

JOHN F. BARRY, JR.

Brown

Alumni Monthly

December 1973



A critical margin of excellence . . .



The Brown University
Annual Fund



Brown

Brown Alumni Monthly December 1973, Vol. 74, No. 3

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The cover: Santa Claus, from the Raphael Tuck edition of "The Night Before Christmas." The illustration on the back cover is by F. O. C. Darley. Both drawings are part of the Harris Collection (pages 20-25).

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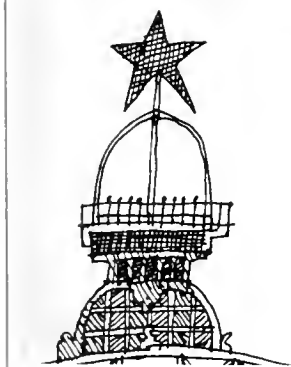
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Under the Elms

By the Editors

Millennium

"The millennium has come," one of the University's long-time staff members remarked to the editor of the *BAM* recently on the Green. "They have put up a sign on the door of Faunce House saying 'No Pets Allowed.'"

"The sign was put down low," he added, "so the dogs could read it."

A two-week strike by non-professional library workers

Ninety-five non-appointed, non-professional (without degrees in library science) Brown library workers voted last May 10 to affiliate as a collective bargaining unit with Local 134 of the Service Employees International Union of the AFL-CIO. Since that time, negotiating teams from the library workers and the administration have been trying to work out a first contract with the University.

On November 5, the union members went on strike and set up picket lines around the John Hay, Rockefeller, and science libraries. Eleven days later, with the strike still in progress, President Hornig acceded to repeated student demands that he appear before the University community to explain the administration's position and held an open meeting before a capacity crowd in Sayles Hall.

"The only way I could possibly come out of here a hero," Mr. Hornig told the largely pro-union group, "is to announce that the strike has ended, all the back work that has accumulated has been taken care of, the demands of the strikers have been met beyond their expectations and beyond our capacity to pay them, and the University has struck oil on Aldrich-Dexter Field."

Mr. Hornig could not make such an announcement, but, as he spoke, the two negotiating teams were elsewhere on campus bringing contract negotiations to a mutually satisfactory close. The following day, union members voted

unanimously to ratify the contract, and were back at work the following Monday, November 19. The strike had lasted ten working days.

The biggest issue in the strike, and the point that caused the union to quit working and start picketing, was wages. As union members were acutely aware, a survey conducted in 1972 by the American Association of Research Libraries showed Brown's library salaries ranked a low seventy-third out of 78 research libraries surveyed. Their pay was also lower than that at other area colleges. On the other hand, the University, as Provost Merton P. Stolz indicated on several occasions, would not offer the union a wage scale out of line with that for other University employees, or out of line with the University's available resources for salaries. "We must consider the University as a whole when making our judgments," the provost said.

The wage deadlock was the main problem, but it was not the only one. While more than five months of talks had yielded agreement on many fine points regarding benefits, the two sides had yet to agree on the proper basis for awarding salary increases or on a method of job classification. The union insisted on a seniority system for raises, and the University team proposed a pure merit system, with supervisors periodically recommending raises for selected employees. Job classification was one of the last problems to be resolved, with negotiators arguing particular cases of job assignments into the last day of talks. The basic structure for job classifications was also in question to the end, with the union ultimately asking for a six-step structure, but the University team wanting to integrate the library fully into a more complex University-wide system.

"These were the crucial things. We had everything else ironed out already," said James Bunn, union member and negotiator. But wages, job classification, and seniority-versus-merit increases were only the overt and tangible prob-

lems the two teams had to contend with. "Good faith" was at times questioned by both sides. Personality conflicts and personal hostility were recurring deterrents to productive discussions.

The two sides had divergent conceptions of the union membership, of their professional status or lack of it, and of their socio-economic status. Students and faculty, many of whom supported the strike by honoring picket lines, constituted another complicating factor. Union negotiator Joseph Peckham described the University's labor lawyer, Michael Brown, as one whose tactics included "talking down" to union people and expressing "contempt for the average working person." On the University side, there was the unofficial assumption by some that the library workers were unskilled laborers and their representatives were maladroit negotiators who failed at times even to work effectively with their own union business agent.

At the time of the strike, the library union and the University management team undeniably had major differences to work out in continued negotiation. But because bargaining broke down in an atmosphere of hostility, tension, and limited mutual credence, a strike occurred.

As President Hornig was to observe later in his comments to the University community, "Speaking harshly back and forth at one another doesn't necessarily make for progress." Representatives from both sides of the negotiating table have indicated in retrospect that the strike need not have happened, and probably could have been averted—by the other side, of course. There is also agreement from both sides that even the move to unionize in May could possibly have been avoided, had benefit changes been handled more gently over the last few years and had management listened more willingly to library staff association recommendations before unionization.

But there was a strike, and the

settlement involves some victories on both sides. The union team successfully held out till the University proposed what was to the workers a "much more reasonable . . . realistic and decent" wage offer than had been proposed earlier, according to Union Negotiator Peckham. And Jim Bunn points to a system of seniority raises as an important part of the contract, and to a medical care package which covers part-time employees as well as the full-time workers.

For the University's part, Assistant to the President Kelsey Murdoch said, "They (the union) have accepted a salary schedule, and we got the structure we wanted. The other thing we got out of it was merit increments." In Murdoch's words, "Everybody thinks they got what they wanted." Joe Peckham looked at it another way: "In collective bargaining, no side ever gets everything they want."

The settlement as negotiated provides for an average wage increase of 13 percent for the union members, or individual increases ranging from 5 percent to over 40 percent.

The range of starting salaries, now \$4,420 to \$5,800, will be \$4,892 to \$6,556. Pay raises are provided for by a two-fold system, with annual merit evaluations which would lead to raises for all who attain a satisfactory rating, coupled with automatic periodic pay raises based on seniority. The job classification system includes six categories, as the

union had requested, but it is fully integrated with the larger structure by which the University categorizes its other employees. Benefits are clearly outlined in detail, guaranteeing union members that benefits will be continued and not unilaterally withdrawn. Yet they are roughly in line with the benefit package offered other University employees.

The strike did cause a big stir on campus and a slow-down both of business-as-usual and of the educational process. But it did not disrupt the library system or lead to any violent activity. The only unusual strike-related behavior was a study-in, sit-in held in the University Hall rotunda and conducted by an ad hoc committee of strike supporters. Their purpose was to indicate broad-based support for the strikers' demands, to indicate to the administration a strong desire for a quick settlement, and to force the University spokesmen to defend publicly their position in the negotiations. The strikers themselves only picketed, while urging the community to stay away from the libraries, thus keeping use down and avoiding any gumming up of the works of the libraries while much of the staff was out on strike.

"We chose a tactic that was out of concern for the library," Jim Bunn said, instead of one that might overload the system and throw the orderly operations of the libraries out of kilter indefinitely. At the same time, the University stood by its pledge to keep the libraries open

on a curtailed basis to those who would choose to use them. "It would be a breach of our contract with students and their parents if the library dispute were used as a reason to modify courses or other educational offerings and requirements," Mr. Hornig said in a memo to the Brown community.

The president also has said on more than one occasion, "The library is the heart of the University." Strikers concurred in this opinion, quoting Mr. Hornig on one of their picket signs. With the strike ended, the staff better paid, and the libraries operating normally—at least until the contract runs out in August 1975—top University administrators and union members alike agree on one other strike assessment: "We're glad it's over."

The temperature comes down as Brown tries to save fuel

For some months now, young people have been singing and humming a country-western song, "Help Me Make It Through the Night." In his office at the southeast corner of University Hall, Vice-President (Finance and Operations) Paul F. Maeder has been tapping his fingers on his desk to a different tune, "Help Me Make It Through the Winter."

The reason Maeder has been tapping his fingers on his desk is that all central heating temperatures in the University have been lowered to 68 degrees and it's cool in that southeast corner office. Like everyone else, Brown has been hurt by the nationwide energy crisis, and the lowering of the temperatures is just one step that the University is taking in an all-out effort to avoid a shutdown in the months ahead.

Early in November, Brown officials were informed that the University could expect only two-thirds of the amount of number 6 low-sulphur fuel oil that it burned during November of 1972. And there were strong indications that this policy would hold through the balance of the winter.

Actually, Brown got the jump on the energy crisis. Last August, Siu-Chim Chan, director of the physical plant, started a general study of the question. As a result of this study, several changes were put into effect: the University switched from alternating boilers to one boiler run at full speed, an effort was made to have the various offices not run air conditioning and heating at the same

A new sight at Brown—pickets in front of the Rock.



Hugh Smyser

time, and the habit in some quarters of running the heat at full blast while at the same time keeping windows open was actively discouraged.

During the past two months the administration has monitored the energy situation daily. For a while officials did not completely rule out a temporary shutdown of the college. Under this proposal, academic days would be added at a later date to make up for the loss.

"A shutdown, however temporary, is never a pleasant prospect," Maeder says. "We really don't want to shorten the academic year and, at the same time, we don't want to add days in June. We would make this move with extreme reluctance and only if the fuel situation worsens and we are faced with an exceptionally cold winter."

Maeder pointed out that his office had received excellent cooperation from the administration and faculty in the efforts to cut back on fuel consumption. The saving through November was approximately 30 percent over the same period in 1972, close to the cut-back figure.

"I think we can make it through the winter without a shutdown," the vice-president adds. "Maybe we can even cut the temperatures to 64 degrees if necessary to keep the college open. In Switzerland during World War II, I worked daily at temperatures as low as 62 degrees, doing my engineering work with my gloves on."

If the temperature in UH is lowered to 64, it still wouldn't be an all-time low. According to Chet Worthington '73, former editor of this magazine, during World War II the thermostats were set at 55 degrees. All of which might prompt one to say that the energy crisis is all a matter of degrees.

Want to know how many math majors now live in Arkansas?

J. Thomas Kidd got into the computer business out of self-defense. He's basically a humanist, one who feels that human identities are too important to be left in the hands of people who sometimes are so busy making the circuits of the computers to tricks that they lose sight of the human element behind those statistics.

Last June, Kidd was named director of alumni and development records at Brown. His assignment: to coordinate the records of the alumni and alumnae offices, University relations, the development



Tom Kidd, Coordinating alumni records

office, and the Graduate School. His timetable: to have a workable information management system by July 1, 1974.

Tom Kidd arrived at Brown from Penn State, his alma mater, where he had been working as a systems analyst designing computer-based records for that university. Jack Winter, the manager of user services at Penn State, described Kidd's work there: "When any individual would come with a particular need to have a file created, Tom would set it up. He'd first understand the need, then gather the data. Then we'd so arrange the data that the optical character reader could process the information and get it stored so that we could have it on a regular operational basis."

The need for central record keeping at Brown has arisen from a national interest among colleges to do a better job of keeping track of alumni. Until Kidd's arrival, each section of the University dealing with alumni maintained separate files—one at Alumni House, one in the alumnae office, one in development, and so forth.

"It will be Tom's responsibility to pull all these files together under one roof in the new Alumni Center," says Robert A. Reichley, associate vice-president and director of University relations. "He will also convert our old computer system into a new information management system, a more sophisticated arrangement which will allow us greater access to our records."

Under the new system, data on all former students will be integrated so that University offices will be able to cull out any common denominator among alumni. In a matter of seconds, for example, it

will be possible to pull together the names of all Brown's mathematics majors who played football or all graduates who went on to become New York City taxi drivers.

"We're interested in the fact that a guy is vice-president of his bank," Kidd says. "But we're also interested in the fact that he is chairman of his local school board or coaches in the Little League."

It's been my experience that the contributions of an alumnus to his or her college are based largely on each one's particular interests. And I'm not talking strictly of financial contributions. There are many other ways in which a person can support his or her alma mater.

When our new system is in operation, we should be able to put our alumni who have specialized interests in contact with subfreshmen, for example, who share that interest—be it music, art, athletics, or whatever. This same theory would apply to potential donors who would like to support a certain field of study.

To gather all the necessary information, Kidd and his staff will be distributing forms to alumni within the next year. But Kidd makes it emphatic with a pound of his fist on the desk that personal information sent in by alumni will not be thrown around indiscriminately. No records will ever be sold for political or commercial purposes. The information will be for the private use of the University and the individual alumnus.

Ramsey Clark talks about impeachment—he's for it

Former Attorney General Ramsey Clark came to Brown in November for a University Convocation on impeachment and spoke to a standing-room-only Sayles Hall audience that was serious and receptive. "The system's all right, it we'll follow it," Clark told his audience. "What we need is absolute fidelity to the Constitution of the United States."

"This problem isn't one of throwing the rascals out," he said, but of reestablishing a commitment to Constitutional law. He mentioned repeatedly that the sole power of impeachment rests with the Congress, and that the Constitution assigns that body the duty to investigate completely allegations of impeachable offenses—"treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors." Clark

catalogued some matters besides Watergate which he said demand Congressional scrutiny: allegations regarding ITT, the price of milk supports, the Houston plan of political sabotage, the secret Cambodia bombings, and other charges against the President. Clark showed his impatience with Congressional reluctance to conduct impeachment hearings and investigate charges leveled at the President and asked, "Can the fire department see all that smoke, and not feel some little duty to go see whether there's a fire? Not prejudice it, just go and see, that's all?"

In response to a question from the audience as to whether the country can stand impeachment, Clark answered, "I don't think it can stand anything else. I do not think we can stand . . . to say it's too hard, and walk away from it." He had said earlier in a press conference at Brown that what the country could not bear is "much more politicizing of the Constitution of the United States."

A possible candidate for the Senate in 1974 ("I'm looking at the prospects") and current national chairman of the National Advisory Committee of the

American Civil Liberties Union, Clark termed Rep. Gerald Ford's comment on impeachment "pure anarchy." Clark quoted the Vice-President-designate as saying, "To be honest, an impeachment offense is whatever the House of Representatives and the Senate say it is at a given moment in history." Now how about that?" Clark asked. He reiterated that the power of impeachment is a Congressional duty spelled out in the Constitution—"I do not believe impeachment is a political process—it is the furthest thing from that," he told reporters at the press conference.

In calling on the Congress to "look at the facts, that's all," Clark added, "You don't get facts from private conversations with the principals." Instead, he advised Congress to dig up all the evidence, "bring it all in . . . and examine it . . . without any preconception or prejudice." In his view "the need is the accumulation of every fact by the House of Representatives."

After his convocation talk, Clark had further comments for a group about to enter into workshop discussions on the subject of impeachment. "If we want this

country to come through this crisis, we can not walk away. It's not that 'we have met the enemy and he is us,' " he said, borrowing a phrase from cartoonist Walt Kelly, "but that there's only us."

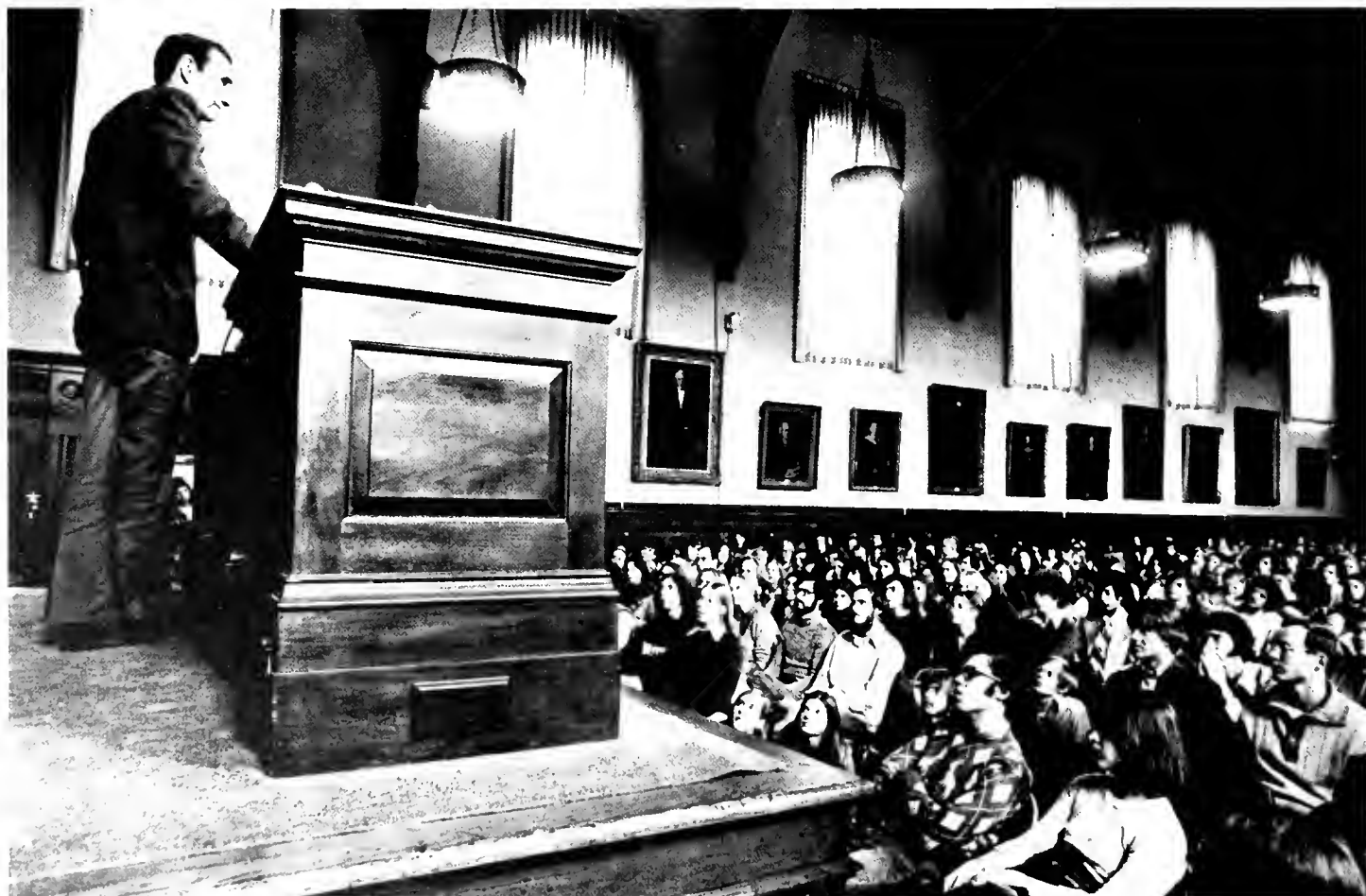
Toothache? Milton Hodosh's research may help you

For those who have wished at one time or another that their darn toothaches would go away—and who hasn't?—there should be no more (pardon the expression) gnashing of teeth. Relief is on the way.

