
Department of Asian Studies, campus.

THERE WAS A YOUNG MAN FROM BROWN
MAKING LOVE WITH HIS GIRL ON THE
GROUND
WHEN ASKED BY THE LASS
WHY THEY WEREN'T ON THE GRASS
HE SAID THERE WAS NONE TO BE FOUND
Joel Axelrod '54, Rochester, N.Y.

ONLY PIGS AND HIPPOPOTAMI PREFER
MUD TO GRASS.
GRASS IS A NATURAL HIGH. GIVE IT A
CHANCE.

The above entries were sent on an unsigned post card to Professor Feldman.
A.B.

Brown Books

Edited by Margot Honig

In the driver's seat

Behind the Wheel

By Edward Koren

Holt-Rinehart-Winston. \$4.95.

Paperback, \$1.25

There are lots of picture books about cars, boats, planes, rockets, and all the other machines that so fascinate children, but most of them seem pretty old hat today. The real thing is so accessible to kids now that they can turn on one machine any time in order to see most of the others—the anthropomorphic pieties of the “Little Engine That Could” are soon quaintly beside the point by contrast.

Straightforward technical primers are often innocent of real hard facts in detail, with more material glamorizing the drivers than the vehicles themselves. For the child who has wondered what it's like to be that driver, there is now Ed Koren's complete manual, offering the opportunity to drive, bulldoze, sail, fly, burrow—everything just as it is done by the professionals, without a trace of peril, for his are surely the ultimate soft machines.

Koren's pictures are characteristically nervous and gentle, their black squiggles like the elements of a linear kaleidoscope still in the act of composing themselves. We are reminded, in the flap copy, that he is a *New Yorker* cartoonist, and his work is closer to William Steig's than to most other juvenile illustrators—hyperactive, darting, poking, scratching out forms, as much life in the hardware as in the animals at the controls. And for all their casual, funny appearance, these pictures are rich and accurate representations of things that children take seriously and want to know all about, nothing left out, no mistakes.

Each machine is introduced with an animal driver, one usually heavy-lidded and endowed with irregular fangs that overshoot its jaw, producing a benign, contented expression rarely observed on human bus drivers and crane operators. All appear to be male, but Koren does refer, in a prefatory note, to the “men and women who operate these machines.” The book passes the shorter sex-bias test, then, and it's up to parents to see that it doesn't fall only into the hands of little boys. Below the machine is a close-

up of the instrument panel, with labels easy to follow, even in the seeming state of molecular mutability that Koren's style suggests. A lot of this material is very complicated and Koren spares us little (I assume) in the way of dials, levers, etc. There is a glossary in the back which any parent ought to be able to interpret successfully. The capacity for even four-year-olds to memorize stuff like this can be huge. I know of no other book which provides so much of it and is such fun to look at. Finally, there is a full-page drawing of the view from behind the wheel, the reader facing both the instruments and the situation out front.

In the first scene, featuring an automobile, the driver, in his maiden run, is dropped onto a highway with bumper-to-bumper traffic in the opposite lane and a cyclist hogging the narrow roadway ahead with a curve coming up. The rearview mirror discloses a tailgater behind. (Koren takes some liberty with scale in these pictures, enlarging windshields to get everything in.) Similarly, the bus scene that follows is enough to make any child grateful he doesn't have to do that for a living. Koren gives us unflinching realism, with a density of environmental detail. Most scenes are set in New York City, where the run-away machine population affords plenty of examples. The pictures are crowded like the city, peopled with beings part human, part animal, just like our world. Even the waterways are choked with these characters out for joyrides in boats. There is an engagingly reckless air to all the spreads, including the placid farmyard scene (a short spin from the city) where a tractor is headed for a herd of supremely foolish cows.

The whimsy is reinforced with light color washes. They're applied in the afterthought technique, however, and really don't justify full-color mechanical separations. The binding is preprinted, with a repeat of the jacket, both on a white background, this having no other virtue than that it attracts the eye when displayed. The back of the jacket, though, has the most inspired illustration of them all—a head-on view of a light plane piloted by a beast in sunglasses. The paper is good quality and the off-beat, almost square dimensions give an agreeable feeling of heft and style. There is a paperback edition as well.

If the look of Koren's work suggests a less poetic, more darkly satirical Steig, its content here invites comparison with

Richard Scarey, whose many books featuring small animals tooling around in machines might be thought to have cornered the market. These little creatures, bursting with cuddly health and good cheer, couldn't be less like Koren's. Their slick, facilely (if appealingly) drawn adventures don't allow for reader participation. That they become boring is inevitable, given their sheer numbers. Who knows, if Koren were to produce dozens of books that all looked like *Behind the Wheel* with only the names changed, he might bore too. All his cartoons do look alike, from the Op-Ed page of *The New York Times* to advertisements for products thought to benefit from presentation in a droll, sophisticated, trendy style.

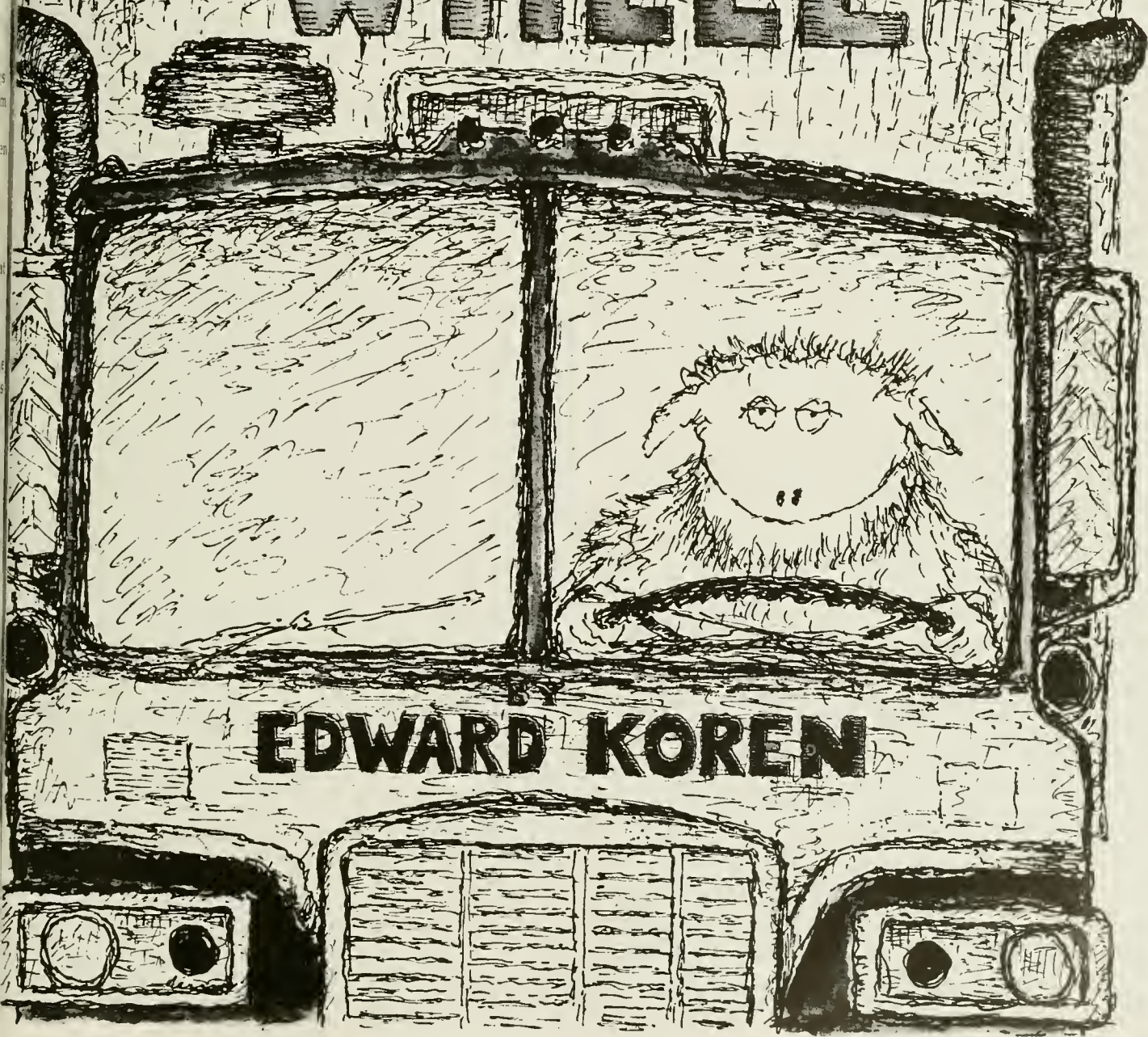
But while Scarey's comfortable, all-American sameness soon palls, Koren doesn't because he pokes mild fun at things sharply real. He has challenged quite an institution—Scarey's drawings are beloved by children and might seem to be superficially better suited to the task of introducing machines. But Koren adds more fun and another dimension by drawing the very world that these machines have created. I almost found myself coughing as I turned the pages. While children certainly won't react that way, they'll appreciate the realism. Everything about heavy traffic, crowds, noisy engines, dizzying heights, and mountains of dirt being displaced to make room for insulting new structures excites kids.

Unlike Scarey's animals, too, these compulsively drawn beings have the look of creatures who inherited their roles, survivors of the ultimate man-made, scientifically monitored entropic holocaust. Only the machines and a bunch of toothsome, grinning, scrawny mutants are left to drive them. They seem to carry on with the same insouciance we do now. But to be *Behind the Wheel*, we know—and Koren's jittery, jam-packed drawings bear witness (as hilarious as most of them are)—is to escape nothing, but only to feel a false sense of bravado, to spew filth, inflate the Gross National Product, litter and scar the earth, and extend an era whose time has already gone. But tell that to your four-year-old.

EMILY ARNOLD MCCULLY '61

Ed Koren is associate professor of art at Brown. Emily Arnold McCully is an artist and the illustrator of 32 children's books (BAM, December 1972).

BEHIND THE WHEEL



EDWARD KOREN



The crowd for the lacrosse game against Johns Hopkins exceeded those at several football games in recent years.

Brown Sports

Written by Jay Barry



Hugh Smyser

An Ivy title for the Lacrosse Team

The crowd was estimated at 7,100, which was more than the Pawtucket (R.I.) Red Sox drew in their home opener that day (2,689) and only slightly less than the Boston Red Sox attracted for a home game against the Cleveland Indians (9,200).

The Brown parking lot opposite Marvel Gym was nearly full, the north stand in the Stadium was jammed to capacity, and the south stand, cooler because of the shadows, still had a good crowd. The Brown Band marched up Elmgrove Avenue playing, naturally, "Ever True to Brown." And the cannon was loaded, ready to be shot off with each score.

No, this wasn't a spring football exhibition. The occasion was a lacrosse game between Brown and Johns Hopkins. Well, not just a lacrosse game. There was a special flavor to this one. The Bruins of Coach Cliff Stevenson were undefeated and ranked first in New England and eighth nationally. Johns Hopkins was also undefeated—and was number one in the country.

They take their lacrosse seriously at Johns Hopkins. If anyone thought otherwise, his views were changed when a bus from Baltimore pulled up to the Stadium, depositing the 25-piece Johns Hopkins band, all members impeccably dressed.

The Johns Hopkins band plays the fight song after each goal their team scores, and for the better part of the beautiful Saturday afternoon at Brown Stadium they kept the instruments in the ready position. The visitors were just too strong for the Bears and they won, 18-7.

The afternoon wasn't a total disaster for Brown. The team played well against the stronger visitors, never losing its poise and giving as many hard checks as it took. And the day did mark a first—the first time a lacrosse game had been played at Brown Stadium.

Earlier, at Aldrich-Dexter Field, some 3,000 were on hand to see Brown upend Cornell, an old nemesis, 11-3. The loss for the Big Red snapped a record 22-game winning streak in the league and also put an end to an eight-game winning string against Brown.

Steph Russo, who had an outstanding spring, scored four goals and added an assist in this key victory. Against Harvard, Russo picked up three goals and eight assists for a total of 11 points. This tied the Brown record and bettered the Ivy mark for total points by one. The eight assists represented a record for both the Ivy League and Brown. In the first eight games this spring, Russo had 18 goals and 34 assists for 52 points.

With the victory over Cornell, Brown had a good shot at the Ivy title coming down the stretch. The game at Aldrich-Dexter against Penn, a tough team that had lost only to Cornell in the league, was expected to determine the race. The Bruins rallied for three goals in the final period to win this one, 9-7, and clinch at least a tie for the title. A week later, they won it outright with a 15-6 win over Dartmouth.

Spring roundup

When someone asked Coach Woody Woodworth how his baseball team would do this spring, the second-year Bruin mentor was frank and to the point. "We will go just as far as our pitching takes us," he said. Through the first 20 games, the pitching didn't take the team far enough. At that point the Bruins were 11-9-1 overall, but a disappointing 4-4 in the league.

The Bears were expected to be a robust hitting team. And they were, sporting a .274 team batting average. The only hitch was that the opposition took a liking to Brown's pitching, to the tune of a combined .271 batting average.

Billy Almon, the sophomore short-stop of whom so much was expected, lived up to expectations in the early going. He had a .450 batting average (36 for 80) and was leading the club in eight categories.

Hitting wasn't the problem. Three juniors were also batting the ball at a respectable pace. Kent Davison was inserted at second base in mid-April and pounded the ball at a .375 clip. Vin Yakavonis carried a .365 average down the home stretch and Ted Schoff was around the .315 mark.

But the only pitcher who lived up



Pitching problems kept the Bruins around the .500 mark through the season.

Hugh Smyser

to his reputation was junior Dave Ellsworth. In six decisions he had a 5-1 record and a good 3.0 earned run average.

Thoughts of a possible EIBL title went out the window when the Bruins had trouble in the double-headers, getting nothing better than splits against Army, Harvard, and Navy.

Although the varsity crew lost to both Harvard and Northeastern, Coach Vic Michalson wasn't losing any sleep over the situation. His sights were still set on the national championships at Syracuse on June 2.

"We lost to these same two teams year ago," Michalson says, "and then we almost won the IRA. This time around we were closer to both the Huskies and Harvard than we were last spring. The boat is coming along to my satisfaction. We will be ready at Syracuse."

With the golf team having another good season by winning seven of the first nine matches and with tennis making a strong comeback, the spring season showed a 35-17-1 record by early May. Against Ivy opponents, the spring teams were 13-8.

A record breaker in track

When Phil Bartlett was at Classical High School in Providence last spring he tossed the 12-pound hammer 219 feet the second best distance in the nation. But the 6-2, 210-pounder didn't even make the Rhode Island All-State track team because the one man who beat him out nationally happened to be his high school classmate, Phil Jackson, who had the best heave in the country with a toss of 229 feet.

As a freshman at Brown this year, Bartlett is no longer living in Jackson's shadow. In fact, in their two meetings this spring—the Georgetown Relays and the Penn Relays—Bartlett out-distanced Jackson, who is now a freshman at Pennsylvania State.

More important to Bartlett now are the contributions he makes to the Brown track team. In his first outing, at the Georgetown Relays, he tossed the collegiate 16-pound ball 187 feet. This bettered the old Brown record of 186-10 set in 1955 by Don Seifert.

Since then, Bartlett has been bettering himself every time out. He did a 192-7½ against Holy Cross and then a 192-8 in the dual meet against Columbia.

"Phil Bartlett is improving at such rapid pace that his current record doesn't mean anything," says Coach Ivan Fuqua.

He could shatter the mark any time out. "The main thing in front of him now is the 200-foot barrier. That's like a seven-foot high jump or the 60-foot shot. Once Bartlett clears 200 feet, a mental block will be removed and I think he'll really soar."

Bartlett's high school coach, Al Morro, agrees that it was too bad that both Jackson and Bartlett came along at the same time. He feels that Jackson was the finest high school hammer thrower the country has ever seen and that Bartlett had to live in the shadow of this man even though he had great potential himself.