Dr. Milton Hodosh '50, a Brown dental researcher, has discovered a method of eliminating certain toothaches by simply brushing the teeth. His research has centered on the elimination of toothaches caused by extremes of temperature and the sweetness of foods. But, as Dr. Hodosh points out, this covers a fairly wide range of toothache problems.

As an undergraduate, it wasn't unusual for Dr. Hodosh to cause some pain now and then in his capacity as line-

Ramsey Clark in Sayles: Stern faces on the wall, attentive faces in the audience.



Hugh Smyser

backer for Brown's "8 for 9 in '49" football team. In recent years the nationally known scientist has developed plastic tooth implants and, just a year or so ago, he announced his discovery of the "sublimator," a new and improved delivery system for administering local anesthesia.

Despite a busy private practice in addition to professional duties at Brown, Harvard, and Tufts, Dr. Hodosh has continued to spend considerable time in his Providence laboratory seeking ways to eliminate dental woes. It's not uncommon for him to have several projects running at the same time. One of those projects in the last few years has been his effort to find relief for the great number of people who suffer from tooth hypersensitivity.

This condition spells "toothache" when its victims eat hot or cold foods, citric acid, sweets, or any number of other items. The problem is prevalent in adults who have lost protective enamel from their teeth, but it can also exist in children.

Previous attempts to alleviate the pain brought on by hypersensitive teeth have been only partially successful. In many cases, the cure has been worse than the toothache. Silver nitrate, for example, is a desensitizer, but it can burn and irritate gum tissues and discolor teeth.

"The ideal desensitizer has to have four things going for it," Dr. Hodosh says. "It must have the ability of easy application without irritating the gums or staining the teeth, it should not be toxic in case it is accidentally swallowed, its effects should be long-lasting, and, of course, the product must be produced easily and economically."

Dr. Hodosh has met these criteria. Solutions and pastes containing the Hodosh desensitizer, when applied to hypersensitive teeth by means of a cotton applicator or toothbrush, have been found effective even in the weakest concentrations. Dr. Hodosh has now incorporated his formula with ingredients to form a nontoxic toothpaste which desensitizes when brushed on the teeth.

"In our experiments we found that the desensitizer gave almost instant relief from painful hypersensitive teeth," Dr. Hodosh notes. And the taste of the toothpaste is so pleasant that it even masks the taste of the desensitizing chemicals.

"Who knows," he adds, "the taste

may become so popular that people will purchase this toothpaste even when they don't have hypersensitive teeth!"

Microfiche: 1,000 book pages on a 3x5-inch piece of film

The Pembroke Campus Library is cozy, comfortable, high-ceilinged, and old-fashioned. Its one room is lined with solid oak bookshelves, and the library's regular users go there as much for the old-style peace-and-quiet atmosphere as they do to check out a new bestseller or to research nineteenth century French drama. Until recently, the library was paying for the luxury of smallness by staying small—not adding appreciably to the size of its collections. Now a new technological development has let the library double its collections overnight, while not expanding physically beyond the one room at the top of Pembroke Hall.

The technological innovation is called ultramicrofiche, and what it amounts to is a form of microfilm so sophisticated it can compress a 1,000-page book onto a single three-inch-by-five-inch piece of film. A division of Encyclopaedia Britannica, Library Resources, Inc., has collected 19,000 volumes on American civilization from the Library of Congress and other research libraries, and these works comprise the "Micro-book Library of American Civilization." The Pembroke library acquired the collection in September 1972, and along with it the equipment which makes it all readable. The complete collection takes

up only as much space as a card catalog for the same number of printed volumes.

This system does a number of things right which earlier microform systems did wrong. The indexing is more or less foolproof, with listings given by author, title, and subject. There is also a topical bibliography called the biblioguide index which locates whole books, parts of books, and periodicals to be found in the collection on a given subject. "With the biblioguide and subject guide you practically have your bibliography written," says Pembroke Librarian Agnes Little. Because of the indexing and the arrangement of fiches in card catalog drawers, librarians can bypass the usual cataloging work and expense that accompany new acquisitions. "As soon as the fiche is in your library, it's ready to use," Mrs. Little said.

The fiches, or notecard-sized pieces of film, have another advantage in being easily accessible to all library users. You just go to the card catalog drawers and pull out the right fiche. The fiches are laminated with mylar, so the film can't be scratched, fingerprinted, or otherwise damaged in normal use. Another improvement over earlier microform systems is that this one will not induce eyestrain in its readers—the quality of reproduction is pretty high.

There are about 6,500,000 pages on American society, history, and literature in the ultramicrofiche library. Subjects range from animal husbandry to manners and customs and from music to the frontier. The materials include copies of government documents, rare and aging

The Pembroke Library's new microfiche reading equipment.



manuscripts, and periodicals. The selection of materials for the library was made by the editorial staff of Library Resources, Inc., with the advice of about 50 eminent faculty members around the country. A. Hunter Dupree, Brown history professor, was the consultant in the area of science and technology, and Philip Taft, professor emeritus of economics, was an adviser on the labor movement.

The ultramicrofiche collection, a table-model reader, five sets of bookform indexes, and ten sets of fiche indexes cost about \$23,200 altogether and were purchased with funds from the Jane A. Brough Fund of Pembroke's class of 1897. The library also bought a printer-reader which is for making copies of fiche pages as well as for regular fiche reading. Brown is so far the only Ivy school to have an ultramicrofiche library, and only one other college in New England has the collection. An English literature microfiche library is also available, and Britannica is developing collections on other subjects.

A reorganized board for the Associated Alumni

A University official stood on the front steps of the new Alumni Center last June, pounded his right fist into the palm of his left hand in a show of enthusiasm, and said, "It's a new ball game now." His reference was to the move that had just become official—the merger of the two alumni boards.

The new Associated Alumni of Brown University has four elected officers, five appointed local directors who, with the officers, will make up the executive committee, and 62 appointed regional directors throughout the country. Alumni will still receive ballots in the spring, but now they will be voting only for the four officers, and on a merged basis.

"The move to an appointed board of directors was one of the major changes in the by-laws of the new organization," says Robert A. Reichley, associate vice-president and director of University relations. "We felt that an appointed board would afford the officers an opportunity to have a truly diversified board of directors in terms of sex, age, background, and so forth. It would also give the officers a chance to assess the various contributions of alumni and to bring to the board those people who have the time, energy, and imagination to really work for Brown.

"Last June, the officers of the Asso-

ciated Alumni began pouring over lists of active alumni so that they could come up with as strong a board as possible. The fact that 55 of the 62 directors from all parts of the country came back to the Alumni Council in November is solid proof that the officers did their homework.

"There has been some criticism, frankly, that in recent years the Associated Alumni had become a somewhat provincial Providence-based group. In selecting the 62 regional directors, the officers made a genuine effort to give the Associated Alumni the same national scope that the University now enjoys."

Alfred S. Reynolds '48, an officer with Rhode Island Hospital Trust Bank, is president of the merged board. His staff includes Bernard V. Buonanno, Jr. '60, vice-president; Shirley Gorlick Epstein '51, secretary; and Katherine Cauchon Thurber '51, treasurer. The five appointed board members helping to make up the executive committee include John C. Edgren '38, Robert A. Fearon '51, Kenneth L. Holmes '51, Rita Caslowitz Michaelson '50, and Sanford W. Udis '41. All appointments are for two years.

President Reynolds sees the merger as "the right move, at the right time, in the right place. Brown University is moving forward today, in many directions. And I think the merger gives us a tremendous opportunity to mobilize our alumni and make use of their collective resources. We want their ideas, their energy—and we also will ask for their financial support from time to time. It's no secret that private institutions rely very heavily today on alumni for financial support.

"But, perhaps when all is said and done, the big change will be one of spirit.

Shel Reynolds: "Right move at the right time in the right place."



Ann Banks

We now have the resources of two venerable organizations—the Brown and Pembroke boards—working together. This gives us two things—a wealth of experience and know-how to draw from along with an opportunity for even greater achievement in the years ahead."

Under the by-laws, the merged Associated Alumni board must meet at least twice a year, once in each semester. The Alumni Council weekend fulfills one requirement and there are plans to have the group together again in the spring, perhaps Commencement Weekend.

Despite the enthusiasm for the change, there are several areas of concern at Alumni House. Jon C. Keates, director of alumni relations, pinpoints two of them.

"One of our first concerns was that the women might feel disenfranchised under the merger," Keates says. "Therefore, we were very particular about achieving balance in the new board. As it turned out, we ended up with 32 women and 30 men. So I feel that this potential problem has been solved.

"But, frankly, my principal concern last summer was that we would find ourselves with 62 outstanding regional directors all around the country, carefully picked people, and then not have enough work to take advantage of their abilities. We think that this problem has been solved by placing each of these 62 regional directors on standing committees and assigning them specific responsibilities. If Dr. Hornig, for example, is scheduled to speak in Los Angeles, our regional directors in that area will coordinate the efforts of the local alumni to promote the meeting at which the talk is to be given.

"But there is one other thing needed—communication. Our office will be in contact with these people constantly, sometimes asking for their help, other times asking for their opinions. Where the regional directors are concerned, the Alumni House is going to act as a midwife."

Keates is enthusiastic about the timing of this merger, coming as it does with the opening of the new Alumni Center on campus just a few months away. He feels that the new facility at Brown together with the regional directors on the road will make it easier to coordinate alumni programs in the years ahead.

"This coming together is going to

bring about a renaissance of interest in alumni affairs," Keates says. "We've just scratched the surface on things we can do. The future looks like fun."

Ground-breaking for a dormitory complex at Brown and Thayer

Overcrowding in student housing has been increasingly a fact of life on the Brown campus in recent years. The situation got serious enough for President Hornig to request a significant cut-back in the number of freshmen admitted last fall. Now it looks hopeful that long-range solutions will replace the short-term. University planners have revived a long-shelved plan for a new dormitory complex on the Pembroke campus, and ground-breaking ceremonies were held December 3.

The four-building complex is going up at the corner of Bowen and Thayer Streets and will be familiar to some BAM readers. Early in 1970, when plans for the dormitories were new, the BAM and the *Pembroke Alumna* announced that plans for the buildings had won the "outstanding design award" from *Pro-*

gressive Architecture magazine, and that the dormitory was "awaiting funds for construction." Aided by an interest-free subsidy grant from the Department of Housing and Urban Development, Brown is now financially able to go ahead with construction. An acquisition last summer of property included in the proposed site was another factor enabling the University to move ahead with its \$2.3 million plans.

Predicted construction time for the buildings is about 12 months. Upon completion, 190 students will be moving in, and along with them, six small businesses. The plans allow for this commercial space on the ground floor along Thayer Street, near such already-existing establishments as Thayer Market and Clark's Flower Shop. The student living areas, consisting of suites of three or four rooms, kitchen lounges for each 12-16 students, and general common space, will occupy the top three floors of the same building as well as all of the other three buildings.

The dormitory design will be uncomplicated, with a primarily vertical organization and almost no corridors.

Architects judging the design back in 1970 called it "anthropocentric," "not institutional," and "unsophisticated, aboriginal." More recently, Physical Plant Director Siu-Chim Chan said of the Lyndon Associates design, "It's a very simple construction."

Another new dormitory complex was completed last year on Young Orchard Avenue on the East (Bryant) Campus. It includes three apartment-type buildings which house 168 students. Each living unit there consists of four single bedrooms, a living room, a dining area, a kitchen, and a bathroom. University planners are also looking into the possibility of adding a wing to the elegant old dormitory at 87 Prospect Street to accommodate about 45 more residents.

"The Way Kids Learn— The Way Schools Teach"

Brown's Continuing College continues to come up with new ideas and new programs. The newest is a weekend, on-campus seminar for alumni and parents January 25-27. The topic: "The Way Kids Learn—The Way Schools Teach."

The new dormitories on Young Orchard Avenue house 168 students in three buildings.



The faculty for the weekend will be Lewis P. Lipsitt, professor of psychology and director of the University's Child Study Center, whose special research interest is learning and motivational processes in infants and children; Danny W. Hadley, assistant professor of education whose special interest is the sociology of education, in particular schools as organizations; and Dr. Fred G. Burke, Rhode Island's Commissioner of Education.

Using the resources of the campus and the city, these three are developing a brief course in how children learn and how schools teach. The weekend discussions will be concerned with children's learning processes and the development of individual differences in children and youth; how our educational system accommodates to those differences (or doesn't); the effects of political considerations and societal demands on the educational system; alternative modes of educational organizations; and the role citizens can play in influencing educational practices.

On the first day (Friday, January 25), the faculty will be conducting on-site discussions at Providence's Alternate Learning High School, the Providence Free School, the infant learning research laboratory at Providence Lying-In Hospital, and at Brown's Department of Education.

Formal seminars will begin at 7:45 p.m. Friday and conclude after lunch on Sunday, January 27. The weekend will allow time to visit with students, tour the campus, and see a dance concert or a hockey game.

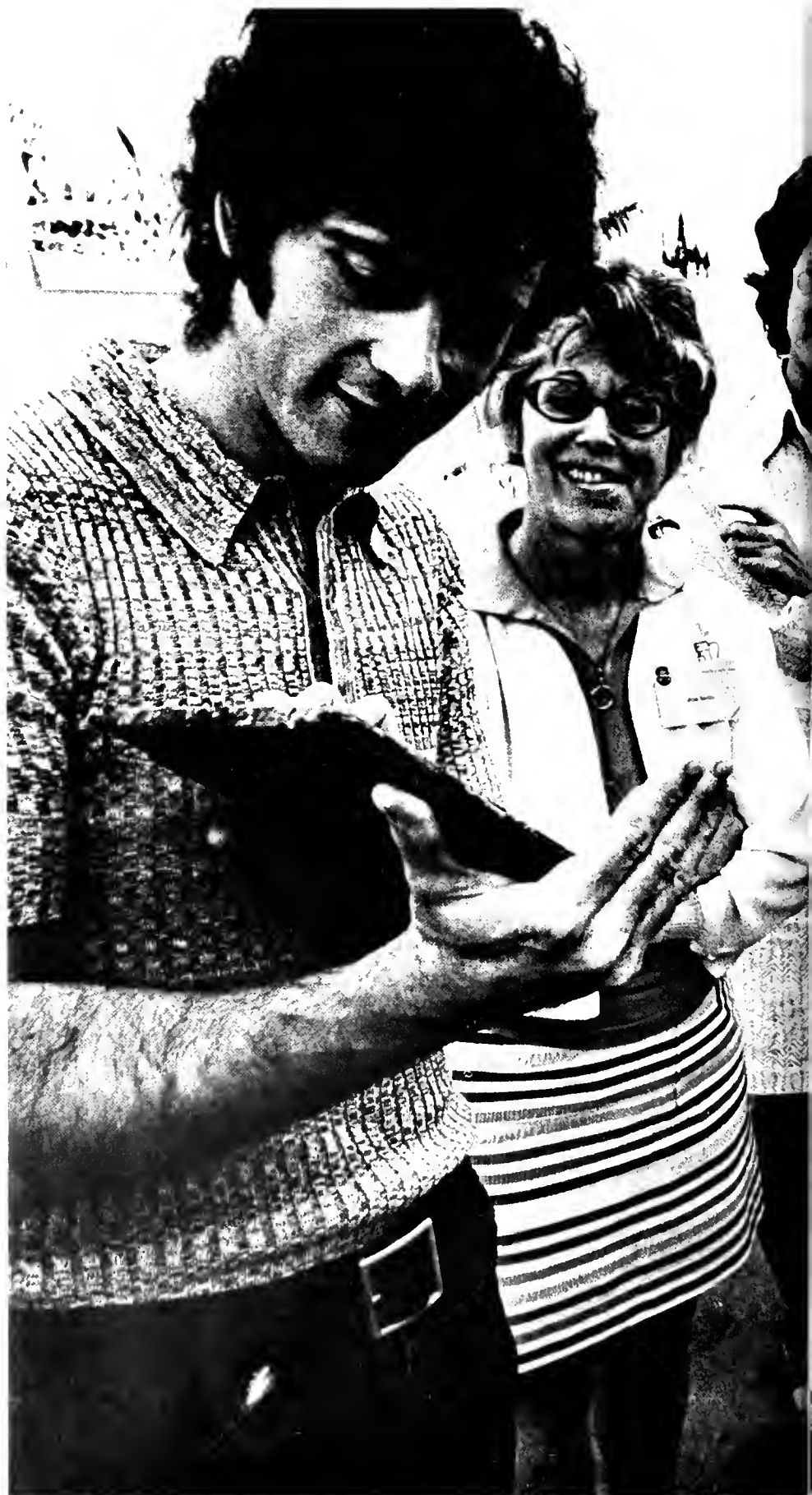
The seminar is designed specifically for the alumni and parents in New England and nearby New York. A mailing about the weekend is scheduled for the latter half of December.

Manet and Monet—and Brown—at the Metropolitan

A second new program of the Continuing College is a series of evening seminars in New York City in cooperation with the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Kernut Champa, associate professor of art at Brown and a nationally known artist and lecturer, will, through lectures, discussions, and gallery tours, consider the works of Manet and Monet.

The dates for the series are February 5, 12, and 19 from 7:30 to 9:30 p.m. A December mailing piece will provide further details.



The success of Brown's Continuing College program is typified by the alumni colleges of 1972



(above) and 1973 (highlights of which are reproduced on the record in the back of this issue).

Presidential perspective—student attitudes, finances, enrollment, admissions, housing, graduate studies

In October President Hornig reported to the regular meeting of the Corporation on the status of the University. Here are some excerpts from that report.

The perception of our task by all of our constituencies—students, faculty, alumni, and governing boards—is constantly changing. That is also true of the President, and it has been interesting for me to read my previous fall reports to see the gradual evolution of the questions which concern us. In 1970 I looked back at “the strike” and its significance, contemplated the upcoming “political recess,” and was generally concerned at the politicization of the campus and what that portended. By 1971 everything had changed and I was able to take time to review and evaluate three decades of departmental growth and assess the enhanced intellectual and cultural status which had been achieved by the University. By last year (1972) it had become clear that a major shift in outlook had taken place since the formation of the new curriculum in 1969. This year we see that the new student outlook seems to have crystallized.

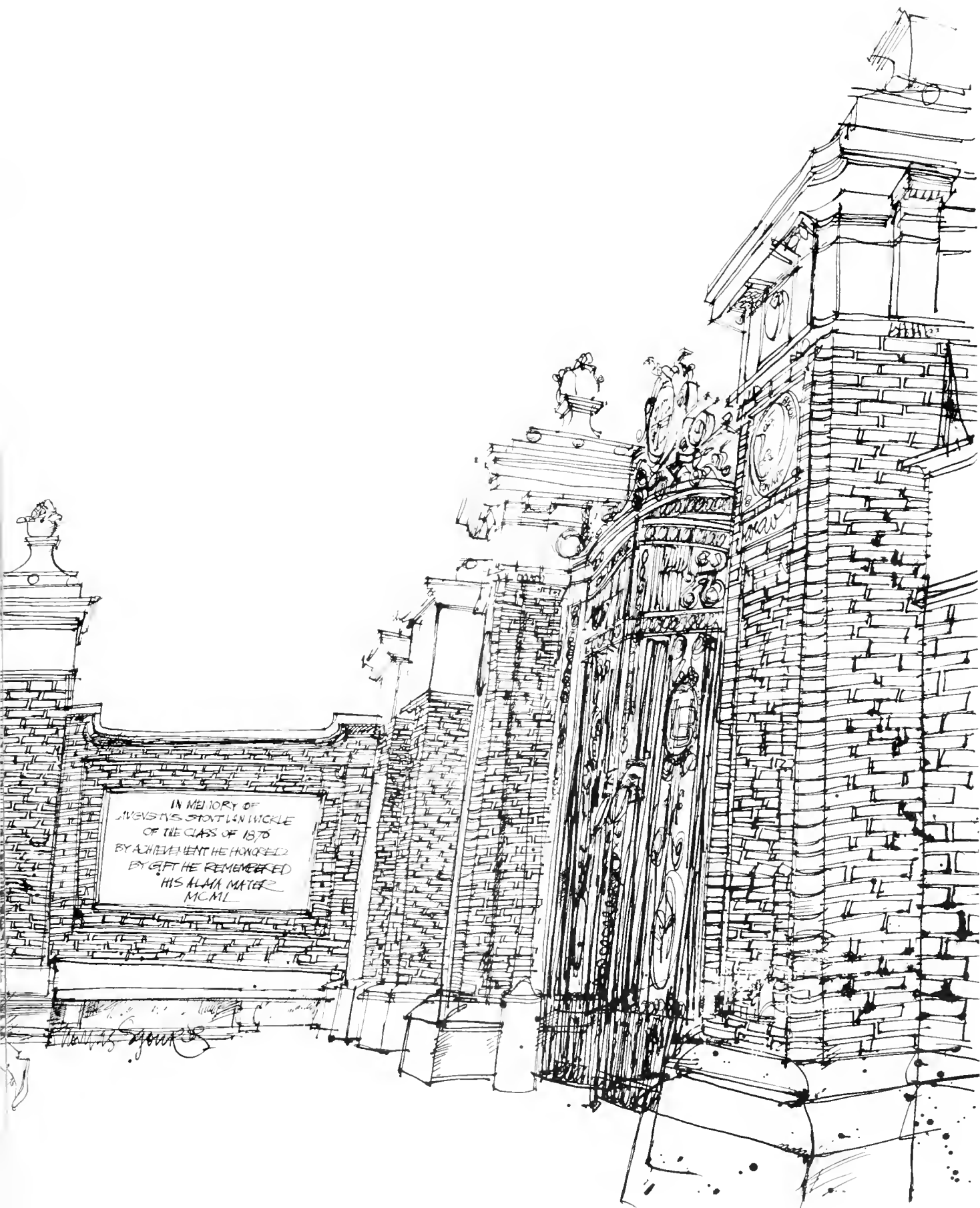
Some may not like it, but students are becoming goal-oriented

After a period of intense preoccupation with “self-discovery and personal fulfillment” in the late 1960’s (reflected in most of the writings of the framers of the new curriculum of 1969), undergraduate students now appear overwhelmingly “goal-oriented.” All student-service offices comment on the increase in the demand for career-counseling and related academic advice. Not all faculty or administrators see as desirable the return to undergraduate preoccupation with grades, “practical” fields of concentration, and preparation to enable them to meet increasingly competitive standards for employment as well as admission to graduate and professional school, but this is the course students are taking.

There appear to be less interest in and use of drugs (though a greater use of alcohol, and some “bash” drinking reminiscent of earlier college students). More students are again locking their room and dormitory doors conscientiously, and that may make it possible to alleviate what has been a deteriorating security problem. Grass roots organizations of dormitory residents are forming to improve their campus living situation. Anxious to study, students appear more considerate; stereos are lower in volume this year and some dormitories are setting up and enforcing quiet hours. Racial tensions appear to have dropped markedly and have virtually disappeared in freshman dormitories; minority students are increasingly active in the regular extracurricular groups and activities of the College.



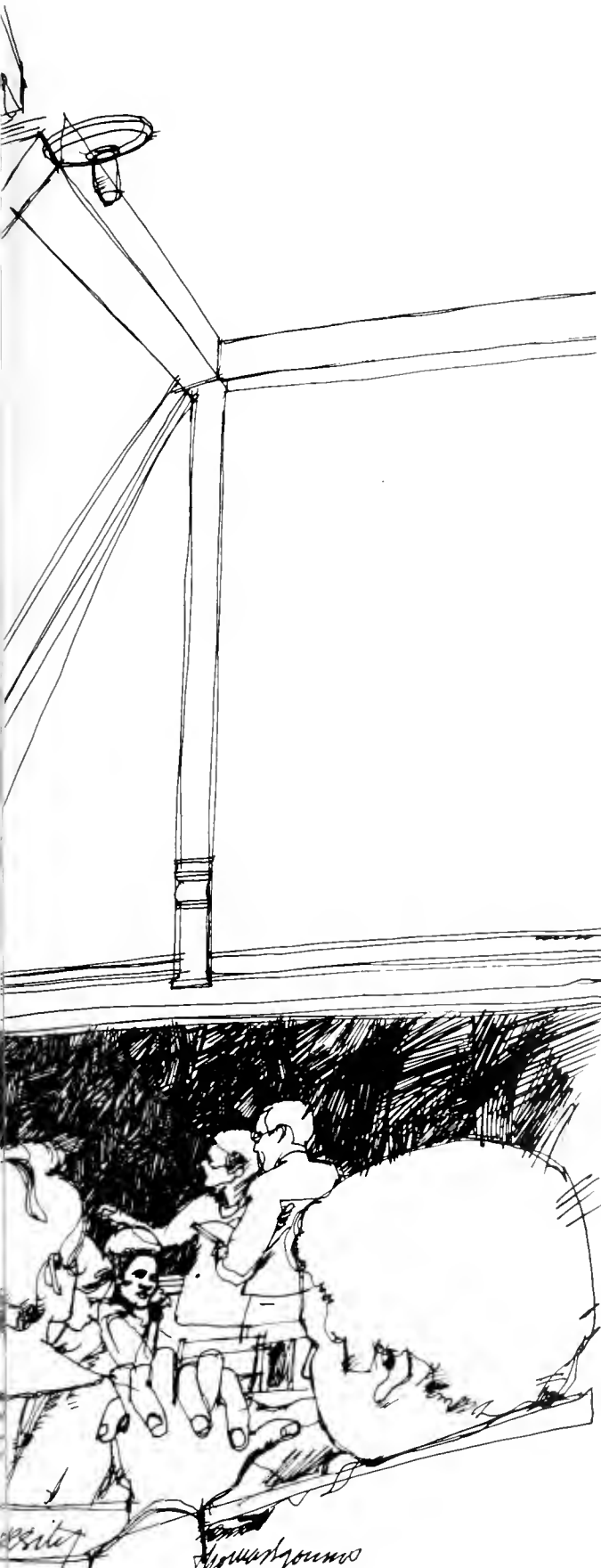
Illustrations by TOM SGOUROS



IN MEMORY OF
JESSE STANTON WICKLE
OF THE CLASS OF 1878
BY ACHIEVEMENT HE HONORED
BY GIFT HE REMEMBERED
HIS ALMA MATER
MCML



Robinson Hall Classroom Brier



Since 1968, total enrollment has increased 32 percent

Between the first semester of 1968-69 and the opening day of classes this academic year, overall graduate and undergraduate enrollments have increased by 32 percent. Perhaps the most dramatic changes in enrollment have occurred in the Division of Biological and Medical Sciences, total enrollments in which have increased by 44 percent from their Semester I, 1968-69 levels, over and above the overall growth. The physical sciences also show a healthy rate of growth (18 percent), particularly in geology (52 percent) and chemistry (37 percent); whereas growth in enrollments in the humanities (—16 percent) and social sciences (—16 percent) has not kept pace with overall growth in University enrollments.

The College opened on September 17 with 5,159 students—3,173 men, 1,968 women, and 18 persons whose sex is not reported in the Registrar's summary of October 2. These bare figures conceal a number of significant items. For example, in addition to 4,963 regular students, there are a small, handpicked group of what the Carnegie Commission on Higher Education has dubbed "non-traditional" students: Rhode Island high school seniors registered for a course at Brown; able and unusually motivated adults enrolled for a bachelor's degree; college graduates seeking special undergraduate courses to prepare for graduate work in a field other than their concentration, or to be brought up-to-date in a rapidly changing discipline. There are also a few students visiting Brown for a semester or two as full-time students from other selective colleges; and again this year Brown and its neighbor, the Rhode Island School of Design, have enrolled each other's students in a limited number of courses. Altogether these people account for less than 2 percent of the total of 21,520 undergraduate course enrollments this semester, but their presence reminds us of the important shifts in the composition of the undergraduate student bodies occurring across the country and speaks to important changes in attitude toward lifetime formal study that are emerging in the society.

No involuntary overcrowding in dormitory rooms this year

Last year at this time the problem of overcrowding dominated all others. Some members of the Corporation were taken on a tour of our most overcrowded and depressed areas and were heavily influenced by the experience. This year the situation is entirely different. It has been possible to meet my promise that every freshman and every continuing upperclassman would be housed without overcrowding. There still are 56 voluntarily overcrowded rooms, however. It should also be noted that transfer students and readmitted students who had dropped out were not guaranteed housing on the campus. As of now most of them have been housed anyway and

none was turned away—the remainder had already found off-campus housing.

This was achieved, despite an inability to build a new dormitory this year, as a consequence of completing the Young Orchard Avenue apartments and renovating Richardson Hall, 154 Hope Street, and 165 Lloyd Avenue. The distribution of our students is now as follows: on campus, 3,911; coops, 59; married, 77; commuter, 141; off-campus, 746 (including about 250 in Brown houses).

In addition to meeting the housing needs, it has been possible to take a number of steps to improve the quality of undergraduate life. Fifty-three new kitchenettes have been installed in addition to the 16 we had last year which have been upgraded. Lounges and reading rooms in the West Quadrangle and on the Pembroke Campus, which were used to house students last year, have been restored to use as lounges and reading rooms.

A worry for the admission office: the declining applicant pool

Probably the most important single criterion for the long-run success of Brown is that it continue to remain attractive to the very best of our young people. In recent years we have been very fortunate in this respect. Since 1969 Brown has been more appealing to high school seniors than ever before.

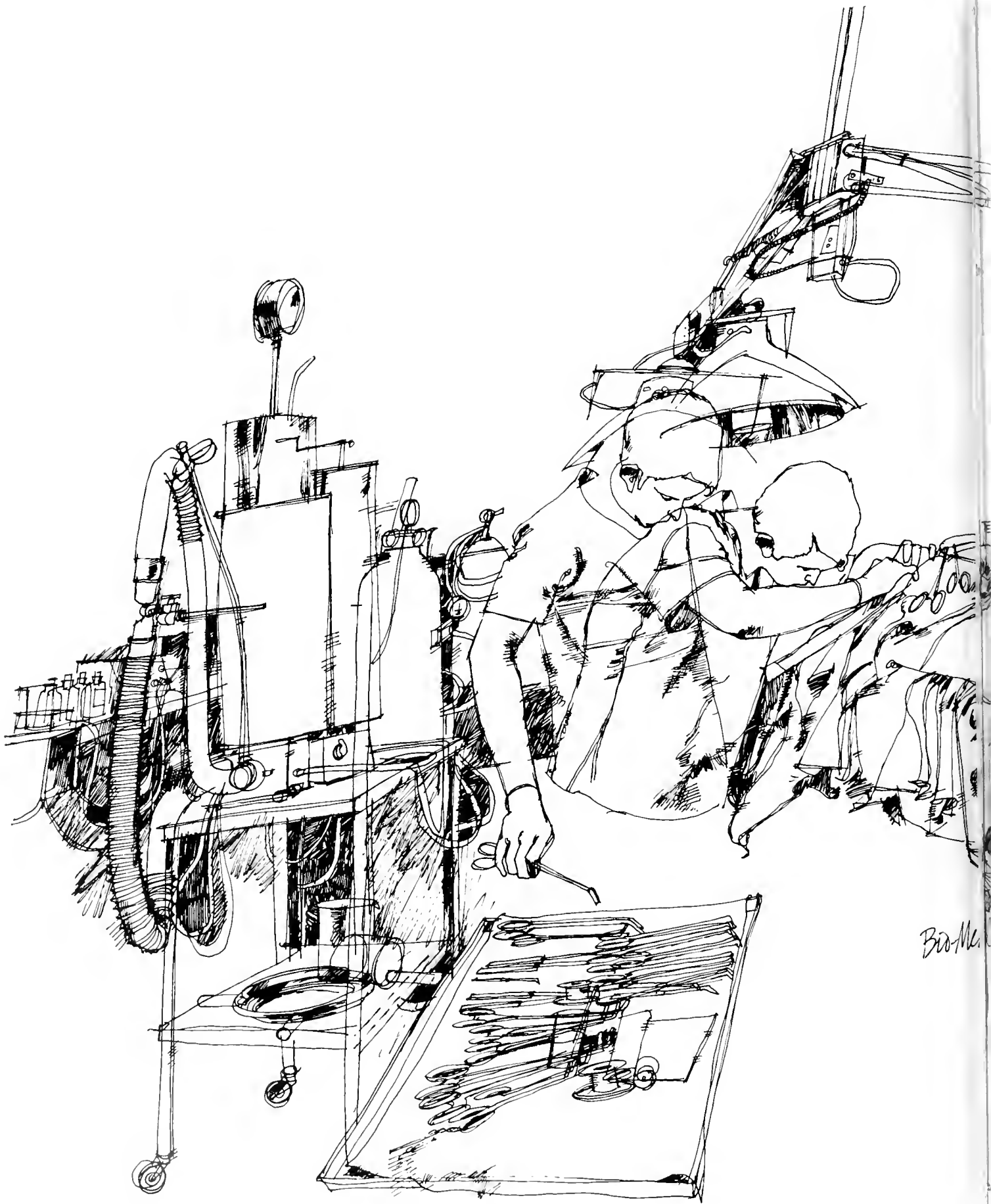
There is no question that Brown's strength in admission is the size of its applicant pool. This year the total number of applicants at all levels was the largest ever, 10,948. On the other hand, there are signs that the future will not automatically take care of itself. Although the number of freshman applicants has remained roughly constant, the number of male applicants has declined by about 5 percent per year; the pool has been sustained by the steady rise in female applicants. And there has been a spectacular rise in transfer applicants in the last two years. For this reason most of the enrollment growth of the last few years has been women; the number of men matriculating has remained nearly constant until this year.

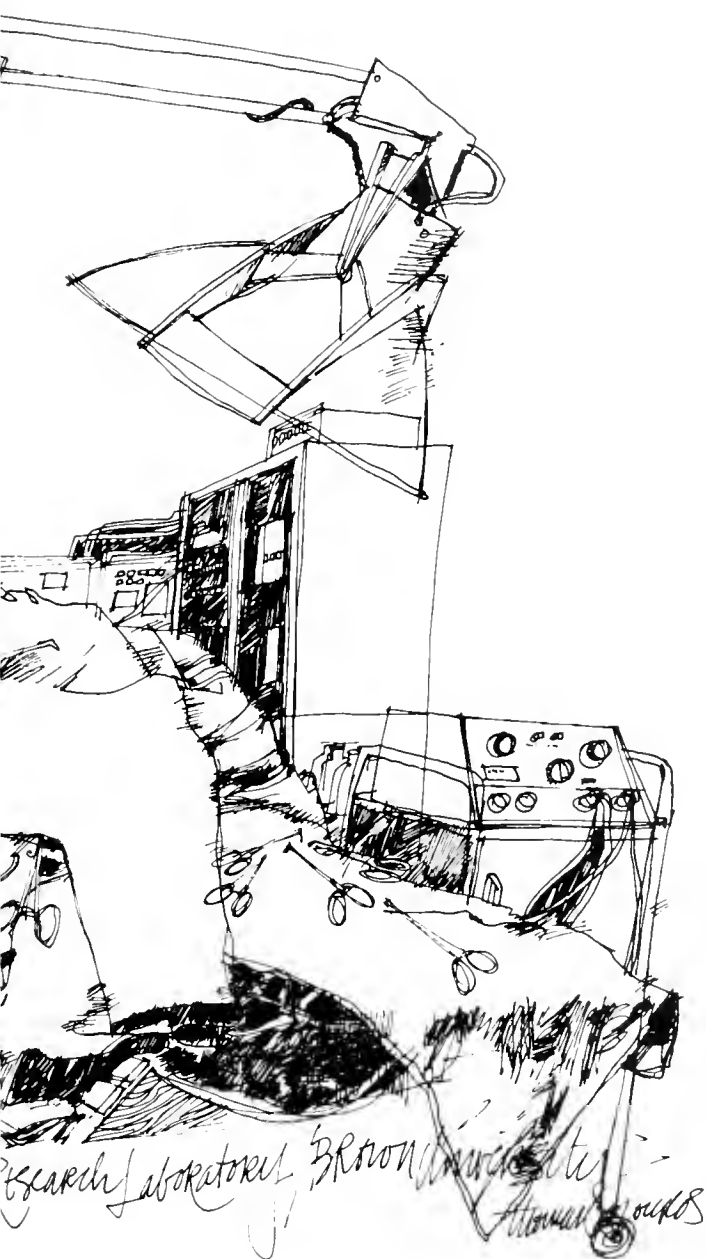
The Director of Admission is much concerned for the future. He notes that although Brown has done exceedingly well, we choose from the same pool as other universities like ourselves and that pool is declining. When students refuse admission to Brown, 47 percent go to only three other institutions. When they accept, it is also at the expense of a small number of institutions. He feels that the combination of rising tuition and the decline in the U.S. birthrate, which will produce a decline in college age population in the 1980's, will limit the number who can afford a Brown education. Inflation may reduce the number of applicants even faster than the above alone would dictate. None of these problems have, I should note, become statistically evident yet. With about 1,000 applications in, we are a little ahead of this time [early October] last year, both in applications received and interviews scheduled.