But Morro is essentially an optimist. He also sees a bright side to this situation. "Maybe it was the right time for Bartlett to come along," he says. "The incentive he received in unceasing efforts to surpass his former Classical teammate may have been responsible for his eventual emergence at the top of his grade. Bartlett has bulldog determination and complete dedication. He's going to get a lot better before he graduates from Brown."

All in all, it's been a good year for Bartlett. He was a starting defensive end on the undefeated freshman football team and then made the All-Ivy indoor track team for his work with the 35-pound weight.

Coach John Anderson joins Coach Fuqua in his respect for Bartlett's determination. "Although he was a tackle in high school, he was used as a defensive end last fall because he weighed in at only about 200 pounds. I don't know where he'll play this season—tackle or end, offense or defense—but I'll tell you one thing, he'll play."

Before the football season rolls around, Bartlett and his old teammate Jackson will be teaming up again as members of the U.S. junior team, scheduled to compete in Russia against their Soviet counterparts. A six-week tour through other Iron Curtain countries is planned as part of the trip.

The work of Bartlett partly overshadowed a brilliant spring for sophomore sprinter Jim Rudasill. Against Holy Cross the Washington, D.C., native tied his Brown record for the 100 with a 9.5 clocking and shaved a tenth of a second off the old Stadium record. He also holds the University record for the 220 with a 21.2 in the Heps a year ago. Rudasill ran the anchor leg this year on the 440-relay unit that broke the stadium record with a 42.7 clocking.

"This kid has true Olympic poten-

tial," Coach Fuqua says. "He's been setting these times despite the fact that he still has trouble getting out of the starting blocks as quickly as he should. His best years are still ahead of him."

An Ivy title in sailing

There has been a premium on Ivy League titles at Brown in recent years—in all sports. On that basis, there was some jubilation on College Hill when the sailing team captured its first Ivy League championship since 1964.

Ed Holt '74 and Willie deCamp '75 were the Bruin skippers in the two-day series sailed from the Yale Corinthian Yacht Club in 420s. DeCamp was the low-point skipper in B Division with 21 points for the 12 races. Holt, with 35 points, ranked second in A Division. Their combined total of 56 points gave Brown an eight-point margin over Yale in the battle for the Emil Mosbacher Trophy.

Eight long years ago when Brown last won the Ivy League sailing title, Chuck Paine and Earl Harrington, a pair of sophomores, were the Brown skippers.

Spring Scoreboard

(through May 7)

Baseball

Varsity (13-17-1)

Cornell 8, Brown 7
Brown 2, Army 1
Army 7, Brown 1
Brown 15, Holy Cross 3
Brown 11, Dartmouth 4
Brown 7, Harvard 3
Harvard 6, Brown 0
Northeastern 20, Brown 7
Brown 16, UConn 6
Navy 5, Brown 3
Brown 11, Navy 0
Penn 16, Brown 1
URI 3, Brown 2
URI 1, Brown 0
Brown 5, Columbia 3
Brown 6, Princeton 1
Princeton 4, Brown 1
Providence 4, Brown 2
Providence 6, Brown 3
Yale 6, Brown 1
Yale 11, Brown 7

Lacrosse

Varsity (10-1)

Brown 20, Springfield 3
Brown 11, C. W. Post 3
Brown 17, UConn 9
Brown 11, Cornell 3

Brown 12, Princeton 10
Johns Hopkins 18, Brown 7
Brown 15, Yale 4
Brown 19, Harvard 8
Brown 9, Penn 7
Brown 15, UMass 4
Brown 15, Dartmouth 6

Freshman (6-2)

Farmingdale 13, Brown 6
Brown 21, UConn 3
Brown 13, UMass 2
Brown 10, Alumni 4
Nassau Comm. 16, Brown 6
Brown 12, Harvard 8
Brown 11, Yale 5
Brown 8, Army 3

Crew

Varsity (3-2)

Brown 6:28.0, Boston Univ. 6:49.7
Harvard 6:39.6, Brown 6:44.5
Northeastern 6:04.1, Brown 6:06.3, Columbia 6:40
Brown 6:07.2, Coast Guard 6:17.2

Freshman (1-3)

Boston Univ. 7:10.5, Brown 7:19
Harvard 7:06.2, Brown 7:19.1
Northeastern 6:13.5, Brown 6:19.6
Brown 6:20, Coast Guard 6:25.6

Tennis

Varsity (9-3)

Brown 6, Cornell 3
Brown 7½, Army 1½
Harvard 5, Brown 4
Brown 5, Dartmouth 4
Brown 9, UConn 0
Brown 9, MIT 0
Brown 8, Providence 1
Navy 6, Brown 3
Brown 9, URI 0
Brown 7, Columbia 2
Princeton 8, Brown 1
Brown 6, Yale 3

Track

Varsity (3-2)

North Carolina 85½, Brown 67½
Brown 101, Holy Cross 53
Brown 95, Columbia 54
Dartmouth 88, Brown 66
Brown 83, URI 71

Golf

Varsity (7-6)

Holy Cross 404, Brown 409, MIT 429
Yale 387, Brown 398, Holy Cross 412
Brown 409, UConn 415, Wesleyan 420
Brown 4, Middlebury 3
Brown 6, Providence 1
Brown 6, URI 1
Harvard 398, Boston Coll. 417, Brown 419
ELGA's—12th
Dartmouth 380, BC 400, Brown 407

The Classes

03 *Sherman A. Allen* is living at the Roselawn Manor in Worcester, Mass., just about a half-mile from the home he lived in while teaching at South High School.

05 *Irving L. Price*, former co-owner of Fisher-Price Toys in Rochester, N.Y., has retired. Today the firm is an internationally known multi-million-dollar operation based in East Aurora, N.Y.

09 *Margaret B. Stillwell's* book, *The Beginning of the World of Books, 1450-1470*, published by the Bibliographical Society of America, has been reviewed in the *London Times Literary Supplement*. Said the *Times*: "Miss Stillwell's book is a remarkable feat of scrupulous erudition and a worthy monument to her lifelong concentration on the study of the early years of printing."

12 Senior citizens could be the next minority in the country to organize themselves politically. *Ollie Randall*, an 84-year-old leader in care for the aged, told senior citizens in Norwalk, Conn., recently that the time has come for senior citizens to join together to make their demands known locally, statewide, and in Washington, D.C.

13 *William J. Reed* is living at Seville Apartments, 1001 Genter St., La Jolla, Calif. He's "been under the weather" recently, and a card or note to him at that address would be appreciated.

14 *Sybil Kemp Cummings* reports the birth of her fourth great-grandchild.

18 *Irv McDowell* and *Walter Adler* were recently honored by the Narragansett Council, Boy Scouts of America, which conferred upon them the Captain George Bucklin Medal for meritorious service to boyhood. Both were members of the board of directors of the Rhode Island unit for years.

19 Col. *Henry R. Dutton* was honored by the Club Managers Association of America at its annual conference in Honolulu. The only still active charter member of the association, he is a management consultant for hotels, clubs, and restaurants in Hawaii. His copies of the BAM are given to the dean of Punahou School, a leading educational institution in Honolulu, in a continuing effort to interest its graduates in Brown.

21 *Daniel Pinkham* and his wife sold their company, Lydia Pinkham, in 1968 and were settled in retirement "the next day" in Siesta, Fla. Dan is the grandson of Lydia Pinkham, whose patent medi-

cine became a household remedy in many medicine chests. But through the years our classmate also became deeply involved in the Boy Scout movement. He joined the Scouts in Lynn, Mass., in 1911, later becoming involved at the administrative level on a national scale. In 1957 he went to England and in 1967 to Sweden to represent this country in Woodbadge, which had become the top recognized course in Scouting all over the world.

23 Since 1965, *Frederic "Fritz" Sweet* has been busy at the University of Wisconsin. He is twice retired, once from Beloit College, where he was head of the German department from 1934 to 1965, and then from the University of Wisconsin, where he had been assistant professor of German. Last year he was named a visiting professor of German.

24 "I always knew that *Clarence Chaffee* had quite a racket, but I never knew just how he spelled it before," classmate *Jack Monk* says. "Now I do. He came to Sarasota after winning both singles and doubles at the Cape Coral, Fla., 70-and-over tournament and added another two cups to his overpowering collection of trophies. Clarence played superb tennis in winning both the singles and doubles championships at the Bath and Racquet Club. *Pete Simmons* '23 and I formed an enthusiastic gallery and supported him with such encouraging songs as 'Till the last white line is crossed,' obviously spurring him on to greater efforts." Chaffee is retired as tennis, squash, and soccer coach at Williams College.

Fannie Rapfogel Eiseman retired last March as head librarian at the Wingate High School in Brooklyn, N.Y., after serving 32 years in New York City high schools. Over the years she was active with others in improving the status of school librarians in New York City and on the state level. Fannie has served as vice-president and president of the New York City School Librarians Association, on the executive board of the New York State Library Association, and on the executive council of the New York Library Club. In 1964, she was listed in *Who's Who of American Women*.

25 *Fredson Bowers* spent six weeks last fall as a resident in the Rockefeller Foundation's Villa Serbelloni Research and Conference Center on Lake Como, Italy. During this interval he worked on the text of an old-spelling edition of Shakespeare's *All's Well That Ends Well*. He also prepared the text for Stephen Crane's short novel, *The Third Violet*, scheduled to appear in the ninth volume of *The Works of Stephen Crane*, published by the University Press of Virginia.

Harry A. Hohman has retired from Turner Construction Company in New York City.

26 Dr. *Eleanor Tupper Bierkoe*, president of Endicott Junior College in Beverly, Mass., has received word from England that she has been named an "Outstanding Woman of Accomplishment for 1972" by the Melrose Press, which publishes biographical records of "the most distinguished women in the world."

Dorothy Russell Knight is a teacher in the educational department of Salem (Mass.) Hospital.

Betty Fuller Reid was listed inadvertently in the March issue as class agent for 1915. Class agent for 1926, Betty can be reached at 27 Allen Ave., Pawtucket, R.I.

27 *Dorothea Pearson Jennings*, widowed since last August, has sold her home and moved to Charleston, S.C.

28 *Alice O'Connor Chmielewski* was honored recently by the Rhode Island Conference of Social Work. Alice is with the state Department of Social and Rehabilitative Services in Providence.

Marion E. Kalkman, emeritus professor of the University of California at San Francisco, is a leader in the development of the clinical specialist role in psychiatric nursing and in the preparation of clinical specialists. Her psychiatric nursing experience has spanned four decades and includes supervision and teaching at Yale, Worcester State Hospital, University of Michigan, Illinois Neuropsychiatric Institute, Napa State Hospital, and UCSF, where she served as area head of psychiatric nursing for 20 years. Although she is the author of many articles related to psychiatric nursing, Marion is best known for her textbook, *Psychiatric Nursing*, which is now being edited for its fourth edition.

29 *Elizabeth M. Quinham*, the first woman to have been elected an officer of the Rhode Island Hospital Trust Bank, retired Dec. 31 as assistant vice-president.

30 *Art Fowler* has been elected mayor of Lake Worth, Fla. He says that he "assumes" one of his votes came from fellow Brunonian *Robert G. Smith* '48.

31 Dr. *Hester Hastings* received a grant last year from the Randolph Macon Woman's College Humanities Fund which permitted her to travel for two months in France.

Abbott Hutchinson has been elected president of the Florida West Coast Brown Club. For many years before his retirement he was secretary-treasurer of the North Shore (Mass.) Brown Club.

Edward V. Osberg retired last November as president of National Polychemicals Inc., Wilmington, Mass. He spends his winters in Lake Worth, Fla., and his summers

in Wolfeboro, N.H. Even in retirement Ed remains active as contributing editor of the *Rubber and Plastics News*.

James L. Wallenstein, retired as vice-president of Collins Tuttle & Company, New York City real estate firm, is living in Malaga, Spain.

32 H. William Koster, director of broadcasting and CATV for The Providence Journal Company, is one of eight persons nominated to receive the 1973 Silver Medal Award of the Rhode Island Advertising Club.

Everett B. Nelson, who retired in February after 13 years in administration at Roger Williams College, has become the first ex-employee of the College to be elected to the College Corporation. He joined RWC in 1960 as director of public relations and development back when the school was known as Roger Williams Junior College and was housed in the Providence YMCA. Ev never drifted away from fund raising, but also served variously, as the occasion required, as registrar, coordinator of special events, personnel officer, and assistant to the president. In 1971 he wrote a five-page illustrated history of RWC for the Rhode Island Yearbook. His wife, Norma Mathewson Nelson '26, president of her class, has been working hard to build up a 50th reunion class gift for 1976.

Katherine Perkins retired last June as chairman of the foreign languages department of East Providence High School.

33 Betty Partridge Green's son, Wesley '64, is completing work on his Ph.D. thesis in Christian theology at the University of Chicago Divinity School.

S. Portland Halle, II, owns and operates the Wrangler's Roost, a dude ranch in Phoenix, Ariz.

Maxuell Hoberman, divisional merchandise manager of G. Fox & Company in Hartford, has retired to take up consulting on and teaching retailing and history in Hartford.

34 Coburn A. Buxton's book, *John Allen Armstrong, Man of His Day*, will be published by Vantage Press, New York, in September.

Dr. Frank C. J. Jadosz is on the rating board of the Veterans Administration regional office in Providence.

Edward W. Thomas, retired in Stuart, Fla., has become involved in conservation work. He is vice-president of the local Isaak Walton League and is promoting a tree-cutting control law.

35 Weldon L. Seamonds is a research group manager in the elastomer development and processing department of General Cable Corporation in Union, N.J.

Benjamin I. Shulman has been re-elected a director of the Carner Bank of

Miami, Fla., and re-appointed chairman of the investment committee and member of the loan committee.

Dorothy Schloss Shutt and her husband, Joe, have moved into their new home in Boca Raton, Fla. This is only a partial retirement for both, because they expect to continue some consulting work with colleges and other non-profit institutions on development programs and program evaluation.

37 Dr. Dorothy Bliss is a research chemist for the American Museum of Natural History. She has spent her 16 years at the museum studying the neuro-endocrinology of land crabs. Supported by a National Science Foundation grant, Dorothy and her lab associates are attempting to learn how hormones originating from the eye stalks of land crabs control molting and growth.

Sophia Niemants Crowell and her husband, Rowland '34, left in March for Portugal and retirement. They have rented an apartment on the beach until their house is completed in the fall, when they will be located at Barao de S. Miguel in the Algarve.

Erika Schnurmann is serving her first year as president of Hudson County (N.J.) Library Association and second year as chairman of the Newark, N.J., area library council, a group designed to provide better coordinating library service for northern New Jersey.

38 Eunice Flink Brown is chairman of the residential campaign for the National Symphony Orchestra's annual fund in Washington, D.C. Mrs. Richard Nixon, honorary chairman of the 1973 fund campaign, was a recent hostess at a reception for the women's committee at the White House. Eunice's husband, Russell M. Brown '35, is a Washington lawyer.

Air Force General David A. Burchinal has retired after serving as Deputy Commander in Chief, U.S. European Command, with headquarters at Patch Barracks at Stuttgart, Germany, for the past six and a half years. His retirement ends a distinguished military and flying career which began nearly 35 years ago as an aviation cadet. During his military career General Burchinal received two honorary degrees, one from Brown in 1965 and the other from the University of Utah.

Frank Licht, former governor of Rhode Island, has been signed by WJAR-TV of Providence as a commentator for its 6 o'clock news show.

Wesley C. Sholes is vice-president and secretary of The Norwich (Conn.) Savings Society.

39 Since July, 1971, Marjorie Marx Saunders has been associate librarian of The Cleveland Health Sciences Library of Case Western Reserve University.

Hollier G. Tomlin is an associate rector at Christ Episcopal Church in San Antonio, Texas.