Marvyn Gymnasium Brown University
Housatonic





Some faculty members think the Graduate School is endangered

The Graduate School is at the heart of what makes Brown a university. Without it we could not hope to retain, much less assemble, the quality faculty which is the core of Brown. Yet many members of our faculty regard the Graduate School as an endangered species. The national decline in federal and foundation fellowships—causing at Brown a shrinkage of over 75 percent in federal fellowships alone over the past five years—has resulted in a decrease in the size of the Graduate School. Students enrolled dropped from 1,530 four years ago to 1,309 in 1972-73. In an effort to stabilize graduate enrollments and to distribute scarce financial aid over more students, last spring the Graduate Council put into effect a new system involving combinations of scholarships and loans based upon both academic merit and financial need.

While resources have been more concentrated in areas of greatest strength, and while the degree of concentration among graduate programs will continue to be a subject of discussion this year, we are now in a position to appraise some effects of the new financial-aid system. As of the end of September, the entering graduate class numbered 401 students. This compares with 440 students at the same date last year, a decrease of 10 percent. We have also witnessed an expansion in the number of part-time graduate students, from 29 to 42. Whether this change represents the beginning of a trend we do not yet know, but the breakdown between full-time and part-time students deserves careful watching.

The drain on unrestricted endowment is—we hope—nearly at an end

The one persistent theme over the past four years has been the financial crisis. It has been brought under control in a number of respects. We have said it so often that you all must know that the deficit has been brought down from \$4.1 million in the year 1970-71 to \$1.25 million in the year just ended. The budgeted deficit in the current year is \$750,000. During these years we finished paying for the Bryant campus, the science library, the List art building, and various projects which had to be abandoned, and straightened out the finances of our real estate holding company, Farview, Inc. All of these, as well as the deficits, were met from our unrestricted funds functioning as endowment which have declined, therefore, from \$36 million in early 1970 to \$17 million last July 1. Fortunately, we have no more major commitments to be taken care of so that hopefully the drain on these funds is nearly at an end. The precipitous drain on these endowments posed a genuine threat to our survival which is, I believe, being brought under control. Their substantial replenishment and growth must be our very highest priority in the near future.

Santa Claus

a potpourri from the John Hay



This black-and-white engraving showing a long-haired Santa in a rakish, feather-decorated hat is by an unknown artist. It is the frontispiece of an 1857 edition, one of the collection's earliest separately printed, book versions of the poem.

Santa Claus. That rotund, red-suited, apple-cheeked figure, whose picture now, alas, appears in stores as early as Halloween, was not always a commercial come-on. The American version of Santa was influenced by St. Nicholas of Bari, a bishop and bringer of secret gifts, and by a Dutch elfin figure celebrated by Washington Irving in his *Knickerbocker's History of New York*.

While Santa Claus, as a character of Christmastide and a patron of children, has ancient origins, the public's concept of what Santa looks like comes mainly from the vivid word picture painted by Clement C. Moore in "A Visit from St. Nicholas." Moore, who was a serious scholar, wrote the poem in December 1822 to amuse his children. A year later a family friend sent a copy to the *Troy Sentinel*, where it was published anonymously. The poem, which has since come to be known by its opening line as "The Night Before Christmas," was first published as part of a book in 1837. Since then, hundreds of artists have tried their hand at depicting Santa, as new editions of the poem have appeared more Christmases than not.

The Harris Collection of American Poetry and Plays in the John Hay Library has what surely must be one of the definitive collections of "The Night Before Christmas" books, ranging from the earliest editions that show Santa as a nineteenth-century Dutch gentleman to more recent numbers which picture him as a Texas cowboy.

This parade in styles of Santa Claus was marshalled and narrated by the late S. Foster Damon for a 1954 television program. Damon, who was a member of the English faculty and curator of the Harris Collection, considerably increased "The Night Before Christmas" holdings by asking his friends in the TV audience to donate copies of the poem as Christmas presents to the library. That invitation is still open. A.B.



The Dutch hat and the closely cropped beard of this lithe fellow add up to a very unfamiliar-looking Santa. The woodcut, by Charles C. Ingham, a portrait painter, was first published to illustrate "The Night Before Christmas" in an 1841 copy of *The New York Mirror*. It was reprinted in an 1858 book edition of the poem.



"He was chubby and plump—a right jolly old elf." Felix Octavius Carr Darley, a leading 19th-century illustrator, was the first to establish the elfin type of Santa with the "broad face and a little round belly" that Moore describes in his poem. This drawing is from an 1862 edition.

Visit of St. Nicholas



Mc LOUGHLIN BROS. NEW YORK

Thomas Nast, the political cartoonist who was the scourge of the Tammany Hall machine, put his hand to another important symbol: Santa Claus. Nast drew many versions of Santa during the years he worked for *Harper's Illustrated Weekly*, and he was responsible for giving Santa his North Pole address.



This charming 1896 color lithograph is by an unknown illustrator. Santa is wearing a red cloth tunic with fur trim, in contrast to earlier, more literal representations of him "dressed all in fur from his head to his foot."

Santa is drawn as a gnome-like figure in this 1893 British edition illustrated by E. T. Manning.





The Raphael Tuck edition of Santa's "Visit" shows a dignified, life-sized figure in a Victorian setting.



In Arthur Rackham's 1931 version, Santa is back to elf size again.



Everett Shinn emphasized Santa's rotundity (1942).



In *Santa Claus Comes to America* (1942), Caroline Singer and Cyrus LeRoy Baldridge picture the three main types of Santa: the gentle St. Nicholas of Bari, the elf with the pipe and knickers, and the modern Santa Claus.

I just can't take hold, Mom, I can't take hold of some kind of a life." That is what Biff says to his mother in Arthur Miller's *Death of a Salesman*, and that, I believe, is one fundamental concern of our students. They come to us, in the main, at the last stage of childhood, toward the end of adolescence, and they leave us, in the main, as mature men and women. In the four swift years in between, they have to solve the last problem of their earlier life and the first of the life beyond: who am I? what am I to do? In the interim, here at Brown, they declare a moratorium, a time of subdued inner searching. They play many roles in this period, experimenting with each of them in search for a place in society, a niche, as Erik Erikson says in *Identity: Youth and Crisis*, "which is firmly defined and yet seems to be uniquely made for him."

This is the right time for such a search. Childhood is done, adulthood not yet begun. Yet is this the right place? That seems to me a very troublesome question, for, if for students a university—this University—is not the right place in which to face the most pressing of personal concerns—the formation of an adult identity—then they face a painful conflict between where they are in body and where they are in their inner consciousnesses. A student will find torment in the questions, What am I doing here? Why are the things I am doing truly important to me? And since here much is asked of each student, and much is expected by those who send young people here, inability to find answers to those questions will lead to a sense of betrayal and shame. The students will feel they have betrayed those who work for them to be here—parents and high school teachers—and they will feel ashamed of themselves. Rather than feel either of these sentiments, to be sure, they may retreat within, to the protected tight life of their peer group, avoiding a confrontation with the disturbing and distressing issues of real life. They will move insensately from classroom to dormitory, from dining hall to the movies (rarely to the library), in the company of other robots.

I do not exaggerate the consequences of the inability to find a bridge between learning and maturing. If anything, I understate them. Many students find exceedingly difficult the discovery of what relates their personal problems and concerns—the problems of growth and the discovery of identity—on the one side, to

what they ask of themselves as university students, on the other. True, it is easy to pretend the issue is unreal. Many students are able to give a clear-cut answer to the questions, Why are you at Brown? What do you seek in this classroom? Those, for example, who have (for the moment) declared themselves pre-medical, pre-legal, or pre-professional students solve the problem without ever facing it. But the solution, if dishonest, will not serve. The problem is only postponed to a still less propitious time. And identity is not the same thing as knowing how one plans to make his or her living 20 years from now. A pre-professional commitment in the liberal arts setting is an evasion, not an answer, to the issues, Why here? Why now? Why me?

And the questions are to be addressed to their teachers as well: Why are you telling us these things? What is important for us, relevant to our concerns in your lessons? If few students know the answers, still fewer professors are able to help. For between professors and students there is a conflict not only of interest but also of orientation. The teacher at Brown devotes him- or herself to mastering a body of knowledge, and, of greater importance, even to re-evaluating and criticizing the things other people take for granted as true. His or her work is to criticize, to rethink established knowledge. The goal is to come to a finer and more critical perception of learning, and inevitably, to a carefully circumscribed segment of knowledge indeed. In part, the faculty member has to communicate what he or she is learning; that communication is central to the teacher's work within the University. But

Brown is what it is because of the learning men and women who work through, in their own minds and consciousnesses, what others take for truth; who make as their own, through the power of the critical intellect, what others may take at face value.

Is it possible to describe an enterprise more remote from the concerns of the young people before us? Our problem is external to ourselves, the students' problem is deeply subjective. Our station of life bears virtually nothing in common with theirs. The students do not know who they will become; the teachers are secure in an identity formed through the years. The students hardly know even what they do not know; the teachers are alert to their own and to others' ignorance. The students enjoy little past and almost no personal history; most are not married and do not make a living for themselves. The teachers have a distinguished personal history, enjoy relationships both of love and of responsibility, and earn their own living. What brings men and women whose problems are those of maturity together with adolescents who are not yet certain even what problems they are going to confront; professors who know some answers together with students who are not sure even of the right questions?

The strange conflict of role and of interest between faculty and student is hardly to be resolved through the academic equivalent of cheap homilies or snobby little sermons about knowledge for its own sake. We cannot tell students to learn what we know for the sheer pleasure of knowing it. That surely is a brutal evasion, a denial of the legitimacy of their station in life and a deliberate

The bridge between learning and maturity—students must find it

By Jacob Neusner

The author (right) is professor of religious studies at Brown. This article is based on an address he made during Freshman Week.



Hugh Smyser

forgetting of our own. For we once knew the answer to the question, Why liberal learning? Now in pretending to hold the redundancy—learning is worthwhile because it is worthwhile to know things—we testify only to our own forgetfulness.

Clearly, many elements in the conflict are going to be fruitful. For the student, confronting and taking seriously a person well embarked on the path of life are maturing experiences—confrontations with a worthwhile reality. Certainly, meeting men and women who sincerely hold that there are important things in life which bear no relationship to material comfort, who earn less than they might in other callings, who work much harder than they would in other professions and yet do not think they “work” at all—to meet such people is apt to have salutary benefits, to offer a vivid option about how life may be lived. For the teacher, asking the fundamental questions about the worth and use of knowledge is fruitful, for such questions lead one back to the fundamentals of a subject; and it is at those foundations that true insight is to be located. The student, if alert and not sullen, if open to hear answers to his or her questions, is going to fructify and vivify the life of the teacher. The relationship is reciprocal.

Yet it is an evasion, nonetheless, if the primary problem before the student—the reaching out toward an adult identity—cannot be shown to relate to the predominant activity of the University, which is learning. For a student’s everyday life here consists in considerable measure of going to hear lectures and participating in discussions, reading books, writing papers, working in laboratories, and in other ways devoting the larger part of the day to the disciplines of the mind. One may do these things in form, and many students do. One can go through the motions of learning, indeed one may well learn a great many things. Yet if learning is irrelevant to one’s most deeply felt and profoundly apprehended personal situation, then the forms are formalities; the center, the spirit, will be lacking. And nothing that is learned can matter much.

What is the relationship between learning and maturing, between study and the formation of a strong and autonomous personality?

The first answer is that through learning—mastery of that part of human experience accessible in books and lab-

oratories (and it is considerable)—we both prepare for life and engage in living. Learning is liberating, not merely in relieving us of ignorance, but in supplying us with understanding and insight, with knowledge of the reality in which, and against which, we form our sense of self. There can be no purpose in the discovery of self without the exploration of the context in which the self takes shape. Liberal learning brings one out of one’s self and leads to an encounter with other people, their yearnings and perplexities.

Through the record of civilization—that is, through the part of human life preserved in books and enshrined in permanent knowledge—we confront the collective and accumulated experience of, and face the alternatives explored by, ages and ages of living people. L. Joseph Stone and Joseph Church, in *Childhood and Adolescence: A Psychology of the Growing Person*, wrote, “It is, after all, in literature, with its power of enlisting strong identifications, that we learn the profoundest lessons about human relationships and the nature of social institutions. The scientist and the philosopher have been grappling for years with exactly the cosmic problems that intrigue and frighten the adolescent.” True, the wisdom that we seek is hidden behind the panoply of disciplined study; it is not a wisdom that is easy to acquire, except as banality. Learning takes work, discipline, and attention to detail. Behind all that we do as students and scholars, however, are the three great components of reality: man, society, and nature. These are the center of our curriculum in the humanities, social sciences, and natural sciences. For all our impersonal devotion to our several subjects, the teachers at Brown do not wholly and always forget the central issue of study, which is the understanding of mankind, the complex structures formed by men and women, and the natural setting of our brief life together on earth.

I cannot think of a more promising opportunity than is presented by this curious conflict, between the subjectivity of the student and the objectivity of the teacher, between the excessive self-observation of the young and the equally excessive submersion of self by the mature person. Neither is wholly honest; each must correct the other. The teacher must draw the student out of his preoccupation with his personal situation, in part by demonstrating the commonalities of that situation among many men and

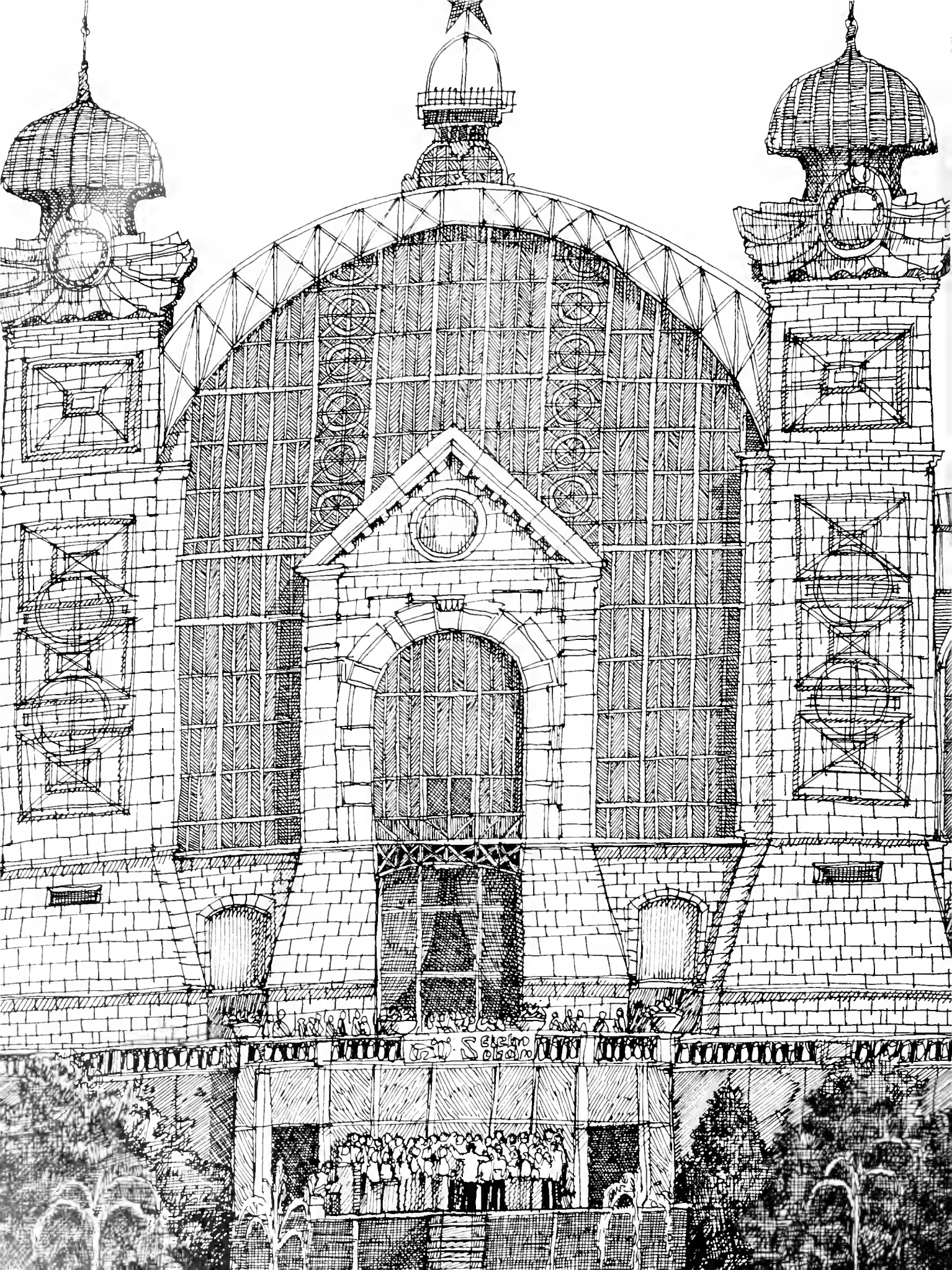
women, alive and dead; but in greater part by introducing into that situation concerns and questions, interests and commitments, presently lacking, yet important and relevant to self-identification.

The student must draw the teacher back from the pretense of objectivity and the claim to indifference to the human meaning of his or her learning. The student, by rightly asking, “What does this mean to me?” and “What ought it to mean?” serves the teacher well. And in attempting to answer, despite the frailty and impermanence of the answer, the teacher will serve the student too.

At the very center of things, I think, is this: the scholar and the adolescent have in common the capacity to look with fresh eyes on a stale world. The student is full of idealism, can see the future before him, is not tired or jaded, and has high hopes for himself and for the world. But how do we differ, we who also take a fresh look at old perceptions? For we, too, exhibit both a kind of freshness and an idealism which says that things not of this world are important. We take for ourselves the task of rethinking what everyone takes for granted, just as the student does.

We ask ourselves the most fundamental questions about the part of the world or of human experience that forms our study, just as the student asks basic questions about world, experience, and self. We too have high hopes, both for learning and for the people who learn what we think through. For the scholar is loyal to a vision, and youth is the time of vision and dreaming. And the scholar is, in the nature of things, granted the blessing of continuing encounter with youth. No profession enjoys a greater privilege than ours, for our work is with and for students, who are our future.

My claim, therefore, is that the themes of our curriculum pertain to the issues of the student’s unfolding consciousness. But even more, the very methods and substance of our work, the persistent, tenacious asking of the basic questions, correspond in a close and direct way to the very substance and methods of the student’s task. The scholar’s mode of thought is congruent to the adolescent’s personal search. The search for relevance to one’s own concerns, pursued self-consciously and with a measure of restraint, must lead to the scholar’s mode of study.



The Brown University Chorus in eastern Europe – 'Prague was gray, Budapest busy, Vienna magnificent'

By Jan Linowitz '74

The Brown University Chorus spent the past academic year planning, negotiating, and raising funds for a European concert tour. Money came from such projects as a Casino Night, candy sales, flower sales, rummage sales, beer blasts, a kiddies' night at Meehan, the concession at the Campus Dance, and a raffle for, among other musical novelties, President Hornig's kazoo (BAM, December 1971). Despite continued dollar devaluations, the persistent work ultimately found its reward when generous private donors and University Hall balanced the chorus' books. As second-semester finals approached last May, 42 singers were anxiously awaiting a 15-day journey to Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Austria.

Most of the tour group (several were already in Europe) arrived in Providence August 18 for intensive rehearsals under Robert Molison, the choir's director for the past three years. After a morning TV appearance on August 21, the choir left Boston's Logan Airport for Vienna and two exciting and hectic weeks—as this personal journal by one member of the chorus indicates. The accompanying drawings are by Dave Macaulay, who made the tour with the chorus (his wife, Janice '71, is a member).

Austria looked

the way I had hoped it would. Long green stretches of rolling fields were broken by clean white farmhouses. Women with hair held in bright scarves worked in vegetable gardens; men walked beside horses along loose stone roads. In the towns, women sat behind thin curtains and watched us pass, or hung out the windows and watered the flower boxes. Castles on high hills caught our attention, children carrying lunch bags, cows grazing in meadows. Austria was clean and calm.

The first concert we sang on tour was in the resort town of Gars. We sang to a full audience in a small baroque church with wonderful echoes. The audience did not clap during the first half of the program, but smiled enthusiastically to let us know its approval. Before the second half, the priest of the church stood up and told the people they could applaud, and we reentered the church to the sound of loud and rapid clapping.

When we left

Austria and entered Czechoslovakia, we left behind that warm, bright world. We realized the change on the long day we crossed the border. Getting into Czechoslovakia was not easy. We had hoped to arrive in Prague at 3 o'clock in the afternoon; we did not arrive until 2:30 the next morning.

The problem concerned crossing the border from Austria to Czechoslovakia. Austria had suffered a recent outbreak of hoof and mouth disease, and the Czechoslovak government was afraid that travelers from Austria were carrying germs of the sickness. We tried at two different Austrian border stations to pass into Czechoslovakia, but were not successful.

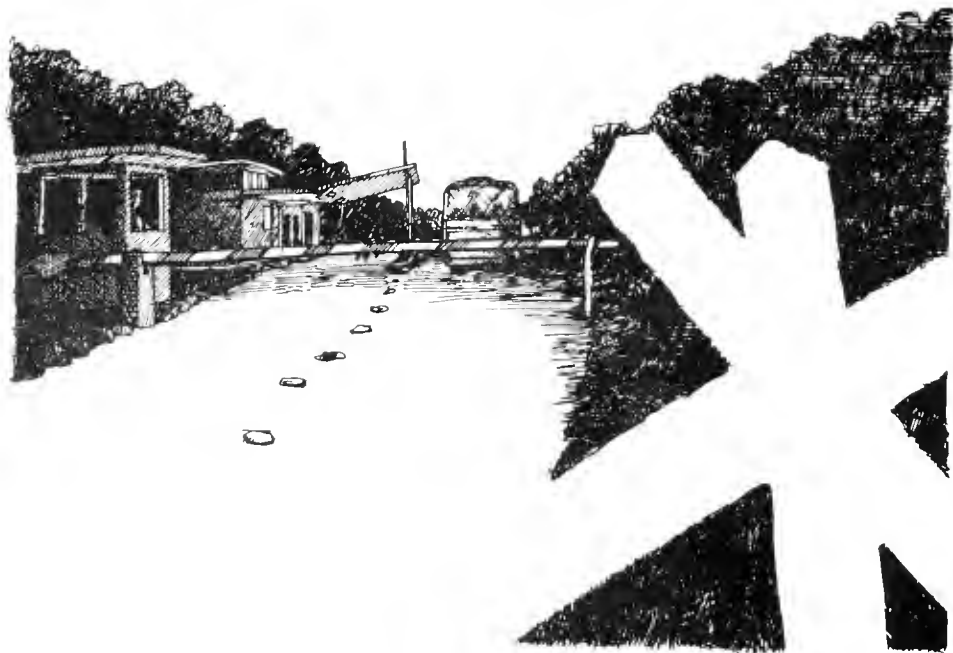
The only way to get into Czechoslovakia was to enter through another country. So we traveled through northern Austria, crossed into Germany, and drove to a German border station. On the long bus ride that day, we talked among ourselves about the problems we were having. The solution to our problem did not seem to be a logical one. If we could get in through Germany, why couldn't we get in through Austria? We were carrying the same germs. If this

were strictly a health precaution, it made no sense. Was it an excuse to keep us out of the country? We were puzzled, frustrated, and anxious.

We arrived at the German-Czechoslovak border at 9 o'clock in the evening. Hannes, our Austrian tour guide, got off the bus to talk to the border guards. We sat in silence, watching the darkening sky. Someone in the back of the bus was tapping his foot on the floor, and from time to time someone in the front would yell out to the anonymous foot tapper to control himself. Our bus driver was trying to overhear the conversation that our guide was having with the guards. After about 15 minutes, Hannes climbed back on the bus, and we moved up to the border station—and piled off.

At 10 o'clock a call went out to all Brown University travelers to meet back at the bus. It was dark and it was cold. Many of us had left our coats on the bus. We stood outside and stamped our feet and stared at the sharp cold stars. Two guards stood at the entrance to the bus; our tour manager, Jon Mills, stood with them. The guards held all our passports. As they opened a passport, Jon called out the name of the holder, the person stepped forward, and the guard shined a light in the person's face. If the face matched the passport picture, the person then climbed onto the bus, and was allowed to enter Czechoslovakia.

"We could not take photographs at any of the border stations."



I was tired and nervous. Jon called my name and I moved forward. There was a quick flash of light in my face, and the guard handed me back my passport and visa. I got onto the bus, not quite believing that I was finally going to enter a Communist country. We waved to the border guards as we drove into dark Czechoslovakia.

Our first meal there was in a town about 20 miles from the border. We ate in a large room, separated from the rest of the restaurant. On one side of the room our tables were set up, and on the other side was a stage. The curtains across the stage were drawn, and there were two flags—one Russian, one Czechoslovak—pinned to them. This was the first sense we had of the Soviet presence in Czechoslovakia. We were reminded of it throughout our stay, by the sobering red star balanced on the top of public buildings and, in Hungary, by the bright red billboards with large lettered messages concerning "Imperialismo," "Socialismo," or "Capitalismo."

Prague is a gray city, even when the sun is shining. It is not clean; the paint is peeling off the houses, the buildings are covered with soot. The people walk slowly; they look at the sidewalk; they would not meet my eyes.

Nowhere did I feel more American than in Prague. Nowhere did my bright American clothes look more out of place than among the gray houses and the col-

orless clothes of the people. Nowhere did I regret more not being able to speak the language; not being able to talk to the quiet people.

Old beauty has been allowed to fall in Prague. The main cathedral of old Prague must once have been a towering, strong building. But it, too, is gray with soot. Birds fly in and out of broken windows, bricks are missing from the walls. It is hardly safe to enter.

In the churches of both Communist countries, there is a feeling that is different from the churches and cathedrals of other European countries. Those in Czechoslovakia and Hungary are mostly tourist spots or concert halls. They are not accepted places of prayer. People rush in and out; they take photos. The few old people in the front pews look strikingly out of place. The churches do not give that sense of awe that churches and cathedrals many years old usually give.

Once in Prague

I was sitting on a bench with friends when an old man approached us. He was wearing a long gray coat torn in several places and a wool cap. His face was dark and lined and his teeth were uneven. He limped as he came over. The old man began to speak in German, first slowly and then more rapidly as he understood that some of us were following him. I understood nothing, but I watched his mouth move and listened to the excitement in his crackling voice. He was smiling as he spoke, and I guessed that maybe he was talking about a child of his who lived in the United States, or about a shop or tourist spot that we should see. Quite suddenly, he lifted one of his arms in the air, and stamped with his good foot, yelling "Bam! Bam! Bam!" and pausing to see if his listeners still understood. When he left, those who spoke German explained to me that he was talking about the American bombing raids in Germany during World War II. His leg had been blown off in one of those raids. And he was smiling while he talked about it, as though it were some terrible joke.

The war seemed much closer to me in Europe than it ever has in the United States. I saw churches and houses never rebuilt. And history seemed much closer, too. I saw plague monuments, castles, and palaces. Everywhere we traveled, there were reminders of past powers.



"Prague is a gray city, even when the sun is shining. The people walk slowly; they would not meet my eyes."

We gave the first

officially recognized American concert in Prague since the 1968 Russian invasion. We knew that this was a privilege, and we were excited and anxious about it. But the concert hall was not what we expected, nor was the audience. We sang on a large stage in a park. Between us and the few benches set up for the audience, there were about 150 feet of fountains, ponds, and walkways. Behind us was a great, imposing building with a red star on the roof. We were lost somewhere between building, star, sky, spurts of water, and lily pads.

Singing there was something like being part of a three-ring circus. In another part of the park, a warbly soprano was singing, and an accordion player had his own microphone on still another stage. Trains, planes, bees and birds distracted us, as did the other performers. After each of our pieces, a smiling well-dressed Czech official came out and announced the next piece to the

audience, beamed at Robert Molison, and left the stage. The only contact we made with our audience was through microphones; they were too far away for us to see them clearly.

Our biggest audience gathered before we went out on stage. Hundreds of people heard us warm up on the steps outside the stage. But our program of refined church music and modern American music did not keep the attention of our listeners in an outside park on a Saturday afternoon. They sat for a moment and listened, then wandered away.

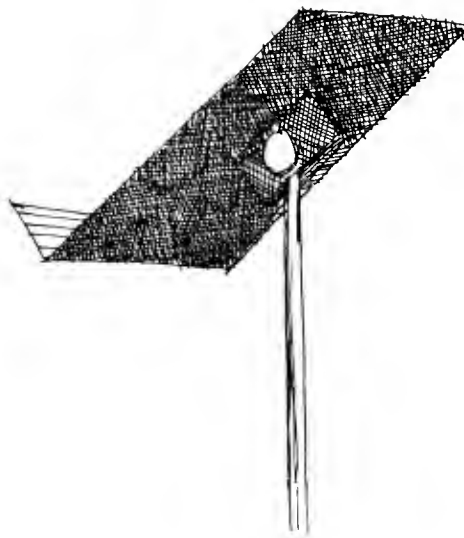
We sang a long concert that afternoon, and we sang it quite well. But I didn't feel that we established any real communication with our audience. We could not hear their applause; they could not see our faces. It was a discouraging afternoon.

There were other times on tour when our music did touch the people we were singing to. These were times when music conveyed everything that we wanted it to convey; when music established emotional communication between

the audience and the chorus. Often this was in informal concerts, when we were singing to a small group of people.

On the day that we visited the Macocha Caves, we gave a small, spontaneous concert. The Macocha Caves, outside Brno, Czechoslovakia, are underground caves of the Dunkva River and we took a tour of them with 40 Czechs. The tour took a long time because the information had to be presented in three languages. The Czech tour guide would first describe something for the Czechs in the group, our tour guide would then translate it into English, and one of the women in our chorus would translate the English into German for our bus driver.

We reached one place where the caves are open to the air on one side. We looked up and saw the ground high above us, and the sky higher still. The Czech tour guide asked us to sing, and we began with one of our spirituals. The Czech people on the tour with us were delighted; they smiled shyly, they laughed, they clapped when we were



Robert Molison, assistant professor of music, has directed the Chorus for the past three years.

done. We sang another spiritual for them, and listened to the rich echoes our voices made. When we were done, we saw people far above us, on ground level, clapping.

On the day

that we crossed the border from Czechoslovakia to Hungary we had another impromptu concert. The Communist borders are barbed-wire ordeals; we were tense and controlled at the border stations. The guards were usually friendly, but they were stern and tense, too. There were rules we had to obey; we could not, for example, take photographs at any of the border stations.

The wait at the Hungarian border was a long one. We brought out food that we had bought in the open market at Brno that morning and had a picnic lunch of cheese, bread, sausage, fruit, and wine. After lunch, some of the men in our group began to sing barber-shop

music softly. We watched the guards searching the cars of people crossing the border, and listened to the singing. We watched a small Hungarian car drive up and a man—young, short, and wiry—step out. The guards opened the doors and the trunk and looked under the car. The wiry man heard our men singing, and reached into the back of his car and brought out an accordion. The singing stopped; we walked over to hear him and he played and sang for us. When he was done, we clapped and he smiled. Then he pointed at us. Quite spontaneously, we began to sing one of the spirituals we sang throughout the tour. The man fell back against his car; I'm sure he had not expected 40 strong voices in four-part harmony. When we finished, he clapped and played for us again. By this time, even the border guards were watching with interest. Our last song for him was another spiritual. The border guards clapped when we were done. The man reached into the back of his car and brought out a camera. He gave the camera to one of the guards, spoke a few

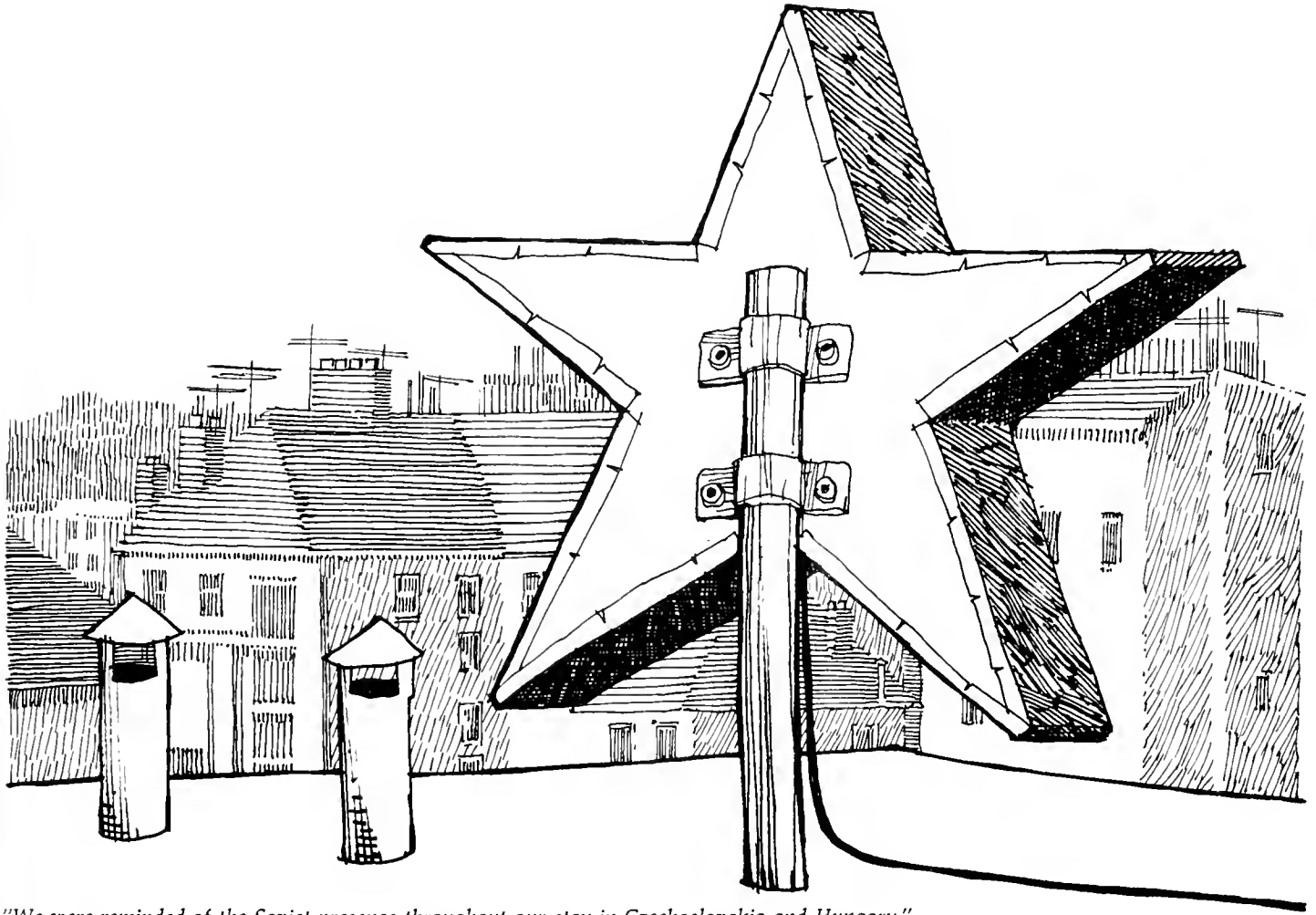
words that we did not understand, and moved into our group to have his picture taken with us. The border guard took it.