40 Jonathan Goodwin is an assistant vice-president of The Connecticut Bank & Trust Company in Hartford, Conn.

Ruth Hunt Schwacha is working part-time in the East Hanover (N.J.) Public Library.

41 John Shartenberg, district manager for the Bureau of Business Practice in Providence, has been honored for extraordinary achievement for the sixth consecutive year. He was among the top five per cent in nationwide sales last year. BBP is a division of Prentice-Hall, Inc.

42 Andrew S. Clark, retired from Allied Chemical Corporation, has become a project manager with Crawford and Russell, Inc., in Stamford, Conn.

43 Dorothy J. MacLennan, associate professor at the University of Connecticut School of Nursing, is working on her dissertation for an Ed.D. degree.

David W. Towler is a sales manager for Allied Chemical International in Altrincham, Cheshire, England.

45 Vernon R. Alden, chairman of the board of The Boston Company of Boston, has been chosen by the American Academy of Achievement as one of "50 giants of accomplishment from America's great fields of endeavor" and will receive the Golden Plate Award during the twelfth annual "Salute to Excellence" weekend in Chicago this June.

R. Harper Brown is group executive vice-president of The Container Corporation of America, of Chicago, Ill.—not New York City, as the January BAM said. Brown is a trustee of the University.

Jeannie C. Stewart has been a volunteer for English in Action at the English Speaking Union in Boston.

46 Pauline Narva Hoffman was married to Aaron F. Jacobs on Nov. 22. She is secretary to the educational counselor at Boston State College, where her husband is an associate professor of economics.

Betsey Leonard Lewis is an expert brass rubber and has made several trips to England to rub brass. For years she has been teaching in the Summit (N.J.) senior and junior high schools, as both a substitute and full-time member of the faculty.

Lawrence Mueller, Jr., has been appointed executive assistant to the group

vice-president of carpet operations at Mohasco Industries, Inc., in Amsterdam, N.Y. Since joining Mohasco 18 years ago, he has held a variety of management positions. In 1971 he was also named director of licensing-carpet operations, a position he will continue to hold. He received his master's degree in business administration from Columbia University.

47 Robert R. Arnold has been appointed director of information services for the Fram Corporation, East Providence. Bob will assist in the development and improvement of management systems in all eight of the company's operating divisions.

Harry B. French has been named to the board of trustees of Episcopal Academy in Philadelphia. He is vice-president of Hopper, Soliday, Brooke and Sheridan, investment brokers in Philadelphia.

48 Marie Creedan has been appointed by the Hopkinton, Mass., selectmen to fill a vacancy on the finance committee. She is a title examiner there.

Christine Dunlap has been appointed executive director of the 17-chapter Colonial Dames of America, with headquarters and a museum in New York City. Her responsibilities will include membership throughout the country, committee organization, and overseeing activities at the museum. She was executive secretary of the Brown Club in New York for eight years and most recently was associated with an architectural firm in New York. She was alumnae special gifts chairman for the Program for the Seventies in the New York region in 1970-71 and is serving as co-chairman for the Pembroke Class of 1948's 25th reunion gift to the University.

Colin E. MacKay has been promoted to professor of English at Colby College. A member of the faculty since 1956, Colin has served as president of the Colby chapter of Phi Beta Kappa and has taught several courses over the Maine Educational Television Network.

Norman B. Silk has been re-elected a selectman in Randolph, Mass., for his fifth three-year term. Again equipped with a pedometer, he logged 200 miles on foot during ten weekends, a move that apparently paid off when he logged the highest total among the four candidates. Due to a technical problem, Norm was given some public service free time on TV. "I was put on just prior to Sonny & Cher," he says, "thereby appealing to youth as well as dirty old men."

Richard A. Wise is a patent attorney with The Gillette Company in Boston.

49 Caroline Molineux Bartholomew is assistant librarian in charge of the chemistry and geology collections at Bryn Mawr College.

Michel J. Beauchemin (GS) is assistant professor of romance languages at West Virginia University.

Phyllis Whitman Beck is a lawyer with Duane Morris and Heckscher in Philadelphia. She is also a lecturer at Temple University Law School. Her son, Roy, is a junior at Brown.

Judge Raymond R. Cross, a former prosecutor, has been named associate justice of the Superior Court in Boston. Ray received his law degree from Harvard in 1952 and set up his law practice in Northampton, Mass. He was city solicitor there in 1961, a special assistant attorney general in 1965-68, and an assistant district attorney until 1971 when he was named a special justice of the District Court of Hampshire County.

Henny Wenkart Epstein has received her Ph.D. degree in philosophy from Harvard.

Dr. Harold R. Grady (GS) is general manager in the lithium battery department of Foote Mineral Company in Exton, Pa.

Arthur N. Green has been appointed manager of Atlas Industrias Quimicas, S.A., in Sao Paulo, Brazil. Formed in July, 1972, the new company is a joint venture of ICI America of Wilmington, Del., and a member company of the Ultra Group, well known in Brazil for its petrochemical and business interests. Arthur joined the former Atlas Chemical Industries (now ICI America) more than 20 years ago.

Dr. Eugene R. Kennedy, professor and chairman of the biology department at The Catholic University of America, has been appointed dean of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences there. Before joining the CU faculty, he was an instructor in bacteriology and immunology at Brown and at Rhode Island Hospital School of Nursing in Providence.

Pat Gerrish Lafferty held her third one-woman art show in the Central Jersey Bank in Rumson recently. She teaches oil painting in her own studio for the Guild of Creative Art in Shrewsbury, N.J.

Dr. George A. Lauro is director of laboratories at Sturdy Memorial Hospital in Attleboro, Mass.

Marie Caporale Oddi is teaching in the elementary school in Hamden, Conn., for the sixth year.

Adele Goodman Pickar has been a social worker in Albany, N.Y., for the past five years. Her son, Joel, is a senior at Brown.

John L. Waterman has been elected to his fourth term on the board of selectmen in Rehoboth, Mass. He's currently serving as chairman.

50 Orlando F. Gabriele is professor and chairman of radiology at West Virginia University.

James R. Hebden has been appointed director and treasurer of Vauxhall Motors Ltd. of London, England.

S. Martin Hickman, Jr., has been elected to the newly created position of executive vice-president of Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Illinois, located in Chicago. Before joining the Illinois groups in 1955, he was associated with the Home Life Insurance Company of New York City.

Roy I. L. Pearson has been promoted to vice-president of the pension administration division of Rhode Island Hospital Trust National Bank's personal planning and pension department. Roy holds a law degree from the University of Virginia and joined Hospital Trust in 1964.

Col. Raymond A. Whelan, USA, has

been named director of the Defense Mapping Agency Topographic Center with headquarters in Brookmont, Md.

51 John E. Alden is a creative group supervisor in the advertising firm of D'Arcy-MacManus-Masius, Inc., in St. Louis, Mo.

Dorothy Blair was married to Dr. Nathaniel M. Sage, Jr., in Amherst, Mass., on Dec. 23. She has been a personnel officer at MIT.

Joseph Fazzano has announced the formation of a law partnership with Richard W. Wright, with its office located in Hartford, Conn.

Frederick H. Hall has joined the R. A. Hurley '32 realty and insurance company of Providence and will work out of its East Greenwich, R.I., office.

Robert I. Harris has been named executive vice-president of Brite Industries, Inc., a local division of Liggett & Myers. He joined Brite in 1960 and has served as advertising and sales promotion manager and most recently as vice-president of marketing.

W. Kenneth Mann, still in the Army as a sergeant first class, has been assigned to the U.S. Army Academy of Health Sciences, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, as an instructor in social work procedures for Army social work specialists.

George O. Podd, Jr., is president of Old Orchard Bank and Trust Company in Skokie, Ill.

Dr. Robert W. Randall and his wife, Jo Anne, of Lexington, Ky., have announced the birth of their first child, a son, Joshua Edward, on March 8.

Sidney Young Wear, who operated her own direct mail advertising agency for four years, is now creative director of the mail marketing division of Premium Corporation of America in Wayzata, Minn.

52 Edward J. Barry, Jr., is district commercial manager of Southern New England Telephone Company in Bridgeport, Conn.

Asoong Len Elliott and her children accompanied her husband, Roger, when he took a sabbatical leave from Dartmouth College for the academic year to serve as a professor of psychology at Oxford University in England.

Louis E. Fischer has moved to Los Angeles and is vice-chairman of The Larwin Group, Inc., in Beverly Hills.

Kitty Barclay Merolla and her husband, Amedeo '51, report that their daughter, Cathy, is a freshman at Brown.

Dr. Aaron Smith is director of the department of research and planning at Haverford (Pa.) State Hospital.

M. Linda Foxall Strobe was married to Albert J. Jehle in Philadelphia on Jan. 23.

Robinson C. Trowbridge, president of Creamer, Trowbridge, Case & Basford, Inc., Providence advertising agency, has been nominated to receive the 1973 Silver Medal Award of the Rhode Island Advertising Club.

Col. Peter Tsouprake has been assigned to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization

on its international military staff, located in Brussels, Belgium. He is senior electronic warfare officer and chairman of the NATO electronic warfare advisory committee.

Joseph S. Van Why (GS) is director of the Stowe-Day Foundation and the Mark Twain Memorial in Stowe, Vt.

53 Lt. Col. Andrew E. Andersen, Jr., USMC, has been presented a Gold Star in lieu of the second Legion of Merit for "exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service in the Republic of Vietnam from June 6, 1971 to June 5, 1972. He exhibited unflinching effort as plans officer in order to develop a dedicated prisoner-of-war recovery task force for operations against known prisoner-of-war detention sites in Southeast Asia."

Charles W. Colson, former special counsel to President Nixon, and Henry C. Cashen, II '61, former deputy assistant to the President, have become members of the Washington law firm of Morin, Dickstein, Shapiro & Galligan. The firm will now be known as Colson & Shapiro, with offices at The Octagon Building, 1735 New York Ave. N.W.

Charlotte Horton Grantham was married to Dr. George A. Patterson in Buffalo, N.Y., on Oct. 14. She is working part-time as an audiologist for the Buffalo Otological Group and as a clinical supervisor in audiology for the State University of New York at Buffalo.

Joan Spence Kepes reports that she and her husband, Richard, who is on a sabbatical leave from St. Lawrence University, find living on an island facing Penobscot Bay at Islesboro, Maine, an improvement over mainland rushing. Her husband is doing some writing, including a short story in the form of a biography. Joan, who received a graduate degree from Harvard, shares community life by using her special training to do volunteer individual tutoring at the local grade school.

Robert C. Shumaker is a professor of geology at West Virginia University.

Dr. Jerry Weisberg (GS) has been named director and chairman of the outpatient services department at Morristown (N.J.) Memorial Hospital. In his new post he will be in charge of the emergency department and the hospital's 32 weekly clinics.

54 Richard G. Brodrick, Jr., is a partner in the law firm of Cross, Brodrick & Chipman in Stamford, Conn.

Richard P. Farley was married to Drusilla F. Colby of Beverly, Mass., on Jan. 20.

Peter H. Mohrfeld is an international business development coordinator with the Gillette Company in Boston.

55 B. William Arnold has been appointed director of marketing of the Duffy-Mott Company, Inc., a subsidiary of American Brands, Inc., New York City. Prior to that he was national field sales manager of the Morton Frozen Foods Division of ITT Continental Baking Company.

Charles Asselin and his wife, Susan Lamscha Asselin '57, of Westfield, N.J., have announced the birth of their fourth child and first son, Peter Richard, on Oct. 3.

Bob Locke: He can't stay retired—and Arizona racing fans are glad

When it comes to making announcements about his retirement, Robinson "Bob" Locke '24 has used up all his credibility. No one takes him seriously any more.

Some 17 years ago, Locke proudly told the world that he was about to retire. And why not? He'd worked hard through his early years and had amassed financial security sufficient for retirement. So, after 22 years of ranching near Tucson, Locke sold out "to some rich dude from California." His immediate plans were to take life easy. "The only thing I'll be raising from now on will be grandchildren," he said.

In early 1956, Locke and his wife took off to Rhode Island on what was supposed to be a vacation. Instead, he wound up as a Providence yacht broker and then owner of the Wickford Cove Marina. He didn't make it back to Arizona for 15 years.

"I never had so much fun in all my life as I did handling my 90-horse cabin cruiser around the Cove," he says. "It had one major advantage over punching cattle on the mesas of Arizona. Boats don't punch back."

About a year ago, Locke again got the urge to retire. He headed back to Arizona, bought a home in Green Valley, and told one and all that this time he was content to settle down to a life of quiet contemplation. Friends and neighbors just smiled—and waited.

In September, the inevitable happened. Locke came roaring out of retirement and, at age 71, took over the management of Rillito Race Track. Tom Frost, columnist for the *Arizona Daily Star*, summed up the situation this way: "I met Bob Locke

Bob Locke: From ranching to marina owner to race track operator.



the other day for the first time and was duly impressed. But, just between you and me, I think he's out of his gourd. He's working—at a race track, yet—at a time in life when he should be relaxing."

Working has been a habit with Bob Locke. Shortly after leaving Brown, the native of Los Angeles took on two jobs—insurance by day and golf editor of the *Los Angeles Daily Times* by night. Before the financial bubble burst in 1929, Locke became involved in the real estate business in and around L.A. In the early 1930's, he became a breeder of horses in Tucson, later purchasing his cattle ranch there.

Still, the question nags—why would a man who has turned 70 and who is financially comfortable think of getting involved with a race track? Locke has a candid answer.

"I started horse racing here and I watched it go to pot," Locke says. "I don't know, I guess it's a matter of egotism or something, but I think I can bring it back. I don't need the money, I'm above being bought, so if I can't do it I don't know who can."

Locke knows the problems he'll be facing. He and three partners started horse racing on a graded oval in a pasture with purses of \$25 over 30 years ago.

"Since I've taken this job, I've had people tell me they wouldn't go to Rillito if they gave them the place," Locke says. "And when I moved to Green Valley, I met people who didn't even know Tucson had a race track."

"At one time we had the top quarter horses in the world. But recently the daily handle at Rillito has been running around \$63,000. Why, we used to get that with nothing—no grandstand, nothing. And we used to draw people all the way from El Paso."

So what magic wand does Locke intend to wave to bring Tucson horse racing back from a slow death?

"Integrity," he answers quickly. "Integrity and good racing. We built racing here with integrity and we can do it again. A guy will bet \$10 just for fun, but he won't bet \$1,000 unless he knows what he's getting. A man doesn't mind losing his money as long as he knows he's getting a fair shake."

At age 71, Bob Locke is out to give the horse race fans of the Tucson area just that—a fair shake. J.B.

Dr. Jerry Borodach is chief of anesthesiology at Emerson Hospital in Concord, Mass.

Richard S. DeCamp was recently appointed to the board of advisors of The National Trust for Historic Preservation, Washington, D.C. Dick is executive director of the Blue Grass Trust for Historic Preservation in Lexington, Ky.

Robert B. Erwin (GS) is serving on the faculty of West Virginia University as state geologist and professor of geology.

Richard J. DePatie has been elected vice-president and a director of Puritan Life Insurance Company, now a wholly-owned subsidiary of the General Electric Credit Corporation. The company's headquarters are in Providence.

Anthony R. Jaffe is senior vice-president and creative director at W. M. Esty Company in New York City.

Henry M. Kelleher has become a partner in the Boston law firm of Foley, Hoag & Eliot.

Leonard S. Lakin served as the 1973 Heart Fund chairman for Needham, Mass. He is a partner in the Boston law firm of Bowers, Fortier and Lakin.

Ralph J. Palcho is president of the National Decal Corporation in Philadelphia.

Alfred H. Phillips is a project engineer with Eaton Corporation Research Center in Southfield, Mich.

56 Donald Bowen is an assistant professor at the University of Pittsburgh Graduate School of Business. His wife, Polly Veneri Bowen '57, is active with the faculty wives organization and is taking graduate courses in social work.