We left that border with the guards waving at us until we could no longer see them.

Budapest is a different

kind of city from Prague. There is little of the same depressed feeling. The city is busy; the people are pushy and energetic. There are many beautiful buildings and streets in Budapest and many elegantly dressed people. There are flowers in the flower boxes.

Still, there were things in Budapest that disturbed me. Walls of houses are still riddled with bullet holes from the 1956 revolution. A large Russian freedom monument erected after the unsuccessful revolution stands on the hill the Russian tanks rode down. There was a curious silence about this part of Hungary's



"We were reminded of the Soviet presence throughout our stay in Czechoslovakia and Hungary."

history, both in the official material that we read and in the tours we were given. The bullet holes in the walls were ignored.

The concert that we gave in Budapest was a closed concert. Only specific people were allowed to come. Our other Hungarian concert, in Balaton, was also closed to the public.

Lake Balaton is the principal resort area in Hungary. We never got across the lake to see the flashiest of the resort hotels. The hotel where we stayed was something between a summer camp and a youth hostel—closer to a summer camp. We gave our concert in the large cafeteria where the hotel guests ate. The audience was very young, and there were people from Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and the Soviet Union. We sang on a platform on the side of the dining hall. Trays were cleared away, chairs turned, and we were the after-dinner entertainment. That was the concert where we felt perhaps the greatest communication with the audience. The people were excited, young, and responsive. After the

concert, women from the audience came up for autographs.

The following day, we had tea with members of a Russian youth choir who had been in our audience. They brought small dolls and other gifts for us and we talked about singing and traveling. That night, they sang a concert in a church in Balaton.

Leaving Hungary

and returning to Austria was a shock. We were back in the land of white houses and green fields. Our tour guide, Hannes, lives in Vienna, and the excitement in the bus mounted as we approached that city. He showed it to us with great pride, for it is a large, magnificent city. Of all the places we visited, it was the least foreign to me. That could be because I come from a big city, or because so many people speak English, or just because it was so very different from the countries we had just left.

The last night we were all together

we went to the Vienna Opera and saw *Don Giovanni*. The opera house was the way I'd always imagined it would be: gilded, cherubim and seraphim sweeping down from the ceilings, smooth banisters and marble steps. We sat way up in the balcony, but the voices came to us, clear and bright. After the opera we wandered down Vienna streets, past small bars and large statues, and returned to our hotel for the last time.

Drawings by
DAVID MACAULAY

Brown Sports

Written by Jay Barry

October 28-November 2: Preparing for Princeton

For the countless millions who drive or walk to their favorite stadium on Saturday afternoons during the fall season, a football game can be fun. The foliage, the cheerleaders, the bands, the smell of burning leaves, the tailgate parties—all combine to give the game of football a flavor all its own.

Columnist Red Smith once described football as "that great autumnal madness." Red came pretty close to the mark. For the spectators, the football experience can begin with the packing of lunch and the frantic search for the game tickets that the college had mailed two months earlier; and end with a group of friends sitting by the fireside, glass in hand, second-guessing the strategy of the head coach. That's all part of the fun.

But long runs, key blocks, and brilliant pass plays don't just happen. Before the two teams take the field, the coaches and the players have gone through a long week of film sessions, meetings, and scrimmages—all in preparation for providing those thrills that will bring the fans out of their seats on Saturday afternoon.

For Coach John Anderson and his young staff, there was a special effort to get the team ready for the visit to Princeton on November 3. A victory would give Brown a 2-2 Ivy League record and keep their hopes alive for a first-division finish in Anderson's initial year at the helm. But the staff was aware that victories over Princeton don't come easily.

You have to turn the clock back 25 years to find a game when a Brown football team left Palmer Stadium the winner. And that day in 1948 it took a 35-yard field goal by Joe "The Toe" Condon with 12 seconds left to gain a 23-20 edge.

You even have to go back 19 years, to Homecoming Day of 1954, to find an occasion when Brown was able to tie a knot in the Tiger's tail in Providence. That was no runaway, either. Brown had all of 2:10 left in the final period when Everett Pearson, on a fourth-and-one situation at the Princeton 40, broke

through the massed defense and raced to the end zone for a 21-20 victory.

For the coaching staff, the preparation for a game begins the previous Sunday when everyone comes together to prepare a game plan. The players get into the act at Monday's practice. And it all ends about 4 p.m. on Saturday, only to be replaced by a new game plan and a new week of preparation starting some 16 hours later.

To find out what goes on during a typical football week at Brown, Associate Editor Jay Barry stayed close to the activities at Aldrich-Dexter Field between October 28 (Sunday) and November 3. He attended scrimmages, ate with the players and coaches, sat in on team meetings and film sessions, picked John Anderson's football brain on every possible occasion, and made the trip to Princeton. This is his report on the anatomy of a football week.

Sunday: Game plan

Sunday is a frantic day at the Aldrich-Dexter Field House. The coaches meet in late morning and immediately set to work on the first order of business—preparing a game plan for Princeton.

The staff has two things to work from in putting this game plan together—the scouting report and the two Princeton game films that are available.

Assistant Coach Rich Scoggins, the 1970 football captain at Wesleyan, has scouted Princeton and he presents his report, along with his recommendations on the team's strengths and weaknesses. There is some give-and-take among the members of the staff and then the report is accepted.

Next come the two exchange films allowed by Ivy League rules. Sitting in with a coaching staff and watching them break down a game film isn't fun. Sometimes a single play is run back and forth a dozen times. The staff isn't looking for continuity of action. It's trying to ferret out each weakness that exists in the Princeton offense and defense.

Along about 6 p.m. the scouting report and the films have been broken down as far as they will go. While munching on sandwiches and drinking black coffee, Coach Anderson and his

crew are now ready to draw up a definitive game plan for Princeton.

"We have three things to consider when we reach this point," Anderson says. "We must be aware of what Princeton has done, on both offense and defense; what other teams have been able to do to them; and, finally, based on this information, we have to decide what we can do best against them.

"Taking the offense first, we have to decide which of our formations will be most effective against the type of defense we expect Princeton to use. Then, we settle on the plays within these formations which will be most effective. We have to think ahead to how Princeton will probably adjust to what we're doing—and, in turn, how we will then readjust. Sometimes a football game can develop into a game of checkers between the coaching staffs, as each tries for an advantage over the other. The fans don't see this."

There is an urgency to Sunday's schedule. The game plan must be completed before anyone goes home so that the game plan books can be prepared Monday and distributed to the players prior to practice. The work session for Princeton that started at 11:15 Sunday morning ended at 1:15 Monday morning. But the coaches were satisfied. It was a good game plan. The theme for the week: "Beat Princeton."

Monday: Press luncheon

Athletic Director Andy Geiger suggested to Coach Anderson and Rod Commons, Brown's new director of sports information, that they fly to New York and attend the weekly sportswriters luncheon at the New York Athletic Club. Brown has beaten Yale, has a chance to beat Princeton, and it's logical to believe that an appearance at this press luncheon will create some favorable copy in the New York press.

Messrs. Geiger, Anderson, and Commons agreed on two things during Princeton Week: that Brown was going to beat Princeton and that the jet flight from Green Airport to Kennedy was a disaster. The plane took off in a heavy



Stuart Camp, Jr., '67

The touchdown that beat Princeton: Mike Sokolowski scores from the one-foot line.

rain storm, flew through a rain and wind squall, and landed in the fog.

"I've done a lot of flying in my time," Anderson said, "but never anything like that. We were 40 minutes in the air but it seemed like five hours. I'd look out the window and my stomach would turn over. Then I'd look across the aisle at Rod Commons, and I'd get even woozier."

The plane landed on one wheel and bounced to the other before the nose-wheel finally settled down. The group climbed into a taxi that had no springs or shocks and headed for the New York Athletic Club.

Geiger told the driver that they were late and would he please try to hurry. It wasn't the best move of the day for Brown's athletic director. The taxi took those parkways like a roller coaster.

"At one point during that ride," Commons recalls, "I suggested that our quarterback, Dennis Coleman, would be effective going one-on-one with any linebacker in the league on a quarterback draw. I looked to John for confirmation of this thought and there he was leaning in the corner of the taxi, his face a bit green, his eyes bulging, and holding onto his stomach."

Anderson didn't have it much easier at the press luncheon. The New York writers wanted to know why he came to Brown, where the team had won only one game in the past two years. What do

you say to the kids? How do you recruit? Some of the reporters seemed to be emulating Sam Dash of the Watergate committee hearings in their probing.

But Anderson handled himself well. He said that he didn't think the situation was that bad when he arrived. He mentioned the undefeated freshman team of last fall. And he said that he expected Brown to continue to win some games this year, including the one with Princeton on Saturday.

As far as recruiting was concerned, Anderson said that he finds it easy to sell Brown. He mentioned the beauty of the campus, the popularity of the new curriculum with high school students, and the advantages of being at a college just 45 minutes from Boston and three hours from New York.

The flight home was smooth and uneventful. By 4:15, Anderson had changed and was prepared to sit down with the staff and players to discuss the game plan.

Tuesday: 'Super session'

Anderson was eating at his desk, leafing through the six-page game plan between bites on his sandwich and sips of his milk shake. The plan had been discussed with the players the night before, especially with the quarterbacks and receivers. Today, preparations for

Princeton were taken off the drawing board and put into action.

Brown's offensive strategy was based on what Princeton was expected to do on defense. The scouting reports and films indicated that the Tigers would line up in a "Tennessee" defense, with four big, strong linemen who can hold their ground but who are not exceptionally mobile, backed by three fast linebackers who release quickly and go to the ball.

The strategy was to try to take advantage of the quick-reacting linebackers by running counter plays and short play-action passes. Get the linebackers going with the flow in one direction and then strike quickly elsewhere.

The coaches also felt that Brown could trap the tackles and then blast up the middle of the Princeton defense, with Brown's big guards working against the smaller Tiger linebackers.

Defensively, Brown had to worry about a good senior tailback, Walt Snickenberger, who ruined the Bruins two years ago, and a poised sophomore quarterback, Ron Beible. Snickenberger had 220 yards rushing against Colgate and was averaging 118 yards for the first five games.

The defensive strategy that came out of the staff meetings was to key on Snickenberger and hit him before he could get rolling. He has good lateral

speed and can be tough to handle once he reaches the secondary.

Pass defense had been shaky all season for Brown because of some built-in problems. Against Beible, Brown elected to give Princeton the short pass and try to shut off the bomb. "Bend but don't break" was the way Anderson put it to his team Monday evening.

Princeton was off to one of its worst starts in years, losing to Rutgers, 39-14, Columbia, 14-13, Cornell, 37-6, and Penn, 24-0, while salvaging a 37-21 victory over Colgate. The Tigers were averaging 14 points a game and surrendering an average of 27. Brown was scoring at a 19.7 clip and giving up 23 a game. Everyone agreed that it would be a high-scoring game.

There was one other element that couldn't be overlooked. Anderson and Princeton's first-year coach, Bob Casciola, are close friends. They were colleagues on Bob Blackman's staff at Dartmouth from 1966 through 1968, before Anderson left to take over the Middlebury job and Casciola became head coach at UConn. The two coaches were neighbors at Dartmouth, leading to a social as well as a working relationship. Each summer for the past six years they have run a football camp on the campus of Brewster Academy.

"For years, Bob and I have spent hours and hours talking football strategy," Anderson said. "Now this week we face each other across the field. I'm afraid that son-of-a-gun knows my mind so well that he'll be one step ahead of everything we try to do Saturday. Bob's a great coach, and Princeton has been improving each week. I just hope we have some good practice sessions and are ready for them."

At 6:30 that evening, John Anderson walked off Aldrich-Dexter Field shaking his head, and smiling. The team had just finished its best practice session of the season. The intricate pieces of the multiple offense seemed to be falling in place.

"Super, just a super session," Anderson said. "I think we're going to be ready. If we play Saturday like we did tonight, we'll blow them right out of Palmer Stadium. Just super."

Not so super was the reaction on campus to the coverage of the press luncheon in New York the day before. *The New York Times* didn't mention the Brown-Princeton game at all. Len Cohen

of *The New York Post* saved the day with a good story and a photo of a New York player, Hubie Morgan.

Wednesday: Meeting with quarterbacks

Every Wednesday noon through the fall season, there is a Brown-URI press luncheon at The Brown Club, on the corner of Brook and Meeting Streets, a program introduced by Athletic Director Geiger shortly after he arrived three years ago.

After lunch, there is an effort to contact the opposing coach by phone. A call earlier in the week has alerted the coach that the contact will be made Wednesday noon. Everything should go smoothly. It usually doesn't.

The call to Princeton reached an assistant coach, who reported that Casciola was out to lunch. Another call was placed, but the word from the lunch room was that Coach Casciola had left ten minutes ago because he was expecting a phone call. A third call reached a secretary in the football office, who said that Coach Casciola was out to lunch.

Some ten minutes later, when a fourth call finally located the Princeton coach, Casciola came on with a bang. "Sorry to keep you folks waiting up there. Tell my good friend John that I've been out recruiting a couple of blue-chip Rhode Island kids."

As far as his team was concerned, Casciola said that it was a young group, one that had been learning under the gun. The Tigers had been running well, he said, but the offense hadn't been balanced because the passing game had broken down.

"I know that Brown will be better coached. In the past you could predict what they were going to do. Not any more. John's gone so multiple that it's hard to know how to defend against him."

Before the program closed, Rod Commons announced, mainly for local consumption, that the balance of the jayvee football program had been cancelled. The announcement was received as a ho-hum item.

At 2:30 that afternoon, back at Aldrich-Dexter, Coach Anderson and his quarterback coach, Hank Small, met with the quarterbacks and ends to review films of the Princeton-Cornell game. As Princeton would shift into different defensive formations, Coach Anderson shot questions at his quarterbacks:

"What defense is this?" "What does it leave us?" "What's your call going to be?"

At one point, the Tigers lined up defensively with only ten men on the field. "That's the defense I like. I hope they use that one against us," Dennis Coleman chuckled.

The meeting broke up at 3:45, with the coaches and players hurrying to get dressed in time for the 4 o'clock practice session. "I hope we're as good as we were yesterday," Anderson said, and then paused. "But we don't want to be too good. What do they say about a good rehearsal being followed by a bad performance?"

Fortunately, or unfortunately, the Bruins had another sharp rehearsal.

Thursday: Practice in sneakers

The day dawned clear and cold, but things were rather hot in the athletic office. *The New York Times*, which had ignored the Brown-Princeton game in its coverage of the sportswriters luncheon in New York, came out Thursday morning with a two-column headline calling attention to the fact that Brown had cancelled its jayvee football program.

Rod Commons was shaking his head. "We send three men 200 miles and get no ink at all in the *Times*, and then an innocuous release goes out on a jayvee program and the *Times* plays that up."

Under the Anderson program this year, the Brown quarterbacks are calling their own plays on the field. This means that they have to be better prepared for a game, more alert to the situations that may come up on the field, than they would be if each play was being sent in from the bench. To give the quarterbacks a "feel" for the game, Coach Anderson has Hank Small meet with his signal callers and the receivers at lunch during the week.

On Thursday, with the action at Palmer Stadium only 48 hours away, Coach Small had his final luncheon meeting of the week with quarterbacks Pete Beatrice and Gary Martin and wide receivers Jeff Smith and Pete Chelovich. The discussion stuck to basics—a review of the game plan and the formations to be used (perhaps for the fifteenth time) and a review of the defenses the Tigers were expected to show against Brown.

Jeff Smith, Brown's second leading receiver in 1972 as a sophomore, was in favor of the new arrangement. "I think



Stuart Crump, Jr. '67

Coach Anderson speaks to a happy group of players in the dressing room after the victory.

we all have a better feel for the game after these informal get-togethers," Smith said. "The daily practices are also an improvement. They're very structured—ten or 15 minutes of one thing and then a whistle blows and the various groups move on to something else. We get through every phase of the game at each session. Sometimes last year we'd get hung up on one thing that wasn't going well and we never would get to the other areas that were scheduled for that day."

Even practices that are closely structured can have their problems. Brown's problem the week of the Princeton game was that the new practice field was boggy from the Monday rains. When another rain storm hit the state Wednesday night, Coach Anderson put his players in sneakers and shifted the Thursday session to the Cranston Armory.

"There's one problem with practicing two or three days in a row on a wet field," Anderson said. "The players get

leg-weary. We don't want any leg-weary football players at Palmer Stadium on Saturday."

Mike Koczan, the head equipment manager, didn't care where practice was held Thursday night. He was busy putting a new silver spray on 71 football helmets.

Friday: Palmer Stadium workout

Ivy League rules allow a college to take the entire squad to one road game. The Brown officials had selected Princeton, mainly because it would have been too expensive to fly the squad to Penn or Cornell. For Princeton, the Bruins were busing it.

Two Greyhound buses left Aldrich-Dexter at 10:45 and arrived in Princeton exactly four hours later. The players dressed in the Charles W. Caldwell Field House and by 3:30 had started their 60-minute workout at Palmer Stadium.

Both the wind and the sun can be factors at Palmer Stadium, a situation that makes it desirable for visiting clubs to test the area on Friday.

Jose Violante, Brown's sophomore place kicker, provided one of the highlights of the drill. He started practicing his field goals at the 30-yard line and gradually moved back. When he got to the 40, which would be a 50-yard field goal, half of the squad was lined up on the sidelines applauding and shouting encouragement. When he made it, the roar from his teammates echoed through the empty 45,000-seat stadium.

At the 47-yard line, Violante ran into trouble. He missed to the left—by inches. "Choke, choke," a few of the players yelled. The spirit was good, the signs were good. No one looked with awe at this huge stadium. The Brown players were convinced, to a man, that they were going to beat Princeton because they had the better team.

Brown was staying at the Holiday

Inn, about three miles from the stadium. Coach Anderson asked Business Manager Richard Sardella if the team buses would need a police escort to get to the Stadium on Saturday.

"Not this year," Sardella told him. "The weather report says rain and Princeton is having an off year. The crowd won't be that big. Just keep winning, coach, and when we come back here in two years we'll have a whole fleet of police cars for you."

After the 6:15 dinner at the Holiday Inn there was a squad meeting, more movies of that Princeton-Cornell game, and then the players were on their own until the 10 p.m. curfew.

In addition to being Brown's extra-point and field-goal man, Violante is a starting halfback on Coach Cliff Stevenson's soccer team, which was playing Princeton at 11 a.m. Saturday. Frank George, the head trainer, got his pick-up truck to drive Violante back to where the soccer group was staying. Coach Anderson, who is earning a reputation as a great pacer, was out pacing in the parking lot. The truck stopped.

"Jose, take care of yourself in that soccer game tomorrow," Anderson said. "Don't get that knee banged up. We need you." Then, chuckling, Anderson added, "Score three quick goals and Stevenson can pull you out."

With a wave of the hand, Anderson started to say good night, and then suddenly turned back. "Hey, Jose, good luck tomorrow morning." The Bruin coach knew that Violante also lives and breathes soccer, and he was embarrassed that in talking to him he had seemed interested only in the football game. This sincere concern with the overall interests of his players is one of the marks of John Anderson.

Anderson had a game plan of his own Friday evening. His pacing completed, he planned to turn in at 10 and try to sleep until 7:30 in the morning. This was one game plan that didn't work.

At 5 a.m., a delivery man bringing eggs to the Holiday Inn had an accident. His trailer lost a wheel and all of the egg crates came crashing down right below the coach's room, making the experience of Humpty Dumpty seem mild by comparison.

"I was only half asleep when all the noise started," Anderson said later. "The sound of hundreds of eggs breaking is really something. By the time the delivery man finished commenting to himself



Jose Violante and Dennis Coleman: Happiness is a victory over Princeton.

on the situation, some of his comments being in language I'd never heard before, I was completely awake."

There was one other problem at the motel. The schedule for Friday evening called for a steak dinner, but the management said that they could give the players a better roast beef dinner. "If the roast beef was better than the steak, I'm sure glad we didn't get the steak," Frank George said.

Saturday: Brown 7, Princeton 6

With the exception of Coach Anderson's experience with the eggs, most of the signs Saturday were good. Instead of rain, the day broke clear and bright, but with a stiff wind. The soccer team beat Princeton, 1-0, without Jose Violante re-injuring his bad knee.

Partly because of the wind, and partly because Princeton never did adjust to some of the things that Brown was doing, the football team didn't stick too closely to the game plan that had been drilled into the players all week.

The scouting report and the films indicated that counter plays would work—and they did. But something else worked that the coaching staff didn't count on—the belly-option series. Under Anderson, Brown has become a very

multiple team offensively. He isn't a three-yards-and-a-cloud-of-dust-type coach. But Brown wasn't multiple against Princeton. Basically, the Bruins stuck to traps, counters, and the belly series, running 71 plays on the ground and throwing only six passes. Brown came prepared to use ten formations and used two.

"The running plays were getting us four, five, and six yards a crack," Anderson said, in explaining the revised strategy. "Princeton never stopped us. We just kept stopping ourselves."

Anderson was referring to the nine fumbles, six of them lost, and seven costly penalties that broke up the continuity of the Brown offense through the first half of the game, which ended, 0-0. You had the feeling that Brown had the potential to blow the Tigers right out of their stadium, but then a back would drop the football or a referee would drop his handkerchief. It was that kind of an afternoon.

Two of Brown's fumbles, deep in Bruin territory, had led to Princeton field goals, and it was 6-0 for the home team with six minutes gone in the third period. Then Brown did put it all together, marching 77 yards in 23 plays while

holding the ball for 10:35. The Bears even overcame a fumble and a penalty along the way. Mike Sokolowski, the burly fullback, dove across from the one-foot line at 1:02 of the fourth period, Jose Violante was successful with his conversion, and that's the way it ended, 7-6.

If the offensive game plan was modified by Princeton's inability to stop the belly series, the defensive plan was followed to the letter. Keying on tailback Walt Snickenberger, the Bruin defense limited the Princeton star to ten yards in ten carries. And by stunting and blitzing throughout the afternoon, the Bears were able to put pressure on the Princeton sophomore quarterback, Ron Beible. The defense gave him the short pass (Princeton was 17 of 28 for 207 yards) but didn't give him time to throw deep. Playing a combination man-to-man and zone, the secondary bent—but it never broke.

As soon as the final whistle sounded, Anderson rushed to midfield to shake hands with his counterpart, Bob Casciola, and then he trotted briskly to the dressing room. Gathering the players around him, the Bruin coach made one brief speech. "We said we could do it, and we did it. The old Brown—the losing Brown—is dead!" The squad roared its approval.

Marvin Wilenzik '56 was the first of the alumni to arrive in the dressing room. Throwing his arms around Anderson in a bear hug—and with reference to all the penalties and fumbles—he said, "John, you're the only coach in America who has figured out how to stop both teams on the same day." Grinning, Anderson shot back, "Marv, with friends like you I don't need any enemies."

Steve Frager, Brown's 270-pound offensive tackle, wanted to know when Brown had last won on the road. Someone told him it was the last game of the 1970 season at Columbia.

No one asked when Brown had last defeated the Big 3 in one season. The answer would have been never, but with victories over Yale and Princeton, Harvard was the only remaining hurdle.

A small group of alumni had taken down one of the Princeton goal posts after the game and one of the fans came back with a three-foot souvenir to show Anderson, who was about to board the bus for Providence. "Hey, I'd like a piece of that," Anderson said, thrusting his right hand forward just as the alumnus

shoved the hunk of goal post toward the Bruin coach. Both men were operating at close range, with the result that Anderson received a small section of the goal post where he didn't particularly want it—between the thumbnail and skin.

But when he got on the bus, Coach Anderson was shaking his head about something else that happened.

"You know, the first alumnus to rush up to me on the field after the game shakes hands and says, 'Congratulations, Len.' I looked at him kind of funny and he says, 'You remember me. We met at a Brown Club meeting in Philly a few years ago.' I told him I was sorry but I wasn't Len. 'Oh,' he said. 'Well congratulations anyway.' And he walked off.

"But you know something. When we win, I don't care what they call me."

The fabulous fall

Members of the Brown athletic family had much to be thankful for when the Thanksgiving season rolled around. The football team needed only a victory over Columbia the following Saturday to nail down a 4-3-1 season, the first winning campaign since 1964. And the soccer team could capture the Ivy championship by getting past Columbia the same day.

Things worked out according to plan. Coach John Anderson made his first year at Brown a success as his Bruins, showing powerful running and imaginative passing from the multiple offense, crushed the Lions, 37-14. On the soccer front, Brown, which had lost the opener to Penn, buried Columbia, 6-0, to bring the Bears their first soccer title since the string of six straight ended in 1968. Coach Cliff Stevenson, the old master, had taken a team with no natural scorer up front and a complete new set of backs and brought it home first.

The old refrain, "Wait till next year," has a new meaning at Brown. Now the alumni can't wait to see what Anderson and Stevenson have planned as an encore.

So they said

Athletic Director Andy Geiger at the Nassau Inn discussing with alumni Brown's nine fumbles in the 7-6 victory over Princeton: "We tried to introduce the dribble to football."

Fall Scoreboard

(Oct. 24-Nov. 24)

Football

Varsity (4-3-1)

Brown 7, Princeton 6
Brown 17, Cornell 7
Harvard 35, Brown 32
Brown 37, Columbia 14

Freshman (2-3)

UConn 28, Brown 8
Brown 32, URI 8
Harvard 15, Brown 6

Soccer

Varsity (10-3-1)

Army 2, Brown 0
Brown 4, Amherst 1
Brown 1, Princeton 0
Brown 1, Cornell 0
Brown 4, Harvard 0
Brown 1, UConn 0 (NCAA Regionals)
Brown 6, Columbia 0

Freshman (10-0-1)

Brown 3, Brown JV 0
Brown 2, Army 2
Brown 6, UMass 1
Brown 5, Pawtucket West 1
Brown 5, Springfield 3
Brown 3, Brown JV 0
Brown 2, Harvard 0

Cross Country

Varsity (2-5)

Dartmouth 16, Brown 45
Fordham 19, Brown 43, NYU 82
10th in Heps
14th in New England

Women's Tennis

(5-2)

Yale 6, Brown 3
3rd in New England

Women's Field Hockey

(0-7)

Wheaton 5, Brown 1
Yale 6, Brown 1

Women's Swimming

(1-0)

Brown 64, Conn. College 56

The Classes

03 Lillie Scholfield McIntire recently became a great-grandmother for the second time. The baby's grandparents are Richmond A. Day '31 and Josephine McIntire Day '31.

14 The 60th reunion committee members are Ed Brackett, Pulver Cook, Elmer MacDowell, Leon McKenzie, Kirk Smith, and Charlie Woolley.

Joe Farnham's son, Joseph H. Farnham, Jr. '49, will be attending his 25th reunion this June, and his grandson, John H. Ford '74, will be graduating. Joe says, "It is mandatory that I attend."

Ken Forward reports he has recovered from a broken hip and is "gallivanting" around the country again in his VW, this time to Colorado.

Arnold Hoffman spends eight months a year fishing in Palm Beach, Fla., and the other four fishing in Narragansett Bay, R.I.—netting him a 47-pound striped bass for the '73 season. This fall he traveled to British Columbia for salmon fishing.

15 In May, Elizabeth Walter Nelson read three "Great-Grandmother Stories" recalling events of the early 1800's as originally told by the stories' heroine, Mrs. Nelson's great-grandmother. The evening of story telling, sponsored by the Friends of Burklyn, Vt., and the Vermont Council on the Arts, provided a personal look into local history and included a display of Mrs. Nelson's family heirlooms. A reception honoring Mrs. Nelson followed the reading.

19 William H. Edwards, a retired Providence lawyer, is chairman of the areawide Service to the Aging Task Force, a group which works with the Rhode Island Division on Aging to administer a \$500,000 nutrition program for the elderly.

22 Constance Herlihy Reed and her husband, Donald, recently sailed from San Juan, Puerto Rico, aboard the Cunard M.V. *Adventurer* on the "Caribbean Eclipse Cruise to Darkness." The ship had a mid-Atlantic rendezvous with the June 30 total solar eclipse. The Reeds were in radio contact with Dr. Charles H. Smiley, who was lecturing on "Science at Sea" aboard the Cunard P. O. *Canberra*, located off the coast of Mauritania, Africa. Dr. Smiley, former chairman of the astronomy department at Brown, recently retired as director of the Ladd Observatory.

23 Howard H. Murphy retired as chairman of the Maryland Board of Social Services in June. A member of the board for 22 years, Howard was awarded a certificate of distinguished citizenship by the governor of Maryland in 1971 for his contributions to the state.

24 Dorothy Gray Watts, a staff member of the John Carter Brown Library, compiled an exhaustive index for the recently reprinted eight-volume work, *Annual Reports (1901-1966) of the John Carter Brown Library, Brown University*. The reports are written in a conversational style and provide bibliographical and historical information and a description of the library's rare collections.

26 Domenico A. Ionata was honored as "Engineer of the Year" by the Rhode Island Society of Professional Engineers in February. Vincent DiMase '35 presented the award.

In April, Dr. Malcolm A. "Mac" McKenzie ('35 GS) retired as director of the Shade Tree Laboratories at the University of Massachusetts. Nearly 300 friends and associates attended his retirement reception. During his 38-year career, he held various positions at the university, including research professor of botany, plant pathologist, and acting head of the department of entomology and plant pathology. He has also been a delegate to the Northeastern Forest Pest Council and an adviser to the Massachusetts Council for Trees and Horticulture. Dr. McKenzie has published hundreds of articles in professional, as well as popular, magazines. After nearly 50 years of public service, he looks forward, he says, to an "active, but less demanding, and truly enjoyable" retirement. His mailing address is P.O. Box 651, North Amherst, Mass. 01059.

Dr. William J. Turtle's book, *Dr. Turtle's Babies*, published this year by W. B. Saunders, received an award from the American Medical Writers Association in the category of "best book on a medical subject for lay readership written by an individual author." The book, an outgrowth of 33 years in the practice of pediatrics and of association with Children's Hospital Medical Center and the Harvard Medical School, is directed to young couples beginning to raise families, in the hope that they will be able to anticipate and prevent mistakes that may lead to behavior problems. Dr. Turtle's aim is to bring preventive medicine into the psychosocial aspect of pediatrics.

28 Balie P. Cantrell has retired and lives on Cape Cod in South Yarmouth, Mass.

Adin B. Capron retired from Babcock and Wilcox in 1970 and has just moved permanently to a home on Lake Keowee in

Seneca, S.C., where he plans to enjoy some sailing and fishing.

Allyn J. Crooker was awarded a C.L.U. designation by the American College of Life Underwriters, after attending classes for the past five years. He reports he was spurred on by his wife, Gertrude Squires Crooker '27, who received an M.A. in education several years ago from Ohio State University. The Crookers have two grandchildren and would be pleased to hear from classmates. They live at 285 West South St., Worthington, Ohio.

Arthur Faubert, who has been retired for some time, recently traveled to Brazil on a freighter.

Seebert J. Goldowsky quit his private practice of general surgery in July, 1972, and since has been a full-time medical director of Rhode Island Blue Cross and Blue Shield. He is a clinical lecturer in surgery in Brown's medical program and continues as editor-in-chief of the *Rhode Island Medical Journal*.

J. Edgerton Hart retired in January, 1972, as executive vice-president of the Illinois Manufacturers Association and is living in Evanston, Ill.

Joseph L. Kostecki of Brooklyn, N.Y., sings with the Symphonia Glee Club, which won first place in a recent competition between 11 glee clubs.

Samuel H. Levy has reported a number of recent "acquisitions of note"—in 1967, a German shepherd, guaranteed to drive away burglars and long-time friends; a son-in-law in 1968; a granddaughter in 1970; a daughter-in-law in 1971; another granddaughter in 1973; a grandson in 1973 (the son of Dick Levy '61); and a medicare card in 1973.

William S. Litterick is a full-time student preparing for the ministry at Andover Newton Theological School in New Hampshire. He is also a minister of Christian education and a part-time math teacher.

Having liquidated his investment business in 1965, Laurence H. Norton is semi-retired, working for Burton J. Vincent and Company in Chicago.

Mario Palmiere, M.D., has retired from the general practice of medicine and is living in Middletown, Conn.

Perry A. Sperber, M.D., has a book coming out shortly called *Drugs, Demons, Doctors and Disease*. He has been elected lieutenant-governor of the fifth division of Kiwanis in Florida and continues to practice dermatology.

29 Plans for the 45th reunion are underway. Alex DiMartino is chairman, and the reunion committee members are Dave Aldrich, Claude Belknap, Ed Brown, John Collier, Duke Davisson, Walter Ensign, Lou Farber, Rol Formidoni, Gus Freeman, Hy Lisker, Don Marschner, Harold Moskol, Bob Shanklin, "Doc" Simone, Paul Stannard, and Ed Sulzberger.

Arthur E. Clark, a Sarasota, Fla., realtor since 1946, was chairman of the National Realtor Week observance in Sarasota County for the second consecutive year.

Elise Joslin Moulton has retired as librarian at Williston Academy in Easthampton, Mass., and Westcott E. S. Moulton '31, her husband, has retired as alumni secretary at the school. They are now living in Providence.

George M. Schlegel, who retired last year after 33 years in the public schools of southern Georgia, was elected to the City Commission in his hometown of Douglas, Ga. The local paper's headline read, "Douglas Voters Like Connecticut Yankee."

30 Verna Follett Spaeth has the sympathy of the alumnae in the death of her husband John. He was a professor of classics at Brown from 1925 to 1930.

Cdr. Karl E. Stein completed a new travel documentary film on Iran, which he will present throughout the United States and Canada this year, along with his other travelogues on Brazil and Morocco. Karl is presently working on a new film about India which will be ready next year.

31 Joseph E. Cadden has been elected president of Hamilton-Madison House, a 75-year-old settlement serving 40,000 residents in the "two bridges area" of New York's lower East Side.

During the summer, Bill Hindley and his wife took part in a program of the international division of the National Council of YMCA's called Statesmanship Project IV—Africa. The Hindleys spent five weeks with a group of YMCA lay and professional leaders studying political, social, and cultural developments in six countries—Senegal, Nigeria, Tanzania, Kenya, Ethiopia, and Egypt. While visiting the headquarters of the Young Men's Moslem Association in Cairo, Bill met Dr. Mohsen Abou-Seida '66 GS, who explained the programs of the YMMA to the group.

Gordon J. Peterson has been promoted to principal county probation officer in Pine Beach, N.J.

32 H. William Koster received a distinguished service award June 19 from the Rhode Island Broadcasting Association. He is the director of broadcasting and CATV (cable television) for The Providence Journal Company.

Charles C. Tillinghast, Jr., chancellor of the University and chief executive officer of Trans World Airlines, has been elected a director of Textron, Inc., of Providence.

33 A special class committee voted to contribute \$30,000 to the restoration of the meeting room on the first floor of the Alumni Center. The room will bear a plaque indicating that the restoration was funded by the class of '33's 40th reunion gift. The remainder of the \$52,000 collected in unrestricted funds will be turned over to the University without designation. The University and the class committee wish to thank all those who helped reach the grand total of \$191,000.