Earl Hamilton is working for the Freeman Corporation in Foxboro, Mass., and his wife, Judith Toy Hamilton '57, is director of alumnae affairs at The Mary C. Wheeler School in Providence.

Mimi Maccoby Netter graduated cum laude and justinian from Albany Law School in June, 1971. She is now in private practice in Albany, N.Y. Mimi and her husband, Howard, an obstetrician-gynecologist, have two children, Mark, 12, and Beth, 10.

Richard A. Strickland has been promoted to systems administrator in the home office of Aetna Life and Casualty Company in Hartford.

57 Susan Lamscha Asselin and her husband, Charles '55, of Westfield, N.J., have announced the birth of their fourth child and first son, Peter Richard, on Oct. 3.

Mariette Perron Bedard owns Tyson's Book Shop in Providence, dealing in old and rare books. Her husband is a general insurance agent in Fall River, Mass. They have three children, Nancy, 15, David, 13, and Peter, 10.

Ardell Kabalkin Borodach is working on her master's degree in library science at Simmons College. Her husband, Jerry '55, is chief of anesthesiology at Emerson Hospital in Concord, Mass. They have three children, Sam, 10, Abby, 8, and Andrew, 4.

Polly Veneri Bowen has four children,

Michael, 10, Teddy, 8, Tommy, 4, and Matthew, 2. Her husband, Donald '56, a Ph.D. graduate from Yale, is an assistant professor at the University of Pittsburgh Graduate School of Business. Polly is active with the faculty wives organization and is taking graduate courses in social work at Pitt.

Major Raymond D. Chuvala is stationed with the U.S. Air Force at Minot AFB in North Dakota. Since December, 1972, he has been chief of the plans and intelligence division of the 91st Strategic Missile Wing.

John S. Eskilson is an attorney with the Chicago law firm of Tenney, Bentley, Howell, Askow & Lewis.

Marcia Taylor Fowle and her husband, Bruce, have announced the birth of their third daughter, Abigail Taylor, on Nov. 1.

Major Alfred N. Giovine, Jr., has received his second award of the U.S. Air Force Commendation Medal at Griffiss AFB, N.Y. He is assigned to Griffiss as a team chief in the inspector general's office for the Northern Communications Area, a part of the Air Force Communications Service.

Judith Toy Hamilton is director of alumnae affairs at The Mary C. Wheeler School in Providence. Her husband, Earl '56, works for the Freeman Corporation in Foxboro, Mass.

Marianne Mazen Lazarus and her husband, Alan, have announced the birth of their first child, a daughter, Julia Selena, on Dec. 11.

Ellen Fogelson Liman's book, *Decorating Your Country Place*, was published by Coward McCann in May.

Walter L. McGarry, Jr., has been elected personnel officer of Rhode Island Hospital Trust National Bank. He joined the bank in 1969 as training director.

Ann Biddle Moran is vice-president of Distaffs, Inc., in Philadelphia. It was founded in 1971 to meet the needs of professional women seeking jobs, especially those with particular scheduling requirements. Distaffs has placed over 100 women in challenging professional jobs in the greater Washington area. The organization stresses part-time and flexibly scheduled jobs for women who want to return to work while their children are still in school.

Eleanor Brown O'Neill is taking a year off after seven years of teaching first grade in North Attleboro, Mass. Her husband is the administrator at the Cranston General Hospital. She is active with the Hospital Auxiliary and The League of Women Voters.

Susan Low Sauer is active with the PTA, Boy Scouts, and several charitable organizations in Wyckoff, N.J. Her children are Richard, 14, Elizabeth, 9, Stephanie, 7, and Jennifer, 4.

Frank J. Smith, Jr., is a teacher-coach at Concord-Carlisle High School in Concord, Mass.

Gerald D. Weintraub (GS) and his wife, Deborah Smith Weintraub, and their four children are in their fourth year of living in London.

58 William H. Chadwick has been elected vice-president of The Connecticut Bank and Trust Company in Hartford.

Dr. Frank L. Hassler is chief of the advanced planning division of the U.S. Department of Transportation in Cambridge, Mass.

Anne Whiton Hill and her husband, John, have announced the birth of their third child and first daughter, Katherine, on Sept. 7. John is an account executive in sales for Pan American.

Anne Guerry Pierce and her husband, Russell, have announced the birth of their fourth child and second son, Edward, on May 31, 1972.

Joan Fay Tumilty and her husband, Richard, have announced the birth of their third child and second son, Michael, in September.

59 John M. Hatch has been named a district manager for the Mill Products Division of Howmet Corporation of Lancaster, Pa.

Jacqueline Jones is on sabbatical leave from Wethersfield (Conn.) High School and is working toward a master's degree at the Sorbonne in Paris, France. She will return to Wethersfield next year.

Warren B. Manhard, II (GS) is head of the mathematics department at Newton South High School in Newton Center, Mass.

Richard P. Whitney has been appointed to the new position of executive vice-president of Narragansett Capital Corporation of Providence, the nation's largest publicly held small business investment company. Since September, 1971, he had been financial vice-president of Overseas Private Investment Corporation, a company owned entirely by the U.S. Treasury.

60 Last October, Caroline Aldrich left the University of Hartford to become assistant director of admissions at California State University at Chico.

Stanley Bleecker and his wife, Rochelle Miller Bleecker '64, have announced the birth of their second child and first son, Jonathan Aaron, on July 11. Stanley is a partner in the Providence law firm of Tillinghast, Collins & Graham.

Stephen J. Feinberg is a member of the New York City law firm of Lans, Feinberg & Cohen.

Peter Gurney is vice-president of Bankers Trust Company in New York City.

President Richard Nixon has nominated Dr. Richard W. Roberts (GS) to be head of the National Bureau of Standards in Washington, D.C. He will head a staff of 3,700. Roberts was a National Academy of Science post-doctoral fellow in 1969 with the bureau which he will now head.

Stephanie Kruger Sabar's husband, Yona, is an assistant professor of Hebrew at the University of Southern California in Los Angeles.

David G. Waterman is the new manufacturing manager of the machine tool division of Brown & Sharpe in North Kingstown, R.I.

Joseph J. Werbicki, Jr., has been named

executive director of the New England Testing Laboratory, Inc., of North Providence, which specializes in pollution testing, bacteriology, waste treatment, and food and metal testing.

61 Karl Ahlenius is assistant editor of *Dagens Syheter*, a morning and evening newspaper in Stockholm, Sweden.

Henry C. Cashen, II, former deputy assistant to President Nixon, has become a member of the Washington law firm of Colson and Shapiro, with offices at The Octagon Building, 1735 New York Ave. N.W. The "Colson" in the firm is Charles W. Colson '53, former special counsel to President Nixon and Cashen's immediate boss in the White House.

Jonathan Kapstein and his wife, Nancy Sherer Kapstein, have moved from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, to Toronto, Canada. After three and a half years of covering Latin America for *Business Week* magazine, Jon became *BW's* Canada bureau chief.

Dr. Paul Kechijian is serving his residency in dermatology at the University of Miami.

Richard L. Morrill has been named associate provost at Chatham College and will be responsible for a variety of experimental, innovative, and non-traditional academic programs. He also will be responsible for faculty recruiting and will continue to direct interim activities.

Milton Paisner (GS) is general manager of Electronic Products, Inc., in Newburyport, Mass.

Clarke E. Ryder, president of the C. E. Ryder Corporation in Bristol, R.I., has formed another company, Road Ryder Inc., to build recreational vehicles. The firm will concentrate on conversion of delivery vans to RV's by outfitting them with a raised fiberglass top, special seats, bunks, and cooking and toilet facilities.

Joel M. Teitelbaum is assistant professor of sociology at West Virginia University.

Peter M. Watts is a trust officer with Equitable Trust Company in Baltimore, Md.

62 Alfred M. Benson was elected to the governing council of the American Institute of Real Estate Appraisers at the institute's November meeting in Honolulu. He is also a director of the New York Metropolitan chapter of the institute.

George Gurney was married to Mary M. B. Wilson of Charleston, S.C., on Jan. 20. The groom's father is Richard C. Gurney '28.

Ross W. Lockhead has been promoted to vice-president of Hartford National Bank and Trust Company. He joined HNB in 1962 and was promoted to assistant vice-president in the comptroller's office in 1970.

Gordon W. Neff is vice-president of Bionetics Systems, Inc., in Burlington, Mass.

Katherine Pierce is personnel manager for the Yale University Library System. Caroline Potts was at the Library until she left last summer on a brigantine sailing vessel for an extended trip to the Galapagos Islands.

Dr. Stephen J. Richman has opened his office for practice of eye diseases and surgery in Providence.

Dorothy Carr: If you have consumer problems in Rhode Island, see her

When Geraldine Carr Wilson '51 wrote to the *Brown Alumni Monthly* to suggest her sister Dorothy A. Carr '48, as the subject of an alumnae profile, she described Dorothy's job as hectic and urgent but almost glamorous.

Special Assistant Attorney General of Rhode Island Dorothy Carr works in an office that is anything but glamorous—at least in decor. The walls are dingy and decorated only with a map and a nautical chart of Rhode Island. The battered old desks are piled high with depositions, complaint forms, and other legal documents. The plain, black dial telephones ring insistently and it seems as though every third person who walks down the corridor sticks his head in the office with an urgent message.

Among other things, Dorothy Carr is the person you want to talk to if your basement is full of water and the waterproofing company you paid \$500 to has mysteriously closed its doors. In such a situation, your complaint will first go through the volunteers who sit in a hallway of the Attorney General's office answering phones. If there have been several other complaints against the same company and no easy solution is possible, the case is passed along to Dorothy Carr. "By the time something gets to me," she says, "it's usually fairly blatant and we're ready to go to court with it." The court cases are prosecuted under the Rhode Island Deceptive Trade Practices Act.

It is often possible to negotiate a solu-

tion to many complaints out of court, says Dorothy, and she is especially proud of having settled about 15 recent complaints against "waterproofing companies that were ripping off people." Dorothy's best advice to consumers on how not to get burned is quite traditional: Don't sign anything you haven't read. "It's amazing," she says, shaking her head, "what people will sign. I'm also alarmed at the amount of money that people will obligate themselves for."

Dorothy's job extends beyond consumer affairs into her work as the lawyer for the Rhode Island Human Rights Commission and for the Air Pollution Control Board. In the latter position, she has been called upon to sniff out a complaint in the literal sense. Dorothy is to question the witnesses at a Department of Health hearing against a Providence manufacturer of vegetable fat which allegedly causes horrendous odors. In investigating the case, Dorothy discovered that the local residents had first complained about the smell in 1937. "It's a hard thing to prove," she says. "People's olfactory senses are different. But I took a ride out there to smell it for myself and I didn't think the complaints were exaggerated."

Although Dorothy denies that she experienced any discrimination at any time as a woman lawyer, she has been speaking to college Republican groups on how the law works for and against women since before the current women's liberation movement. She earned her law degree at Boston University at a time when there were only a handful of women in law school. But since the classrooms were overflowing with World War II veterans, it was considered to be an unusual time anyway, Dorothy explains, and the few women were just a part of it all.

Dorothy lives in a ranch house in Warwick with three cats and two dogs. She likes to walk on the beach with her animals, and by the middle of April, she already had a sunburn, acquired from having spent the weekend sanding the bottom of a friend's sailboat. This summer she plans to sail up and down the coast of Maine, which explains why she has a nautical chart hanging next to her office desk. A.B.

Dorothy Carr: Sniffing out a complaint.



Hugh Smyser

Judith Hexter Riskind teaches dance at her home in Highland Park, Ill., to ten classes of children and adults.

Ellie Vernon Wilson and her husband, Richard, are now in Ames, Iowa, where Ellie is doing testing in the public school system, making pottery, and playing in the Iowa State University Symphony.

Judith Mayer Wohl is teaching history at Vassar College and working on her master's degree. Her husband, Tony, is also teaching history there. They have two children, Victoria, 5, and Gillian, 2.

Since September, John Eng-Wong has been a member of the staff of the Brown admission office.

63 Dr. Rolf K. Adenstedt is an assistant professor in the Center for the Application of Mathematics at Lehigh University.

Susan Davis, Chicago editor and publisher of *The Spokeswoman*, was the keynote speaker at the recent Women Aware Conference held at The University of Iowa. Her topic was "Where Are Women Now?" In 1971, she bought *The Spokeswoman*, a national monthly newsletter serving the women's movement, from the Urban Research Corporation, under whose auspices she had founded it in 1970. Susan serves the corporation as vice-president in a half-time capacity, coordinating conferences in New York, Chicago, and San Francisco on corporate affirmative action programs for women employees.

Thomas L. Derby and his wife of Norristown, Pa., have announced the birth of their first child, a daughter, Sarah Beth.

Dr. Jonathan H. Fish is a resident in radiology at Mount Zion Hospital Medical Center in San Francisco.

W. Michael Grant (GS) is assistant professor of English at West Virginia University.

Henry L. Hammond and his wife, Sherry, have announced the birth of their second child, a daughter, Jocelyn Latane, on Oct. 21.

Francis S. Knox, III, has been released from the U.S. Army and is an assistant professor of biophysics at Louisiana State University School of Medicine in Shreveport. The Knox' new son, Jonathan Morgan, their first child, was born Nov. 13.

Toni Bornemann McKerrow's husband, Martin, has been made a vice-president of F. S. Smithers & Company in New York City. She and her husband are parents of their second son, Timothy Spence, born June 23, 1972.

Joanna E. Rapf has completed all her work for her Ph.D. degree in English and expects to receive it from Brown in June. While looking for a full-time teaching position, Joanna is living in New York City, where she is doing free-lance writing, editing, and proof-reading. She has also had three small roles in a feature film currently being shot there.

Joyce L. Richardson is teaching in an innovative degree program for adults at Fordham University's Lincoln Center.

Charles E. Seagrave is an economic consultant with the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare in Washington, D.C.

Charles W. Wright, Jr., is a commodity broker and account executive with Madda Trading Company in Cleveland, Ohio.

Jon W. Zeder is an attorney with Paul and Thomson in Miami, Fla.

64 Rochelle Miller Bleecker and her husband, Stanley '60, have announced the birth of their second child and first son, Jonathan Aaron, on July 11. Stanley is a partner in the law firm of Tillinghast, Collins & Graham in Providence.

Last fall Jennifer Goff Blumenthal resigned as assistant professor and head of the serials department in the library of the University of Illinois at Chicago Circle. She and her husband, Ralph, of Naperville, Ill., have announced the birth of a son, David Benjamin, on Nov. 21. Her husband is a member of the technical staff at Bell Laboratories.

David H. Gallogly and his wife, Nancy, of East Greenwich, R.I., have announced the birth of a son, Patrick Coffey, on Jan. 23.

John M. Goering (GS) is on leave from Washington University and is an associate professor at the Graduate Center of the City University of New York.

Wesley Green is completing work on his Ph.D. thesis in Christian theology at the University of Chicago Divinity School.

Sara Harkness was married to Charles M. Soper recently. She is doing field work on language development in children in rural Kenya for a Ph.D. thesis in social anthropology at Harvard. Her husband is a development psychologist who is also doing research with children in Kenya.

Judith Montgomery Kiley and her husband, Edward, of Rochester, N.Y., have announced the birth of their second daughter, Margaret Elizabeth, on Dec. 1.

Roy S. Meyers is assistant professor of biology at Skidmore College.

Carl R. Schulkin has received his Ph.D. in history from the University of California at Berkeley and is an instructor there.

William Spinner (GS) is teaching chemistry at St. John the Baptist High School in West Islip, N.Y.

Samuel Temkin (GS) is an associate professor of mechanical engineering at Rutgers University.

Jo-Anne Palumbo Vaughn and her husband have been living in Jakarta, Indonesia, for almost a year while her husband serves there as a foreign service information officer. Jo-Anne is teaching English at the French Embassy School and is studying the Indonesian language at the Foreign Service Institute. She found that Madeline Ehrman was the supervising linguist of the course. Madeline's specialty is the Cambodian language although she also supervises study of Burmese.

David P. Westfall is assistant professor of pharmacology at West Virginia University.

65 Stanley Bernstein was married to Lis Tarlow on July 16. Alan Goodman was an usher. Stan is presently the general manager of the hose division of American Bitrite Rubber Company in Cambridge, Mass.

Dr. Wendell S. Brown, III, was married to Laura A. Douglas of Santa Monica, Calif., on Sept. 30. He received his doctor-

ate from MIT and is an oceanographer with Scripps Institute of Oceanography in La Jolla, Calif.

Douglas B. Cox has received his M.B.A. degree from the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School of Commerce and Finance and is a brand assistant in packaged soaps and detergents with Procter and Gamble in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Lary L. Dial is an assistant professor of history at Bryn Mawr at St. Louis, an independent school in Chicago, Ill.

C. Dickey Dyer, IV, has been appointed director of insurance and safety for ITT Sheraton Corporation of America at its Boston office. He worked with the Liberty Mutual Insurance Company of Boston and the Boston office of Boit Dalton and Church Inc., before joining ITT Sheraton.

George M. Eppler, who expects to receive his Ph.D. from Brandeis University in June, is an assistant professor of anthropology at Rhode Island College.

John T. Henry is senior chemist with P. H. Glatfelter Company in Spring Grove, Pa.

Robert A. Lamb (GS) has been promoted to professional geologist in the western division of the Exxon Company in Denver.

66 Jeanne Balle was married to Paul M. Denman in London, England, on Nov. 18. She is in the administrative department of Brunel University in London.

Clinton C. Bourdon was married to Camille M. G. Moon, on Dec. 29. The groom's mother is Dorothy Currier Bourdon '35. Clinton is a doctoral candidate in urban economics at MIT, where he is teaching urban economics. He also is employed by the Joint Center for Urban Studies at MIT and Harvard.

George H. Connell, Jr., and his wife of Atlanta, Ga., have announced the birth of their second child, a son, George H. Connell, III, on Feb. 26. George, Jr., is associated with the Atlanta law firm of Long, Weinberg, Ansley and Wheeler.

Dr. Leslie O. Frishman is a senior physicist with 3M Company in St. Paul, Minn.

Winston C. Hughes is a fourth-year medical student at the University of Southern California School of Medicine in Los Angeles.

Charles E. Katsanos is chief chemist of the Barry division of Barry Wright Corporation in Watertown, Mass.

Mark McGarrity has had his first book *Little Augies' Lament*, published and released by Grossman Publishers, a division of The Viking Press. Another novel, *Lucky Shuffles*, will follow in September, and yet another, *Joe Manic Meets The Sausage Man* in 1974, both of these also published by Grossman. His wife is Margaret Dull McGarrity. They are living in Siena, Toscana, Italy.

S. Paul Ryan has been appointed local sales manager of stations WHIM and WHIM-FM in Providence. He formerly was with WPRO-FM as general sales manager. He also has held sales executive positions with WPRI-TV here.

Samuel R. Stein expects to receive his Ph.D. in physics in June from Stanford University.

Bruce G. VanVoorhis has completed his requirements for an M.B.A. degree at Columbia University and is a product planning analyst with Ford Motor Company in Dearborn, Mich. His work involves coordinating of forward plans for the Thunderbird car line with styling, engineering, finance, and marketing operations.

Theodore B. Wiehe, Jr., is a social studies teacher at Shaker Heights (Ohio) High School.

67 Dr. Richard E. Ball (GS) has been promoted to associate professor of chemistry at Western New England College in Springfield. He has previously taught at Brown and Boston University.

Peter Bedard has been named senior information and public relations specialist in The Rhode Island Division on Aging in its new office in Providence. He was for-

merly in the Department of Community Affairs.

Christopher P. Bell has received his M.D. degree from Columbia University and is a surgical intern at Roosevelt Hospital in New York City.

Carl M. Caspar, Jr., after a stint with VISTA, went to Rangeley, Maine, to work on Maneskootuk Island. He manned a lift line at Saddleback last year, but had an inside job this season as base lodge janitor. He and a friend are "contributing to the new scene around the Saddleback area" with their harmony and guitar. They got their start in the entertainment world playing for fun at the Sky and Lake Lodge there and are "still building their song bag."

Susan Collins is director of research for William E. Hill and Company, Inc., management consultants in New York City.

Linnée Johnson Goddess is a social worker at the Family Court in Wilmington, Del. Her husband, Jeff, is an associate

with the law firm of Tybout, Redfearn and Schnee in Wilmington.

Marshall Goldberg is teaching at Norwich (Conn.) Free Academy during the day and in the evening is attending the University of Connecticut's School of Higher Education and Law School.

Richard P. Morrison is a stock broker and registered representative with Hayden, Stone, Inc., in Chestnut Hill, Mass.

R. Lawrence Philbrick, Jr., is a graduate student at Harvard's Graduate School of Design and expects to receive his master of architecture degree in January, 1975.

David G. Santry is a newspaper reporter for the Nashville (Tenn.) *Banner*.

Richard W. Treloar, Jr., is an administrative resident at the University Hospital of Jacksonville, Fla. He expects to receive his M.B.A. degree from the University of Florida in June.

Barbara Witten has received her master's degree in rehabilitation counseling from Penn State University and is em-

Burton Leiser: An advocate of the death penalty

The death penalty should be reinstated as a deterrent to crime and to serve as a punishment for some acts "that are so gross, so monstrous, that no other penalty fits." This is the opinion of Dr. Burton M. Leiser (GS '68), professor and chairman of the philosophy department at Drake University in Des Moines, Iowa.

The author of the new book, *Liberty, Justice, and Morals: Contemporary Value Conflicts*, Dr. Leiser says that over the years he has taken "an extremely liberal" approach to criminal law but that he is "an ardent advocate of law and order." In defining his position he recently said:

"I have reluctantly come to the conclusion that it's time we became a little more harsh with those people who have taken the law into their own hands and harmed others. After a great deal of soul-searching, while writing the chapter for my book on the death penalty, I came to the conclusion that the death penalty should be reinstituted.

"I happen to disagree with the Supreme Court's recent decision outlawing the death penalty, and I would like to see some effort to bring it back. There are certain crimes for which no other penalty will serve as a deterrent. And, furthermore, deterrent isn't the only reason for having a death penalty. There are some crimes, such as war crimes, that no other penalty fits."

Speaking recently on "Profile," the weekly discussion program on WHO-TV in Des Moines, Iowa, Dr. Leiser also claimed that alimony has become outdated as a social necessity. He suggested a means of reform:

"We are in an age where women are beginning to demand more rights and, at the same time, more responsibilities," he

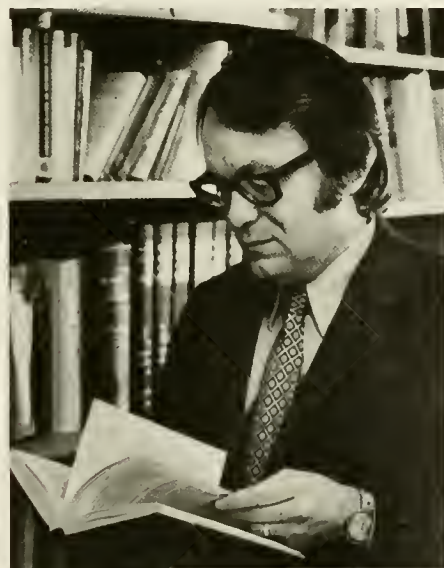
said. "There is no reason for alimony. It began when a woman had no way to make an independent living except perhaps by turning to prostitution.

"Now we're in an age when women have virtually the same rights to employment as men do. I believe that too many women have become parasitic on their ex-husbands, and I therefore advocate a kind of temporary alimony while a woman is adjusting herself to her new life as a single woman—a temporary alimony that would gradually dwindle away until she becomes self-supporting again."

Dr. Leiser also spoke out on freedom of speech, saying that it is an important right and that civil disobedience is sometimes necessary, but that there are ethical limits to both.

"In opposition to the members of the

Burton Leiser: "Alimony is outdated."



New Left who say that they have the right, if the issue is important enough, to say what they will whenever they will, I maintain that, 'No, you don't.'

"No student or non-student can walk into my classroom while I'm giving a lecture on philosophy and begin to expound his theories on the recent Vietnam conflict or any other issue. We're there to discuss one particular issue—and Vietnam may not be on the agenda that day.

"My point simply is that there are orderly procedures for talking or publishing, and these procedures must be followed. When they are not, then that person is out of order and is violating the very conditions that make free speech meaningful and possible."

A University of Chicago graduate in 1951, Dr. Leiser has six children and strongly supports the search of today's youth for values which have meaning. He feels that the youngsters have been justifiably confused about what our country stands for but that, basically, they are as patriotic as any young people that we've seen.

"It has been a violent and tumultuous period, and perhaps it is only natural that the young people haven't accepted all the things that the establishment has done," he says. "Many of their criticisms have been justified. We've made some terrible mistakes. Some of these youngsters have given up a great deal to see that this country lives up to the promises of its founding fathers. What more can we ask?"

A member of the Drake University faculty since last summer, Dr. Leiser is an authority on ethics, political and legal philosophy, and Jewish philosophy and law. He is writing a book on genocide that is due to be published next year.

J.B.

ployed as a treatment specialist for Community Treatment Services, a division of the Pennsylvania Department of Justice.

68 Peter S. Allen (GS) is an instructor in anthropology at Rhode Island College.

Stephen C. Bieneman has left the employ of The First National Bank of Chicago, where he was a commercial loan officer, to join ITEL Corporation, a lease funding company, in San Francisco, Calif.

Joseph R. Bouvier is senior engineer in the microwave antenna department of Vega Precision Laboratories in Vienna, Va.

Arthur N. Brostrup, a former Air Force pilot, is a development engineer with Eastman Kodak Company in Rochester, N.Y. He also works as a pilot at the Niagara Falls (N.Y.) International Airport.

Robert P. Goodman was married to Rae J. Braunmuller of Basking Ridge, N.J., on March 10. The groom's father is Jacob Goodman '26. Bob works for the state of Maryland as a research economist, and his wife will be a member of the faculty at the U.S. Naval Academy next fall.

Dorothy Gross is an instructor at the State University of New York at Purchase and is completing her dissertation for a Ph.D. in music theory from Indiana University.

Capt. Joseph A. Lawless, USAF, was married to Nancy-Jane Sievert of Waldwick, N.J., on Feb. 24.

Mark E. Macomber has been released from the U.S. Navy and is a personnel manager at the Savings Bank of Newport (R.I.) and Newport County Trust Company.

Frank R. Szofran, II (GS) is a research associate in the physics department at the University of Nebraska.

Dr. George Williams (GS) and his wife, Paula, of Mercerville, N.J., have announced the birth of their first child, a son, Anthony Jared, on Feb. 17.

The Rev. Robert D. Woodcock, III, has received his A.M. and master of divinity degrees from Hartford Theological Seminary and is a pastor at the United Methodist Church of East Berlin, Conn.

Lois Tingley Wyatt is teaching fifth grade in Prince George's County, Maryland. Her husband, Jeff, is a postdoctoral fellow at the Naval Research Laboratory in Washington, D.C.

69 Gregory S. Bell is a safety engineer with Liberty Mutual Insurance Company in the Los Angeles (Calif.) area. He also is head of loss prevention services at the Van Nuys office.

Rose A. Ciarpella is a member of the Peace Corps and is teaching in Botswana, Africa.

H. Theodore Cohen, who received a J.D. degree from the University of Chicago last June, is an attorney with Tyler and Reynolds in Boston.

Charles R. Edwards is an archeological laborer working with the Museum of New Mexico archeological team at Radium Springs, N.M.

Ross W. Fenton was married to Kathleen E. Houston of Providence on March 10.

Barbara Harper was married to James

Schulak '70 in Naples, Fla., on June 24, 1972. Kathy Kindl Norris and Elizabeth Shipman were bridesmaids. Barbara is a research assistant at the University of Chicago, and Jim is a third-year medical student there.

Dwight E. Hultman is an attorney with the U.S. Department of Justice in Washington, D.C.

Roger E. Lintlop is a field representative with Allendale Mutual Insurance Company in San Francisco.

William B. Lyons received his M.S. degree in oceanography from the University of Connecticut's Marine Science Institute last June and is an associate professor of oceanography at University College in Galway, Ireland.

Theodore A. Oatis is a student at Harvard Business School and expects to receive his M.B.A. degree in 1974.

David S. Scott, Jr., was released from the U.S. Air Force last September and is a special assistant in the corporate law department of Allis-Chalmers Corporation in Milwaukee, Wis. He is responsible for the corporate security program and handles a variety of other assignments in a para-legal capacity.

Mike Shelton, out of the Peace Corps after three years in Venezuela, is in the first year of a two-year master's program in international relations at the University of Chicago. His address: International House, 1414 East 59th St., Chicago.

The Rev. Joseph A. Tetlow (GS) has left Loyola University in New Orleans as dean of the College of Arts and Sciences to take a position in Washington, D.C., with the American Jesuit Provincials.

70 Tommie G. Cayton received his M.S. degree from Florida State University last June and is now pursuing a Ph.D. degree there.

Margaret Genovese left Providence in June after two seasons on the administrative staff of Trinity Square Repertory Company. She spent the summer as a program assistant for the Boston Council for International Visitors and is currently assistant to the managing director and office manager for Theatre Company of Boston.

Douglas H. Paal was married to Betsy A. Fitzgerald (GS) of West Hartford, Conn., on Dec. 27.

James Schulak was married to Barbara Harper '69 in Naples, Fla., on June 24, 1972. Jim is a third-year medical student at the University of Chicago, and Barbara is a research assistant there.

Barry H. Schwab (GS) is a video engineer with Primary Television Services, Inc., in Evanston, Ill.

Robert D. Schwartz, temporarily in Temple, Texas, is a free-lance writer, specializing in sports.

Johnny Mac Wilson (GS) is working for Bell Laboratories in Holmdel, N.J., and taking further graduate courses at Columbia University at night.

71 Barrie Arkin Bergart is completing her second year as science department chairman at St. Leonard's Academy in Philadelphia. In addition to teaching physiology and biology, she is teaching a decision-making course that she created last summer. Her husband, Jeff '70, received his M.S. degree in computer science from the University of Pennsylvania last August and expects to receive an M.B.A. from the Wharton School of Finance this month.

Paul D. Felton was married to Susan E. Hoffman in Bronxville, N.Y., on Jan. 13. The groom's father is Arthur P. Felton '34. Paul is an electrical engineer with Raytheon Company's submarine signal division in Portsmouth, R.I.

Laura Geller is a second-year rabbinical student at Hebrew Union College-Jewish Institute of Religion.

Peter Head is an electrical engineer in the Kodak apparatus division of Eastman Kodak Company in Gates, N.Y.

Cortlandt G. Pierpont (GS) is assistant professor of chemistry at West Virginia University.

Betty Jones Price and her husband, Bill '70, are back in Rhode Island now that Bill has completed his tour of duty with the Air Force. Betty is a personnel clerk with Davol, Inc., in Providence, and Bill is working in the production control office at the Hammel Dahl Plant of ITT in Warwick, R.I.

Daniel A. Rose is a features editor of *The Spectator* in Somerset, Mass.

Robert Rothenrich is teaching part-time at the Worcester (Mass.) Alternative High School and working in a plastics factory in Worcester.

Edwin M. Wilson, who is in his second year working toward an M.B.A. at the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School of Finance in Philadelphia, hopes to go to law school later. He has a part-time job manufacturing dog show ribbons.

72 Jean L. Anderson was married to David J. Scott in Hartford, Conn., on Dec. 30. Michael Coleman was best man and Peter Reichertz was an usher. The bride's father is Oscar S. Anderson '35. Jean is a research analyst in the civil rights division of the Justice Department in Washington, D.C., and Dave is a realty assistant with the General Services Administration in Washington.

David J. Bernstein was married to Rhonda A. Cooperstein of West Hartford, Conn., on Dec. 31.

Donna Bird was married to James V. Kahn in Philadelphia on Jan. 7. She is an instructor with Cliveden Yarns in Philadelphia, and he is a graduate student at Temple University.

Last summer, Carol S. Cohen worked for the French Space Agency (CNES) in Toulouse, France. In September she returned home to accept a position with IBM in Poughkeepsie, N.Y. She presently lives in Wappingers Falls, N.Y.

Mack D. Greer (GS) is a probation officer with the North Carolina Probation Commission in Boone.

Barbara M. Haines is a child care worker supervising five teenage girls at St. Mary's Home for Children in North Providence.

Barbara J. Kennedy was married to James H. Gibbs in Providence on Dec. 23, 1972. He is a consultant for the Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission in Providence.

Francis G. Maaz is a claim adjuster with Amica Mutual Insurance Company in Vethersfield, Conn.

Janet Mabree was married to John F. Lazyk (GS) in Providence on May 13, 1972. Dorothy Noren and Christine Curcio were attendants. She is a research technician at Brown in the chemistry department, and she is a graduate student there.

David M. Mendelsohn was married to Natalie M. Hofstein of Manhasset Hills, N.Y., on Feb. 4. The bride's mother is Isabelle Stone Hofstein '40.

Craig B. Phinney is assistant manager and ski shop manager of the Aspen (Colo.) Highland ski area.

Sharon Prentice is taking a paralegal course at the Institute for Paralegal Training in Philadelphia.

Mary A. C. Schmadel is a graduate student in mathematics at the University of Maryland.

Ens. Charles G. Thalheimer, Jr., was married to Carol M. McMahon of Middletown, N.Y., on Dec. 3. He is in the Navy and stationed in San Diego, Calif.

Martha Tune is a graduate student in history at the University of North Carolina.

John E. Underhill, a graduate student in mathematics at Rutgers University, was married to Lynn N. Lenhardt on June 24.

Joan Wernig, a teaching assistant, is working toward a master's degree in educational psychology at Rhode Island College.

Everett O. White, III, is enrolled in the graduate division of The Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania, majoring in real estate finance.

73 Walter A. Haggstrom was married recently to Victoria G. Lyons of Bridgewater, Mass.

Mark Rubeck is employed as an associate engineer with the Systems Engineering Division of Boeing Aerospace Company of Seattle, Wash.

Joy Javits: From "Electric Company" to The Tyrone Guthrie Theatre

Two days before Joy Javits '70 was to move to Minnesota for a nine-month stay, her New York apartment was a forest of half-filled packing boxes which had to be prepared for air freight shipment. During the worst of the chaos, a reporter arrived to interview her for a story, and the telephone rang persistently with people calling to say goodbye.

Through it all, Joy was as calm as though she were relaxing on a beach somewhere. There was no time for the two dance classes that she likes to fit into every day, but at least she could do ballet warm-up exercises during the long phone conversations. Joy's training in dance goes back to her childhood, but she feels that it is already "too late" to become a professional ballet dancer, that her training has not been intensive enough. Modern dance is within her reach but Joy is not certain that is what she wants.

Although her major work experience has been as a dance teacher and choreographer, she is interested in all aspects of theatre and dance. In Minneapolis, she will join the Tyrone Guthrie Theatre for a nine-month stint as a journeyman—a position which involves working as an understudy and playing bit parts. Since she graduated from Brown, Joy has moved around to a number of different jobs. She has taught dance and movement to students at the Yale University School of Drama and at The Harlem Studio, a dance school founded by Julie Strandberg, who is director of dance at Brown and founder of the Rhode Island Dance Repertory Company.

Ms. Strandberg, who worked with Joy when she was a student, described her as

Joy Javits: "Everyone has something to fight against."



Eva Rubinstein

"energetic, imaginative, and reliable. She did nice, sophisticated choreography." Last year, Joy choreographed a piece for the Rhode Island Dance Repertory Company called CASP (Children/Adolescents/Students/People). The company still performs the dance, and, according to Ms. Strandberg, it has been very well reviewed and well received by audiences.

Although Joy has taught children's dance classes "everywhere," she has decided that it is not her favorite thing. "You have to spend too much time keeping order," she says. Teaching aspiring actors at Yale was different, and Joy calls it her "best job." She taught them "mime, dance, making faces in front of the mirror and every theater game I ever learned in Jim Barnhill's class at Brown." Norma Brustein, Joy's supervisor at Yale, says that her teaching method was "direct and free, and it was totally absorbed by the students in the most joyous spirit."

Last summer, Joy worked as "movement consultant" to the Eugene O'Neill Playwrights' Conference and in the fall she became assistant choreographer on "The Electric Company," a television program aimed at children who are older than the "Sesame Street" audience. She views her association with the Tyrone Guthrie Theatre as a continuation of her search for her proper niche in the world of theater and dance. "Somewhere in the field, I'll find what I want to settle into," she says.

At this stage, one of Joy's goals is to make her career on her own steam. Since her parents are Senator and Mrs. Jacob Javits, there is plenty of influence available to her if she wants it. "My mother helps me with her connections in the theater world," Joy says. "I try to fight it off, but I can't deny that she helps. It wouldn't do any good if it turned out that I couldn't do the job, but just to be introduced to someone can be a big advantage."

Joy is philosophical about answering the question of what it is like to be the child of famous parents. "It's half bad and half good," she says, "so it evens out. Besides, I figure that everyone has something to fight against." Joy's sense of humor extends to most things, including her famous name. "I thought about taking the stage name of Joy Boring," she jokes, "but I was too chicken."

A.B.

Deaths

MARTHA WILBUR WATT '00

in Providence, Jan. 19. She retired in 1944 as professor emeritus at Wheaton College, where she had been head of the mathematics department. She received her A.M. degree in mathematics from Columbia University in 1901 and had taught at Hampton (Va.) Institute and Fielden Chace School in Providence before joining the faculty at Wheaton. Miss Watt was a former member of the corporation of Rhode Island Hospital and the Hattie Ide Chaffee Home, treasurer and first vice-president of the Alumnae Association, and alumnae representative of the Advisory Council. Phi Beta Kappa. Sigma Xi. Her sister is Emma Watt Lee (GS '02).

ALBERT LANGWORTHY SAUNDERS '02 in Milford, Mass., Dec. 11. He was a judge in western Norfolk County, Mass., for 16 years and town moderator in Medway, Mass., for 17 years. He also was a partner in the Boston law firm of Perry, Saunders and Cheney. Mr. Saunders received his LL.B. degree from Boston University Law School in 1905 and a year later became a member of the firm of Perry & Saunders. During World War I, he served on the local draft board and in World War II, he was chairman of the selective service board in Medway. He was a former vice-president of the Medway Cooperative Bank. Kappa Sigma. His daughter is Elizabeth Saunders Brodhead '28, and his widow is Mertie C. Saunders, 392 Village St., Medway.

The Rev. GEORGE ARCHIBALD HUMPHRIES '04

in Provincetown, Mass., Jan. 28. A retired Presbyterian clergyman, Mr. Humphries received his B.D. degree from Taylor University in 1905 and served pastorates in Fall River, Mass., Metuchen, N.J., Tamaqua, Pa., and Troy and Albany, N.Y. His son was the late Rev. Bertram E. Humphries '34, and his daughter is Mrs. Frank M. Oglee, Box 171, Windsong, Wellfleet, Mass.

LEAH BROWN ALLEN '07

in Frederick, Md., Feb. 2. She was professor emeritus of Hood College in Frederick. Miss Allen received her master's degree at Wellesley in 1912 and taught there before joining the faculty at Hood. Miss Allen was noted for the small planetarium located in her living room and a model of the stars known as the Big Dipper showing relative distances and sizes. She once remarked that her hobby was teaching astronomy to anyone who would listen. One of the few woman astronomers in the country, she had written numerous articles for astronomy magazines. She was on the board of the American Association of University Women and was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. There are no known survivors.

LOUISE SCHUTZ BOAS '07, '08 A.M. in London, England, March 9. She retired in 1952 as professor emeritus at Wheaton College, where she had been a professor of English since 1929. Mrs. Boas began her teaching career at Whitman College, and during World War I, worked in a munitions factory. She later was associated with Mount Holyoke College until she joined the faculty at Wheaton. In her professional career, Mrs. Boas was closely associated with her husband, Ralph, one of the most distinguished professors of English in the East. She was the author of *Elizabeth Barrett Browning*, *Great Rich Man*, *A Life of Sir Walter Scott*, *Woman's Education Begins*, and *Harriet Shelley, Five Long Years*. Phi Beta Kappa. She is survived by two children, Mrs. A. Rupert Hall and Ralph P. Boas, Jr.

LEILA TUCKER HALL '10

in Providence, Feb. 5. Before her marriage to the late James A. Hall '08, Mrs. Hall was a teacher at Gordon and Bronson Schools in Providence and a private tutor. After her marriage she continued to tutor for many years. She was former class president and secretary. Mrs. Hall was a member of choirs and quartets at Beneficent, Broadway, and Central Congregational Churches in Providence and the First Baptist Church in Pawtucket, R.I. Her sister is Maud Tucker MacLeod '14, her brother is Harold W. Tucker '14, her daughters are Flora Hall Lovell '44 and Margaret Hall Middleton '47, and her son is James A. Hall, Jr. '42, 468 Lymington Road, Severna Park, Md.

MARSHALL HINGSTON SHELTON '13 in Boston, Mass., Feb. 5. A retired interior decorator, Mr. Sheldon was the owner of the former Mulligan and Sheldon Interior Decorators in Providence for many years and had worked for Polaroid Corporation in Cambridge for ten years before his retirement in 1956. He was a former vice-president and charter member of the Rhode Island chapter of the American Institute of Interior Decorators. His nephew is Charles B. Scovil '44, 95 Benevolent St., Providence.

WILLIAM NORMAN FISHER '14

in Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 16. He was president and general manager of Cape Ann Anchor & Forge Company in Gloucester, Mass. Mr. Fisher at one time was affiliated with Bethlehem Steel Company and with the Pollak Steel Company in Cincinnati. Alpha Delta Phi. His widow is Dorothy C. Fisher, 7 Kent Circle, Gloucester.

RAYMOND PARKHURST STICKNEY '15

in Cranston, R.I., in late February. He and his wife, Marie, were found dead in their home after neighbors informed police that they had not seen the couple for a few weeks. A World War I veteran, Mr. Stickney had been employed with Associated Artists in Providence for 25 years. In the 1940s and 1950s he was described as one of Rhode Island's finest commercial artists. Delta Tau Delta. His brother is

Roland Stickney '17, and his nephew is Alden P. Stickney, Booth Bay Harbor, Maine.

WILLIAM HARRIS REESE '17

in Paris, France, Jan. 13. He was the retired vice-president of the Paris branch of The Chase Manhattan Bank. After serving in the Air Corps in World War I, he began his banking career as an assistant auditor in Paris with the old Equitable Trust Company of New York, which in 1930 merged with The Chase National Bank. Mr. Reese was then named vice-president of its Paris branch, where he remained until his retirement in 1960. He had been treasurer of the American Hospital in Paris for many years. Kappa Sigma. Phi Beta Kappa. His son is Duncan P. Reese '44, and his widow is Valentine S. Reese, La Mascotte, Gazeran, Seine Oise, France.

DANIEL PARKHURST SPALDING '17 in Providence, R.I., March 3. He retired in 1968 as a quotation clerk at Tucker, Anthony & R. L. Day in Providence. He also was for many years a quotation clerk at Davis & Davis in Providence. Mr. Spalding acquired his position with Davis & Davis by chance. For many years he had been a customer of the concern and had a habit of dropping by and lending a hand when the stock ticker was running faster than the board boys could post the quotation. When World War II broke out, most of the board boys went into the armed services and Mr. Spalding was asked to take on the job full-time. Drawing on his years of experience, he was a walking encyclopedia of the stock market and knew by memory the history of most of the 600 stocks quoted on his firm's board. Phi Beta Kappa. There are no known survivors.

BERTIL ABRAHAM JOHNSON '18

in Fort Myers, Fla., Feb. 7. He was a civil engineer with the U.S. Navy and at one time was based at the construction battalion center in Davisville, R.I. During World War I, Mr. Johnson served with the U.S. Army. He was a past president of the Rhode Island Society of Professional Engineers. Sigma Nu. His widow is Katherine C. Johnson, 85 Norton Ave., Cranston, R.I.

ASHLEY PRINCE WESTCOTT '19

in Jamaica Plain, Mass., Jan. 25. After retiring as a salesman with Automatic Heating Corporation of Massachusetts, he devoted full-time to acting, appearing in several movies and two television shows on WGBH-TV in Boston. During World War I, Mr. Westcott served with the U.S. Army. His widow is Gladys T. Westcott, 278 Metropolitan Ave., Roslindale, Mass.

WILLARD MOWRY WALCOTT '23

in Greenville, R.I., Jan. 21. A retired farmer and former chairman of the Smithfield (R.I.) Planning Board, he took care of the Brown bear for many years and could often be seen driving the mascot in his truck to and from his farm for University events. When the bear's weight went over 500 pounds, Mr. Walcott gave up taking care of Butch Bruno and the bear was

moved to Roger Williams Park. Sigma Chi. His sister is Miss Mary L. Walcott, P.O. Box 426, Greenville.

PETER LEO SIMONINI '24
in Greenville, R.I., March 14. He was a retired dairy inspector for the state health department. Previously he was chief bookkeeper of the National Bank of Commerce in Providence. During World War I, Mr. Simonini served with the U.S. Army. His daughter is Mrs. Herbert Coupe, 49 Pleasant View Ave., Greenville.

DR. GERALD WRIGHT BEHAN '24
in Clearwater, Fla., Jan. 29. A retired physician, Dr. Behan received his Sc.B. and M.D. degrees from Northwestern University and was a former staff physician at Traverse City State Hospital. He also had been a physician and surgeon in Augusta, Mich., and Galesburg, Mich. Delta Upsilon. His widow is Leslie S. Behan, 2245 Bluff Road, Traverse City, Mich.

BERNARD GOLDSMITH, II '25
in Holmdel, N.J., Oct. 16. President of Zie-

gel Eisman Company in Rahway, N.J., which he joined in 1947, he had previously been employed by the National Box and Lumber Company and M. Augenblick & Brothers, both in Newark. He later formed his own company, Goldsmith Leather Company, Inc., in Newark, leather manufacturers and contract tanners, serving as president and general manager. His brother is *Leo Goldsmith, Jr.* '34, and his widow is Mable C. Goldsmith, 26 Line Road, Holmdel.

Robert Cushman Murphy: Naturalist and explorer

John Kieran of *The New York Times* once wrote that "Bob Murphy retired so that he could lead a more active life." This was in 1955 when Robert Cushman Murphy left his post as Lamont Curator of Birds at the American Museum of Natural History. For Bob Murphy, the active life came to an end on March 19 when he died at his Stony Brook home on Long Island. He was 85.

An internationally known naturalist, scientist, author, and explorer, Murphy had been fighting for conservation for more than 60 years, starting long before ecology became fashionable. He led 13 expeditions from the American Museum of Natural History to such places as Peru, Ecuador, the Pearl Islands, New Zealand, and the Caribbean. The British named a 7,000-foot mountain for him in Antarctica, and his name was attached to a fish, a bird, a spider, a lizard, and a louse.

Once when a woman at the American Museum of Natural History questioned the propriety of having a louse named after him, Murphy had a quick answer. "Madame," he said, "as a scientist I'd as soon have a louse named after me as a mountain."

A fourth-generation Long Islander, Murphy was drawn to museums as a young boy, particularly to the Brooklyn Museum where he was befriended by its director, Dr. F. A. Lucas, who filled the boy's head with tales of whaling, deep-sea life, and the polar regions. For Murphy, it was the start of a lifelong love of nature.

During his days at Brown, Murphy did some writing, participated in swimming and water polo, joined Delta Upsilon fraternity, and was elected to Phi Beta Kappa. He received his M.A. in 1918 from Columbia, where he was elected to Sigma Xi. In 1941, Brown gave him the honorary degree of doctor of science.

Within a year of his graduation from Brown, Murphy was invited by the American Museum of History to sail on the whaling brig *Daisy* as assistant navigator for a year's expedition to South Georgia Island. He made the original chart of the Bay of Isles and returned with a varied photographic record of the region and with

specimens of sea birds, seals, and porpoises.

When he first received the invitation for this 1912 expedition, Murphy turned it down because of his impending marriage to a Providence girl, Grace E. Barstow. However, he received a wire from Miss Barstow, saying, "You must go. It will be the foundation of your career. I'll marry you now." She did and he went.

Out of that trip came Murphy's most delightful book, *Logbook for Grace*, a combination adventure story, travelogue, and scientist's notebook dedicated to his bride, who was to accompany her husband on many of his subsequent expeditions. Issued by Macmillan in 1947, it was republished as a paperback by Time-Life in 1955.

Between 1911 and 1920 Murphy served as curator of the Brooklyn Museum. He moved to the American Museum of Natural History as associate curator of birds in 1921, became curator in 1926, chairman of the department in 1942, and Lamont

Robert Cushman Murphy (right) and the late Arthur Staff at their 60th reunion.



Curator in 1948.

But Bob Murphy wasn't born to sit behind a desk. He was happiest when he was off on an expedition doing research, an activity he approached with exemplary zeal. His research provided a new understanding of sea birds, which previously had been regarded as mysterious vagrants. Murphy's *Oceanic Birds of South America*, according to experts, placed the families and orders of sea fowl "in their natural relations to their environment and opened up an entirely new dimension of life on the planet." Murphy also unearthed the bones of the moa, an extinct New Zealand bird, and discovered in Bermuda a colony of cahows, petrels long believed extinct.

Under Murphy's direction the bird department of the American Museum of Natural History became one of the world's foremost, housing a million bird specimens, some of them more than 200 years old. He also created the Whitney Memorial Hall of Pacific Bird Life, which includes dioramas put together by him and his wife.

"When you reach the ripe old age of 68, the days go by like a picket fence," Murphy told his colleagues at the time of his retirement in 1955. But John Kieran was right. Murphy didn't slow down. He won a Congressional Medal for his six months of service during Operation Deep Freeze in the Antarctic when he was 73. And just two years ago, the Murphys spent three months traveling throughout the Pacific, a trip that included 32 plane flights.

On two occasions Murphy served as chief marshal at Brown Commencement exercises. Straight as the mast of the 28-foot sloop he used to sail, the 6-2 Murphy was an impressive figure leading the Procession in his top hat, cut-away coat, and striped trousers, with a soft smile shining through those characteristically squinting eyes.

Commenting on Robert Cushman Murphy's death, the *Providence Journal* said that "the world of ornithologists has lost a giant."

He is survived by his wife, 16 Sand St., Stony Brook, L.I., N.Y., and three children. J.B.

Easton Louttit: Book collector and benefactor to Brown's libraries

When William Easton Louttit, Jr. '25 died in Boston on March 2, the page one story in the *Providence Bulletin* traced his career as head of the state's largest laundry, as a trustee of Brown from 1945 to 1957, and then as a member of the Board of Fellows until 1970.

The obituary also mentioned that for 25 years W. Easton Louttit was the University's archivist and that he served on a number of committees, including a term as chairman of the committee on comprehensive planning and development to raise \$30,000,000 for new buildings at Brown.

Saying that Mr. Louttit was the University archivist is correct. But it doesn't really tell the entire story. This Brown alumnus was an internationally known rare book collector and part of a long and distinguished tradition of Providence book collectors. It was his love for books and manuscripts for which he will be remembered most on the Brown campus. Indeed, it would be difficult to measure the research value of his extraordinarily generous benefactions to the Brown libraries.

Easton's outstanding collection was books and manuscripts by and about John Hay. He became interested in Hay when he was an undergraduate and a member of Theta Delta Chi, the same fraternity to which Hay belonged. So he began collecting everything he could find on Hay, including material relating to his two careers as statesman and author. When he had virtually exhausted that field, he collected

the letters and papers of Hay's close friends "on whom he cast a shadow," as Mr. Louttit liked to express it.

At the same time, Mr. Louttit was assembling a collection unmatched in this country on The Legend of the Wandering Jew. His main interest centered around stories of men doomed to suffer by eternal wandering, stories in English, French, and German. He once said that Prof. George K. Anderson's book-length study based on this collection, published by the Brown University Press, was perhaps justification for the collection.

Reading booksellers' catalogs was a favorite activity. The most promising results came from certain dealers who knew of his interest and would quote him prices whenever books came to their attention. Mr. Louttit often said, half humorously, that his greatest weakness as a collector was his ability to become diverted into other fields. It is true that his inquisitive mind and the enticements of booksellers' catalogs had that effect and did lead him astray. But it was also instrumental in developing those fields as new areas to collect.

Rhode Island history was another field which had its attraction, and around which he gathered a group of letters and documents relating to Roger Williams, founder of the Colony of Rhode Island, and on the early history of the colony. For example, there is an important group of eight manuscripts, mostly in Williams' handwriting, dealing with the Providence-Pawtucket boundary dispute, the purchase of Block Island, and a deed with King Massasoit of the Narragansetts.

W. Easton Louttit had many other interests. An avid upland hunter and fly fisherman, he and his brother T. Robley Louttit '31 developed the 3,000-acre Hianloland Farm in West Greenwich, where they raised game birds and some cattle. The farm was recently given to URI, which maintains it as a campus for research and conferences. But many of us will always remember him for his work with the libraries. His contributions here will last a lifetime and may never be matched.

In addition to his brother, Mr. Louttit is survived by his widow, Doris C. Louttit, Plain Meeting House Road, West Greenwich; a son, William E. Louttit, III '59; and a nephew, T. Robley Louttit, Jr. '55.

STUART C. SHERMAN '39

Stuart Sherman is librarian of the John Hay Library and a former member of the Board of Editors of the BAM.

EDMUND JOSEPH MORIARTY '26 in Danvers, Mass., Dec. 11. A former manufacturers representative, Mr. Moriarty also had been employed as an assistant sales manager by the Providence Gas Company and the Salem (Mass.) Gas & Light Company. Phi Kappa. His widow is Mrs. Edmund J. Moriarty, 4 Mead St., Danvers.

WILLIAM BRUCE DENNIS '27 in Los Angeles, Calif. He was a retired attorney with the Los Angeles law firm of Salisbury, Robinson & Himrod. During World War II, Mr. Dennis served with the U.S. Navy Air Force. Phi Kappa Psi. There are no known survivors.

HAROLD McLELLAN JOHNSON '28 in Delray Beach, Fla., Feb. 6. The retired New England advertising manager of *Seventeen* magazine, he had been active in advertising for over 30 years, first with Conde Nast Publications and later with Triangle Publications. He also had been an advertising representative with *Spur* and *Town & Country* magazines in New York City and the New England representative for *House & Garden* magazine. He served for many years as senior warden of St. Elizabeth's Church in Sudbury, Mass., his home for 30 years. He had been active in behalf of Brown over the years and served in the late '50s, as head of the fund drive for parents of Pembroke students. Sigma Nu. His daughters are Margaret Johnson Whitehouse '53, Helen Johnson Loschky '55, A.M. '65, Ph.D. '70, and Madeleine Johnson Anderson '59, and his widow is Madeleine deR. Johnson, 218 N.W. 9th St., Delray Beach.

ESTELLA MAY MARTIN '29 in Cranston, R.I., Feb. 2. She retired in 1966 from the Family Service Society in Pawtucket, R.I. Miss Martin received a master of social sciences degree from Smith College School of Social Work in 1938. After serving four years as a caseworker and supervisor in Cincinnati, Ohio, she was named assistant field director for the American National Red Cross in 1943 and served as administrator and medical social worker with the 80th Station Hospital in North Africa, Italy, France, and Germany. After the war, Miss Martin was appointed executive director of the Family Service Center in Pontiac, Mich. She resigned later to return to Rhode Island where she served in Newport and Pawtucket. She was a member of the National Association of Social Workers and the International Conference of Social Work and was included in *Who's Who of American Women*. Her sisters are Helen Martin Hardacre '25, of Manchester, Conn., and Myrtle Martin Fritz '36, of Cranston.

DR. NEWTON UNDERWOOD '30 A.M., '34 Ph.D. in Chapel Hill, N.C., March 13. He was professor of radiological hygiene in the department of environmental sciences and engineering in the University of North Carolina School of Public Health. He joined the UNC faculty in 1963 after 13 years at North Carolina State University in Raleigh. In 1965 his students selected him for



Eileen McClure

W. Easton Louttit: As a student, he developed an interest in John Hay.

excellence-in-teaching award. Author of some 30 articles for scientific journals, Dr. Underwood was former president of the North Carolina section of the Health Physics Society and was a member of the North Carolina Academy of Sciences. His widow Hazel B. Underwood, 111 Lone Pine Road, Chapel Hill.

RICHARD ARNOLD BOWEN '31
Providence, March 1. He was senior vice-president for finance of Allendale Mutual Insurance Company of Providence. Mr. Bowen received his M.B.A. degree from Harvard in 1934 and later joined the Wan-luck Company, a Rhode Island textile operation. Remaining there for 18 years, he became the company's secretary and treasurer. He later became vice-president of Manufacturers Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Providence, one of the firms which merged to form Allendale in 1968. He was member and former secretary of the Providence Society of Financial Analysts. Alpha Sigma. His widow is Anne M. Bowen, 84 Irving Ave., Providence.

MARY DUVALL HOEY '34
Saranac Lake, N.Y., Feb. 2. There are no known survivors.

JOHN REINHARD BENDER '35
Hazleton, Pa., Jan. 10. He had been a field representative and underwriter for Mutual of New York Insurance Company, Scranton, Pa., since 1960. He previously was a partner and a past president of the Hartland Contracting Company of Phillipsburg and Pottsville, Pa., a coal and general contracting concern. Delta Upsilon. His widow is Audrey H. Bender, Hartland Park, D. #1, Hazleton.

R. JOHN WARKENTIN '36 Sc.M.
Atlanta, Ga. He was a member of the neuropsychiatry staff at the Atlanta Psychiatric Clinic. Dr. Warkentin received a Ph.D. degree from the University of Rochester in 1938 and an M.D. degree from Northwestern in 1943. A nationally known psychiatrist and psychologist who had done extensive work in psychotherapy, he also was a lecturer and author of many scientific papers published in medical journals. He was a former editor of *Voices*, the American Academy of Psychotherapists' journal. There are no known survivors.

HAD KEITH TOBEY '38
Falmouth, Mass., Jan. 22. He was a bookkeeper for Pancake Man Restaurants. Mr. Tobey was a former branch manager for the Falmouth National Bank and manager of The White Goose Shop in Monument Beach, Mass. Lambda Chi Alpha. His widow Irene H. Tobey, P.O. Box 447, North Falmouth.

UGENE JOHN CRONIN, JR. '39
New York City, July 29, 1971. He was resident of Betts & Betts Corporation in Southbury, Conn. He also had been vice-president and assistant to the president of the Bridgeport (Conn.) Brass Company and vice-president and director of the Reactive Metals Inc., Niles, Ohio. Prior to joining Bridgeport, he was an executive of the

Guaranty Trust Company and Chesapeake Industries, New York. He was a Navy veteran of World War II. Delta Kappa Epsilon. His widow is Celestine G. Cronin, 418 Ridgfield Road, Wilton, Conn.

AMELIA MARIE-LOUIS CORLEY '47
Providence, R.I., Feb. 5. She was a former actress who appeared in several off-Broadway shows. She left Brown to enter the American Academy of Dramatic Arts in New York City. Miss Corley's first real experience in the professional theater, after she graduated from the academy, came when she was placed in the Kenley Deer Lake summer stock company in Pennsylvania. She also played in several stage productions in London. Her mother is Mrs. John T. Corley, 192 Gallatin St., Providence.

ELIZABETH MITCHELL DONELSON '48
Hollywood, Fla., Dec. 23. Besides her two children, she is survived by her husband, the Rev. Charles C. Donelson, Jr., 204 Pine Court, Hollywood.

MICHAEL BRILL '50
Newark, N.J., Aug. 7. He was associated with the Brill Equipment Company in Newark. His widow is Mrs. Michael Brill, 539 Laurel Place, South Orange, N.J.

SANTE SALVATORE DICLEMENTE '50
Brockton, Mass., Jan. 26. He was a World War II veteran. His father is Joseph DiClemente, 58 Hendrick St., Providence.

FRANK ELTON KNOWLES '50
Pawtucket, R.I., March 23. He was plant manager of Tarp's Beef and Provision Company in Pawtucket. During World War II, Mr. Knowles served in the U.S. Marine Corps. His son is Stephen F. Knowles '69, and his widow is Elizabeth H. Knowles, 4 Pine St., Pawtucket.

THOMAS DAYUS BURLEY '54
Cleveland, Ohio, Dec. 5. He was manager of export sales at Carpenter Technology Corporation in Reading, Pa. Sigma Nu. His brother is John V. Burley, Jr., 813 Burning Tree Lane, Naperville, Ill.

ANN SHELDON MacDONAGH '58
Duxbury, Mass., Aug. 19. Her husband, Anthony, and their two children live at Chandler St., Duxbury. Some of Mrs. MacDonagh's classmates have purchased in her memory an art book for the Pembroke Library.

BRIAN LESLIE KALMUS '65
Alderson, W.Va., Dec. 16, after a car accident. He had been a technical representative for Honeywell Data Systems in Washington, D.C. Mr. Kalmus also had been a systems analyst and applications engineer with General Electric Federal Systems Operation in Bethesda, Md., and a computer programmer with Wolf Research and Development in Cambridge, Mass. His widow is Hally C. Kalmus, 1650 Harvard St. N.W., Apt. 516, Washington, D.C.

Contributors to the BAM

The *Brown Alumni Monthly* is sent free to all Brown men and women, all recipients of advanced degrees from the Graduate School, and parents of undergraduates. But, as in the past 19 years, some have continued the practice of making contributions toward the operation of the magazine.

These contributions have helped finance such items as writing and photographic fees and an occasional extra page or two.

The staff of the *Monthly* wishes to express its appreciation to the following who recently have made contributions to the magazine:

Mrs. Arlene F. Anderson, Whitman, Mass.
Charles A. Andrews, Jr. '51, Providence.
Edward A. Blomstedt '69, Wallingford, Pa.
John S. Chafee '18, Providence.
Mrs. Lawrence M. Corcoran, Westfield, N.J.
Edgar S. Dannenberg '33, New York City.
John DeGrazia '70, New York City.
Gordon Dewart '26, Brattleboro, Vt.
Kenneth F. Dietz '31, Bay Head, N.J.
Stanley C. Dobson, Jr. '58, Arlington, Va.
James E. DuBois '50, Providence.
William A. Dyer, Jr. '24, Indianapolis, Ind.
Dr. Martin L. Feldman '58, Newton Centre, Mass.
Mrs. Frances L. Hall, Fort Worth, Texas.
Emelia A. Hempel '15, Providence.
Sherwin J. Kapstein '39 and Gladys Chernack Kapstein '40, Providence.
The Lovett School, Atlanta, Ga.
Mrs. Carlton Lowenberg, Lafayette, Calif.
Mary E. May, Boston.
Hugh D. Palmer, Haddonfield, N.J.
Helen Crafts Patton '27, Scottsdale, Ariz.
Mr. & Mrs. R. E. Powell, Montreal, Canada.
William F. Rooney '20, Jalisco, Mexico.
Julius A. Saacke '11, Providence (deceased).
Mr. & Mrs. Nicholas J. Scali, Middletown, N.Y.
Stuart C. Sherman '39, Providence.
Caroline Dudley Taylor, Worcester, Mass.
David E. Wilbur '66, Hanover, N.H.

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.

'We called it Pembroke'

Editor: On a recent campus visit I happened to pick up the March copy of *Issues*, containing commentary about Brown by students and faculty members.

I was rather amused by student Susan Colwell's article, "Center: For Women Only." For BAM readers who have not seen the article, I quote:

"There is an urgent need for a center that women recognize as a place for their activities, an integrating centralization of the scattered meetings of present women's groups."

Ms. Colwell continues: "In grand visions of a women's center, I see a library and reading room, files and office space, meeting and practice rooms, special counseling facilities, a clearing house reference service, an exhibition gallery for women's work, and even a gym and a stage."

We used to have something like that at Brown, Ms. Colwell—practice rooms, gym, library, the whole works. We called it Pembroke College.

LESLIE TRAVIS WENDEL '55
Brooklyn, Conn.

'A shameful period'

Editor: I was very much let down in reading your feature article by Beth Gerber '73 on her course on American history of women. The article was vague and gave out nothing more than her mother and countless modern women already know, particularly if they have read a couple chapters of Betty Friedan's *The Feminine Mystique*. What prompted my interest in reading the article were your front and rear covers of Pembroke groups, as well as old pictures of demure groups interspersed in the article.

What Miss Gerber failed to touch on was the shameful period which Pembrokers went through from their origin up through

the 1930's at the ignorance of any attention from Brown men. She could have done a classic job on this long period of seclusion.

When I was a Brown student in the early 1920's, Pembroke was considered by Brown men as a blue-stockinged, near-convent type of institution, where it was considered a disgrace by his fellow students for a Brown man to be found having entered its sacred walls. In all the fraternity dances and proms which I attended, I can only remember one Pembroker in attendance.

In these rather abnormal days of separation from normal contact with women, most Brown men had their romantic experiences with Providence "debs" or occasional tramps. It was only a matter of financial standards that made the difference.

Even at our graduation there were grumblings among the Brown men that we had to join the Pembrokers down the hill and share graduation honors together!

I can recall, when I was an upperclassman, receiving a request from my mother to call on a neighbor's daughter who was a freshman at Pembroke. Sneaking over to the main women's dormitory, I was ushered into an over-chaperoned atmosphere and given tea and cookies. A half hour of conversation inquiring about the girl's parents and how she liked Providence was about all I could stand, and exited with a sigh of relief, furtively looking whether I had been observed entering those forbidden halls.

I, as most Brown men during this shameful period of isolation and ostracism of Pembrokers, would have richly deserved a scathing account of our boorish behavior by Miss Gerber, and I, for one, am disappointed that it was not included in her write-up.

Years later in another generation, I visited my daughter, a Pembroke student, and was delighted to find that Brown men had not only found Pembrokers to be human beings, but also most attractive and enjoyable females.

JOHN R. COX '25
Holland, Pa.

Second the motion

Editor: Lois Dean Courtney's letter in the March BAM [suggesting that athletics are the focus of the magazine] expresses my feelings as well. I am delighted that she took the trouble to write. Let me second her letter.

KATHY C. STEVENS '64
West Lafayette, Ind.

Since October, 1972, the BAM has published 948 pages, of which 109 have been devoted to sports—11.5%. This figure includes all feature articles on sports.—Editor

50,000 watts of 'foot-stomping power'

Editor: Being a concerned alumnus of Brown as well as a resident of Providence East Side, Brown's new sciences library, and in particular WBRU's 50,000-watt antenna on top of the library, have recently caused me to contemplate the changes the building has caused along Thayer Street.

Brown's new library has been heralded by many as a masterpiece of modern architecture, but whether one agrees with that assessment or not is beside the point. The point is that the new library has created a considerably different atmosphere about the area. For those of us who live in the shadow of this giant concrete phallus, its naked walls and unwashed plate-glass windows have added a certain modern cosmopolitan flair to what was once the small-town-main-street atmosphere of Thayer Street. Now on Thayer Street when it rains as in the other large cities populated by tall buildings, we find our umbrellas used in the gale-force winds sucked out of the sky by man's architectural wonders. As in other worldly streets with towering edifices sunlight no longer lights our way as we trudge gloomily along. And, as in other cities across the land, a new tower graces an already crowded sky.

The creation of a cosmopolitan atmosphere on Thayer Street has required considerable adjustment for those of us who live here. But the change was bound to happen sooner or later, and it is fitting that on Providence's East Side, the building that changed the neighborhood was both modern and well-designed and not too detrimental to the surrounding area.

That is, until the addition of the WBRU antenna on top.

Now with WBRU pumping out 50,000 watts of foot-stomping power off the top of the sciences library, not only is every FM receiver within miles jammed and distorted, but what was originally an attractive addition to the Brown campus now resembles a cartoon caricature of the 21st century. However, it is useless to decry the destruction of the aesthetics of the building by the WBRU needle on top. WBRU is not about to remove its spire, and consequently, it seems appropriate that some decorative additions be made to the antenna in keeping with its function. Quite simply, what is now the science fiction appearance of the building lacks something. To complete the picture, WBRU should suspend outward and upward from the antenna several large Z-shaped neon tubes. These neon lightning bolts could be wired to blink off and on at night, thus dramatically illustrating WBRU's broadcasting power, in addition to completing the 21st century, Flash Gordon look that the library has recently acquired.

And those of us who walk the cosmopolitan streets below would then be secure in our knowledge that WBRU's broadcasting power could be seen nearly as far as it can be heard.

DOUGLAS R. LITTLEFIELD '72
Providence, R.I.

'Utter disrespect'

The following letter was sent to President Arnig, with a copy to the BAM.

Editor: It is with a great deal of shock that I have read in the *Newport Daily News* at you, as the president of Brown University, took no action against the Brown University female cheerleaders who refused to stand during the playing of the national anthem on March 8, 1973 in the Providence Civic Center during the basketball game against Providence College.

I served over 20 years as an officer in the United States Army prior to my retirement and cannot understand how the president of one of our finest universities could condone such a lack of respect for the United States of America and all that it stands for.

Up to now there has been little doubt in my mind how the majority of Americans feel about their country. This is particularly so after I have watched college- and professional-level sporting events where as many as 100,000 true Americans have risen on their feet spontaneously during the playing of the national anthem and respect to the flag prior to the Rose Bowl and Super Bowl games. It now appears that Brown University and its anti-American cheerleaders have joined the 1972 World Olympics and the two black American athletes, Vince Matthews and Wayne Collett, who have been banned from all future Olympic competition because of their behavior on the story stand while the national anthem was played and the American flag was hoisted in honor of their victories in the 100-yard dash.

I have read and watched with great interest and perhaps some sadness the result of Brown University competition in the various sports during the past number of years. I follow the results most closely as detailed in the *Brown Alumni Monthly*, and I can easily understand some of the losses and defeats which perhaps exhibit the athletes' lack of spirit, if such is the case, when the individuals who are expected to spur them to victory with their cheers cannot even feel and express their own love for victory and respect for their country. This country, their country, has provided them with the right to attend the college or university of their choice but has not given them the right to show utter disrespect for the American flag and the national anthem.

I hope that my letter isn't the only letter received by you raised in criticism of your disregard to the actions of the cheerleaders during a Brown University athletic contest.

FREDERIC A. VAN DOORN '34
Satellite Beach, Fla.

'Keep Brown Green'

Editor: It was refreshing to read in your January issue that you are having problems with grass at Brown.

Having married a holder of a B.A. from Brown (Susan Sperry Burns '54), and myself having graduated from Dartmouth, it was most gratifying to discover that you have a campaign to "Keep Brown Green." I have been telling my wife this for years.

WILLIAM A. BURNS (Dartmouth '53)
Manchester, N.H.

'Yaas, yaas, yaas'

Editor: The article "They Aren't Writing Songs Like That Anymore" in the March number of the *BAM* interested me greatly because, like Kilroy, "I was there." In those days Brown should have offered a course in parody, for one of our favorite indoor sports was to write our own strange versions for the chorus of "Oh! You Beautiful Doll" and other popular ditties.

Dr. Faunce was our "Prexy" then, and though loved and respected by us all, he had certain peculiarities that led us to lampoon him. For one thing, on any moot question or argument, he saw both sides so vividly that he found it hard to give a definite opinion or decision. Another mark for us to shoot at was his use of "yaas, yaas, yaas" in conversation when a simple "yes" would do.

Foster Damon's 150,000-piece collection of popular songs should include one with the title "Rufus Rastus Johnson Brown"—the first lines of the chorus were "Rufus Rastus Johnson Brown, What'cher goin' ter do when the rent comes 'round?" More than one of us discovered that the meter of the name, Rufus Rastus Johnson Brown, was identical with that of William Herbert Perry Faunce, and that here was a wonderful chance for parody. A crowd of us, on the way to a Brown-Dartmouth football game in Springfield, worked on this similarity of cadence and produced a chorus. Later I wrote the verse to go with that chorus and here is the whole thing:

"William Herbert Perry Faunce"
*In the administration building waunce
I went to ask our honored Prexy Faunce
If he thought that Dartmouth would be
licked by Brown,
If he thought we had a chance to put them
down.
I never thought he would express a view—*

*That's a thing he's seldom known to do—
But he fooled me this time with his language sublime,
Our conversation went something like this—*

(Chorus)

*"William Herbert Perry Faunce,
Tell me do you think Brown's got a
chance?"
"Yaas, yaas, yaas, we'll kick 'em in the
arse,
We'll make that Dartmouth game a farce."
"How many points do you think we're
going to score?"
"Twenty-five or thirty-five or forty or
more."
William Herbert Perry Faunce
Says, "Brown's going to kick Dartmouth in
the paunts."*

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

From a 'murder-mystery addict'

Editor: I read with great enthusiasm and gusto Ann Banks' piece on Dilys Winn and Murder Ink in the March issue. As a murder-mystery addict of some 15 years standing, I think Ms. Winn's cautiously advanced categories of mystery stories are sound and would like to provoke some controversy in the pages of the *BAM* by offering the names of the best writers in each category.

The Locked Room: J. D. Carr (he also writes under the name of C. Dickson), J. Tey, N. Marsh, F. Crofts, and some E. Queen.

Spy Stories: E. Ambler, I. Fleming, D. Hamilton.

Police Procedure: E. McBain, J. Creasey, D. Shannon, N. Freeling, G. Bagby.

English Vicarage: M. Allingham, D. Sayers, H. Innes, G. Heyer.

Gothics: I agree with Ms. Winn in her characterization of them as "Had-I-but-known" books and never touch them. Novice readers ought to be warned two of the most popular authors, A. Christie and E. S. Gardner, frequently withhold essential information until the end and also ought to be banned from Murder Ink.

Perhaps for reasons of good taste, Ms. Winn has not mentioned the "tough guy" books of M. Spillane, D. Hammet, and J. D. MacDonald, nor the anti-police efforts of R. Stark. I am more interested in how she would classify the mysteries of R. Stout, the Lockridges, P. Quentin, J. Symons, C. Himes, H. Stone, M. E. Chabber, and M. Eberhart.

I should also like to take this opportunity to point out the weapon pictured is not "a black revolver," but an automatic.

RHETT S. JONES
Director of Afro-American Studies and
Instructor in History
Campus

The big band sound in Sayles Hall

Sayles Hall is packed. The crowd, with a preponderance of student-types and a sprinkling of gray-hairs, is casual. Musicians appear in twos and threes and take up their shining brass instruments. Then, all together and in assorted keys—"Dah dah de dahh, dahh"—the Johnny Carson introductory strains blast out through the huge amplifiers at the front of the hall. Band leader Bill Becker '75 bounces out before his audience and launches into a pseudo-Carson welcome and brief warm-up monologue.

The act—half-mocking, half-serious, improvisatory, and fun—is typical of the Brown Stage Band. Pulled together only a year and a half ago from the ranks of the wind ensemble and other established groups of student musicians, the band is of the "fresh breeze" variety of entertainers. They put on a vibrant show without becoming pretentiously professional or high-brow. Their repertoire consists mainly of swing pieces ranging over the last three decades, with some trickier modern jazz concert pieces intermingled.

In spite of the band's jazz leanings and the very warm reception it invariably gets from audiences, Bill Becker insists that the band members are "still learning how to play their horns" and that the individual musicians are more adept at rendering classical *concerti* than at improvising jazz solos. This may well be. But Brown and Providence fans starved for live jazz performances have thoroughly enjoyed "suffering" through the band's initial concert efforts and listening in as the musicians test themselves on progressively subtler material.

The Stage Band's final concert of the year, held in Sayles Hall on April 20, represented the most recent phase in the band's developing style and skill level. Concerts earlier this year and last featured such dance band specialties as "One O'Clock Jump" and "Woodchopper's Ball." At those earlier performances, the 40-and-over crowd could recall with sweet nostalgia the highlights of their college social careers. The younger portions of the audience, and perhaps the musicians along with them, were digging the campiness of the whole scene, and appreciating in its own right a music form relatively new to the acid-folk-rock generation.

Following the leadership of director-trumpeter Becker, the band has gradually moved away from the old crowd pleasers and simple 4/4 swing arrangements to tackle a less predictable jazz of irregular rhythms, unusual dissonances, and varying tempos. Still acknowledging their Basie-style swing roots, the band included in its most recent performance "You Turned the Tables on Me" (billed as an old swing number) and for an encore piece "Malaguena," but the players were visibly more excited about the tougher showcase pieces new to their repertoire, such as Thad Jones' "Us" and Erwin Chandler's driving "Excursion Suite."

"We try to play whatever music we happen to like," Becker says, adding that "it's not the most subtle music in the world." But—as he points out—the big band sound is exciting and loud, and they're having fun exploring its possibilities. "We've packed the place every time," the band leader recalls with pride, and at each concert "we brought down the house."

Becker has noticed a slight shift in audience reactions to the band this year. Overwhelmed at the first concerts, "the audience would leap to their feet when the show was over." Now, he says, the audience seems to get a "more intellectual enjoyment" from the music, though they still insist on an encore and regularly respond with a standing ovation at the end of the evening. "If we continue in our current direction the audience may shrink," Becker predicts, since the image of modern jazz may appeal only to a small core of die-hard fans. But this fate seems remote, and Becker says that "we would probably continue in the same direction to more serious stuff" if he were to continue as the band's leader.

But Becker, the leader since the band's inception, is leaving Brown to transfer to the New England Conservatory of Music. Another of the group's trumpeters, Ken Fradley '76, is taking over as manager and band leader for the coming year. In addition to Fradley, the band hopes to enlist the part-time help of Carl Atkins, of the Conservatory's Afro-American music program. Atkins will provide the first non-student input for the Stage Band, which has taken pleasure thus far in making it purely on student energies. The group was self-generating from the start, Becker recalls, partly due to apparent faculty elitism eschewing popular music and "low" culture in general, and partly due to the musicians' philosophical leanings toward independence. The band's nearest approach to date to making establishment ties came this year with its decision to solicit student activity funds—a move which has allowed them to stop patronizing local music stores and start buying more diverse and exciting musical charts from other professional sources.

Though on the road to legitimizing itself partially, the Stage Band seems far from falling into any comfortable ruts. The musicians are fully occupied already with adapting themselves to the jazz medium, developing their solo and ensemble playing further, and experimenting more with the improvisation so indigenous to jazz. And as for eventually getting too serious or obscure with their music, Becker says, "There's still a long way to go in that direction. There's practically nobody at Brown now whom I'd call a real jazz musician—nobody who is at that level yet." Maybe not—but there is a Stage Band of about 18 musicians who sound as if they're well on their way.

C.F.

A New Record!

On May 2, 1973 gifts for the year from
alumni and alumnae to the University totalled over
\$3,200,000

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