Dorothy Hanson Hughes writes under her own name and also under her pen name, Jem Hughes. She has been editor-in-chief of *The Villager*, a magazine published monthly from October to June by the Bronxville (N.Y.) Women's Club, Inc. Her husband, J. McCall Hughes, recently retired from the presidency of Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. They have five grandchildren.

Alice Grossman Sher is a social work consultant for the Health Insurance Plan (HIP) of New York. She is responsible for the in-service teaching and training of bachelor-degree recipients employed as social-service workers in the medical groups of HIP.

Mary C. Smith is the director of religious education at the Presbyterian Training School in Richmond, Va.

Marian Rosen Tencenbaum is the advertising and exhibits manager for the American Mathematical Society in Providence.

34 The 40th reunion of the class of 1934 will be held off-campus on Commencement Weekend. Flyers will be sent out shortly regarding preliminary plans. The chairman of the reunion committee is Alan DeWitt, 35 Anchorage Way, Barrington, R.I.

Ruth Hobby Young's son, Malcolm, was married in May 1972 to Robin Ann Darling in Virginia. Ruth ended seven and a half years as a teaching aide in June when Title I funds supporting the project were withdrawn, but says she "will continue to help kids learn to read, if only as a volunteer." She has also been doing some painting and hiking.

35 A. Leavitt Taylor is serving a three-year term as a member of the Belmont, Mass., Board of Registrars of Voters. He has been active in civic affairs in Belmont for over 30 years. His son John is a Brown freshman.

Albert Underwood is the volunteer executive director of the Cranston (R.I.) Home Safety Program, whose purpose is to implement safety recommendations made in a recent National Safety Council and Rhode Island Department of Health report on the city of Cranston.

Matthew E. Ward is a partner in the newly created law firm of Ward and Cresto in Providence.

36 Clinton S. Johnson was recently awarded a Silver Beaver for his 30 years of service with the Narragansett, R.I., Boy Scout Council. This is the highest award a local boy scout council can bestow. Clinton is vice-chairman of the Blackstone Valley District of the Narragansett Boy Scout Council, as well as a chemistry and earth science teacher at North Attleboro, Mass., High School. He lives in Cumberland, R.I.

Alvin V. Sizer was recently promoted to managing editor of news for *The New Haven* (Conn.) *Register*. This semester Al is also teaching journalistic writing at Albertus Magnus College.

37 Sympathy is extended to Dick Shaw on the death of his wife, Ruth, in October, after a long bout with cancer.

38 Reevan J. Novogrod is a professor of public administration at Long Island University in Brooklyn, N.Y., and a consultant on prison problems to various agencies in New York City and State.

39 Betty Louise Greenberg graduated from Suffolk University Law School in June 1972 and was admitted to the Rhode Island Bar in April.

Our apologies to Charles E. Gross, who is a trust officer at the Rhode Island Hospital Trust National Bank in Providence, not an employee of Old Colony Cooperative Bank, as reported in the October BAM. His son, Charles E. Gross, Jr. '72, is at Old Colony.

40 William J. Amberg was appointed treasurer of Insilco Corporation in Meriden, Conn., in July. He has been with Insilco since 1945 and was previously assistant treasurer and secretary.

42 Dr. Leonard R. Burgess has resigned from the faculty of the College of Business Administration at Texas A & M University to accept a similar position in the management department at Temple University. His most recent book, *Wage and Salary Administration in a Dynamic Economy*, won an award for outstanding research from Texas A & M's College of Business Administration and was also included in Princeton University's list of 19 "Outstanding Books in Industrial Relations, 1968." He is currently working on an elementary statistics text. In 1966, Leonard and his wife, Virginia, helped organize the Brazos County (Texas) Community Action Committee, as well as its successor, the Brazos Valley Community Action Program. They also participated in the planning and building of two OEO-funded day-care centers in poverty areas.

Arthur Rice had an exhibit of some

of his artwork in various media in Watertown, N.Y., in July. He is an art teacher at South Jefferson Central School in New York.

43 Robert C. Achorn is vice-president and editor of the *Worcester (Mass.) Telegram and Gazette*. Elected to that position in June, he had been editor of the *Telegram and Gazette* since 1970 and will continue to be responsible for newspaper policy and news and editorial management.

Frances Skerrett Grosholz received a master of social service degree from Bryn Mawr College in Pennsylvania last May.

44 Sylvia Berry and Jerome B. Rose (see '45) were married December 7, 1972, and live in St. Louis, Mo.

Judith Weiss Cohen became an administrative assistant at the Jewish Community Center in Providence in June.

Phoebe Browning Davis' daughter, Brenda, graduated from Macalester College in St. Paul, Minn., in May.

45 Still active on the tennis courts, Charlie Briggs has been nominated for treasurer of the New England Lawn Tennis Association.

Jerome B. Rose and Sylvia Berry (see '44) were married December 7, 1972, and live in St. Louis, Mo. Jerome is national sales manager of the Quaker Oil Corporation.

46 Robert A. Bourne has been named president of the Bailey Employment Service in Greenwich, Conn., handling job placement at all levels of business and industry. He was previously the manager of the Norwalk, Conn., branch of the Bailey Employment System, the largest placement organization in the state.

Alfred J. Buckley is a financial consultant in Beirut, Lebanon. He and his wife, Yolande Duraffourd Buckley, have four daughters, ranging in age from 6 to 12.

Alice Clark Donahue, West Barrington, R.I., was honored in Oakland, Calif., for her work as chairman of the National Women's Committee of United Cerebral Palsy Associations, Inc. She has served as chairman for two years.

Robert W. Jahn is the vice-president of Kandell Associates, Inc., in Tequesta, Fla.

47 Charles T. Hutchinson has been elected to the board of directors of the American Thread Company in Stamford, Conn. He has been with American Thread since 1957.

Joseph D. Matarazzo has been nominated by President Nixon for membership on the board of regents of the Uniformed Services University of Health Sciences. He is a professor and chairman of the department of medical psychology at the University of Oregon Medical School as well as chief of psychology service at the University Hospital, the Doernbecher Memorial Hospital for Children, the Multnomah County Hospital, and the Tuberculosis Hos-

pital in Portland. Appointment of Dr. Matarazzo and the eight other regents is the first step in developing a military medical school authorized under last year's Uniformed Services Health Professions Revitalization Act.

Irving Morris has been elected to the board of directors of the North American Bank and Trust Company in Wolcott, Conn. Irving is president of Emcon, a corporation that owns and operates four supermarkets in the Waterbury, Conn., area, and vice-president and treasurer of the Riegel Provision Company and the Donelson Packing Company, meat distributors throughout the Midwest.

Jane Reynolds Westcott and Harry S. Westcott (see '50) are graduate students at the University of South Dakota. Jane, who expects to receive her doctorate in elementary education at the end of this year, is a graduate assistant in the Educational Research and Service Center of the university.

48 Berton F. Hill, Jr., who has written several articles and books on laboratory animal medicine and resources, was named in July an honorary member of the American College of Laboratory Animal Medicine, a specialty board of the American Veterinary Medical Association. He is director of federal programs at Brown.

Russell C. Holt is regional vice-president of the Palo Alto, Calif., office of Metcalf and Eddy, Inc., engineers of Boston, New York, Chicago, and Palo Alto. He has been with Metcalf and Eddy since 1953.

Stephen A. Torrey is plant engineer at the S. D. Warren Division of Scott Paper Company in Portland, Maine. In that position he will supervise the engineering, maintenance, and utilities sections of the company's operation.

George D. Tracy has been promoted to vice-president of the New Jersey National Bank in Trenton, N.J. He joined the bank in 1967 and has served as assistant vice-president since 1970. He lives with his wife and three sons in Yardley, Pa.

Frank O. White is the new president of Mid-State Raceway, Inc., the corporate body for Vernon Downs race track in New York. He had been the track's executive vice-president and general manager since 1966 and has been involved in the racing industry since he was an undergraduate.

Kenneth L. Williams has become an associate in the Theodore A. Godfrey Agency of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company. He lives in Madison, N.J.

49 The class of 1949 is forming a committee for their 25th reunion in 1974 and will welcome any ideas or suggestions. The chairman is Alden P. Manter, 437 North Washington, North Attleboro, Mass. 02760, and the vice-chairman is John Prendergast, 4 Juniper Circle, Walpole, Mass. 02081.

Donald B. Fouser has been with WNET-TV in New York City for the last two years as a producer.

The General Synod of the United Church of Christ has elected Sybil Finch Gilbert to the executive council for a six-year term.

Vincent C. Hall, Jr., is director of plant engineering in the nuclear power department of Combustion Engineering in Connecticut. He is a past chairman of the Connecticut chapter of the American Nuclear Society.

Glenna Robinson Mazel is director of the Women's Center of the Providence YWCA, which gives seminars on subjects such as divorce, menopause, the single woman, and the future of the family. Her son Gregg is at the Berklee School of Music, and her son Richard received the Harvard Book Award in his junior year of high school. Her daughter Laura has begun junior high.

Leonard Seader, vice-president of First Hartford Realty Corporation, is on the board of directors of the parent company, First Hartford Corporation (AMEX) of Manchester, Conn.

50 Lewis P. Bosworth moved in 1972 with his family to Wilmington, N.C., to become an employment counselor with Snelling and Snelling Personnel Service, and was appointed manager of that company in May. As a counselor he advises, "Find a line that turns you on. Money doesn't always make a happy job."

Thomas J. Costello served as a campaign manager for two candidates in the Republican primary for City Council in New Rochelle, N.Y., last spring. Tom is director of administrative services and agency operations for the Equitable Life Assurance Society.

Since 1972, Wallace F. Holbrook has been the commercial attaché of the American Embassy in Helsinki, Finland.

Charles W. McArthur (GS) is a professor of mathematics at Florida State University in Tallahassee. His daughter Carol was married in June. His two other children are at Florida State, one a graduate student and the other a freshman.

Eugene J. McNally has been transferred from Syracuse, N.Y., to Boston, as manager of the Johnson Service Company's Boston office. He has been with the firm since 1952. Eugene and his wife, Anne, have seven children, ages 5 to 18.

J. Graham Michael and Janice Peterson Michael report that their daughter, Debby Michael '73, graduated from Brown in June and is attending the Medical College of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia. Their second daughter, Linda, is a junior at Brown.

Zachary P. Morfogen is the managing director of the Books and Arts Associates Division of Time, Inc., in New York City. He is also a trustee of Athens College in Greece, is married, and has two children.

Hardy L. Payor has been elected president of West Coast Insurers, Inc. He lives in St. Petersburg, Fla.

Roy I. L. Pearson is a vice-president of the Rhode Island Hospital Trust National Bank in Providence. He had been an assistant vice-president with the bank since 1967.

James A. Reilly, Jr., is a senior superintendent for Standard Builders, Inc., of

Hartford, Conn.

Eben E. Smith, Jr., moved to Charlottesville, Va., in 1970 with his wife, Martha, and children, Gary, 14, Gayla, 12, and Gregory, 5. He has "no spectacular successes to report," but is happy with his work and his family.

Jay L. Solod, Morristown, N.J., president of Southern Furniture Supply Company, has appeared in a production of *You Know I Can't Hear You When the Water's Running* and, with his whole family, in a theater guild production of *Fiddler on the Roof*. Fredi Kovitch Solod, a reviewer and feature writer for the *Citizen Tribune*, got "rave reviews" in her role as Eleanor in *The Lion in Winter*.

Harry S. Westcott and Jane Reynolds Westcott (see '47) are students at the University of South Dakota. Harry has completed course work for a doctorate in educational administration and expects to finish his dissertation and receive his degree this year.

51 Marjorie Mishel Lantos has two sons at Brown—Jeff is a senior and John a sophomore.

Elwood E. Leonard, Jr., president of H & H Screw Company in Lincoln, R.I., was named Small Businessman of the Year by the district office of the Small Businessmen's Association in May.

John R. Petty has been elected a member of the board of directors of Hercules Incorporated, a chemical company in Wilmington, Del. He is a partner of Lehman Brothers, an investment banking firm, and before that served as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury for International Affairs under Presidents Johnson and Nixon.

Stephen T. Smith has co-authored a textbook series for seventh and eighth grade mathematics published by the American Book Company. He is a mathematics, data processing, and computer science teacher at the Moorestown (N.J.) High School.

Eugene E. White is chairman of the board of Wheaton National Bank in Illinois.

52 Margaret M. Jacoby, chairman of the Rhode Island Junior College physics department, went to east Africa last summer with the Boston Museum of Science "African Safari" to view the total solar eclipse. She saw the eclipse from the shores of Lake Rudolf in Kenya, and also visited Addis Ababa and Lalibela, Ethiopia and Nairobi, Kenya. While in Africa, she joined a six-day photographic game safari in Tanzania and Kenya.

Benedict M. Kohl is chairman of the community relations committee of the Jewish Community Federation of Metropolitan

New Jersey. The committee works to create better understanding among the various racial, ethnic, and religious groups of the area and to protect the civil rights and liberties of citizens.

Carmine A. Rao, a Providence attorney, joined the Public Defender Office of Rhode Island in June as an assistant defender.

Beverly Partridge Sherman is the librarian of Clark Lane Junior High in Waterford, Conn.

54 Ralph E. Brisco has been appointed plant service supervisor at Northeast Utilities' Millstone Nuclear Power Station in Waterford, Conn. He was previously the chemistry and health physics supervisor at the Millstone plant.

Thomas T. Gately, president of The Stanley Works of Canada, Ltd., in Hamilton, Ont., was named a vice-president of the parent company, The Stanley Works, at the annual stockholders meeting in Connecticut last July.

Dr. Hajime Seki spent last year at the University of Marburg in Germany. He was on sabbatical leave from IBM in San Jose, Calif., where he works as a manager of thin film physics.

Gordon F. Udall, Jr., is vice-president of the Graham Manufacturing Company in East Greenwich, R.I.

Ronald S. Wills has been appointed

Fay Anshen Zetlin '28

Creating a natural environment for urban children

Start with 439 truckloads of dirt. Add old rubber tires, boulders, railroad ties, telephone poles, cargo nets, steel pipes, quantities of sand, and what have you got? Well, perhaps a Revolutionary War fort. Or a medieval castle. Or maybe a dangerous, crocodile-infested jungle. In other words, a playground. The Diggs Park Playground in Norfolk, Va., represents the natural, organic elements of the environment with earth mounds up to 22 feet, a six-level tree house built on telephone poles, and a slinky sprinkler for water play.

The concept for the playground belongs to Fay Anshen Zetlin '28, painter, teacher, and artist-in-residence at Old Dominion University in Norfolk. The design and execution of the project, including consultation with community residents on what they wanted in the way of recreation, were carried out by students in Fay Zetlin's art classes. According to Fay, building the playground was a valuable learning experience for the students, not only as a design problem, but also as a lesson in urban involvement.

Fay's initial idea for the community park and playground was to create a natural environment that would provide city children with an alternative to their urban surroundings. The huge rocks, for example, were brought into the city by barge on the James

River just for the purpose of being themselves. "There aren't many places you can sit on a rock in Norfolk," Fay says. "They thought I was crazy when I asked for them, but after they saw them in place they didn't think so quite as much."

The devotion to nature that is evident in the Diggs Park Playground is also a major theme in Fay Zetlin's paintings. She has

Fay Zetlin: A devotion to nature.



had dozens of shows in New York, Washington, D.C., and Virginia, and one of her paintings has been reproduced in *Through the Vanishing Point: Space in Poetry and Painting* by Marshall McLuhan and Harley Parker. Her most recent show included a group of paintings she calls "Earthscapes," which were done by pouring diluted acrylic paint from a glass onto the canvas. As the colors dripped and ran down the canvas, Fay used a spray gun filled with water to diffuse the paint. "I wanted to convey the idea of the totality of the earth," she says of these paintings. "There are no boundaries or horizons in any painting."

Although the titles of Fay Zetlin's "Earthscapes" refer to specific places such as "Canyon de Chelly" and "Great Barrier Reef," she abstracts her nature subjects to convey an essence of experience completely unlike that represented by a scenic travel poster. The titles of her paintings are not of central importance anyway, she explains. "There are two reasons why you name a painting," she says. The first is to give a person looking at it a reference point. The other is "simply a matter of bookkeeping."

Fay Zetlin and her husband, Dr. Arnold Zetlin, have two children, Liz, now at Antioch College, and Peter, a University of Pennsylvania student.

A.B.

director of product development and merchandising for the Simmons Company in New York City.

55 Irene Hart Bay and Raymond Grady were married in August in Arlington, Va. David Barry '52 was the best man. Last year Irene was a reading teacher at the Portsmouth (R.I.) Elementary School. Raymond is a naval architect at the David Taylor Model Basin, Naval Ships Research and Development Center in Maryland. The couple lives in Germantown, Md.

Joan Yurkunas Fitzgerald is a branch librarian at the Wall Public Library in Manasquan, N.J. She was previously a children's librarian in the Monmouth County Library. Her husband, Maurice, is a marketing supervisor for Celanese Plastics in Newark, N.J. The Fitzgeralds have five sons, ranging in age from 7 to 14.

Morton Gilstein has remarried and has a new daughter, his fourth.

Lizanne Gwaltney is teaching and counseling junior high school students with learning disabilities, and coordinating the secondary-school learning disability program in Melrose, Mass. She lives at 5 Rutledge Road, Belmont, Mass.

Judith Shankman Kosak teaches fourth grade at Temple Israel in New Rochelle, N.Y.

Russell F. Shaw is an M.D. at the Los Alamos (N.M.) Medical Center. He lives in Los Alamos with his family, and says his children don't know what overcrowding and pollution are. Russ does some amateur archaeology on weekends.

56 Dan Morrissey and his wife, Barbara, are parents of a son, Michael Courtney, born August 27.

Richard L. Thompson has been elected an assistant secretary of the corporation by the board of directors of Stanley Home Products, Inc., Easthampton, Mass.

Hazel Kingsley Turley was a Republican candidate for school committee from the Albion district of Rhode Island. She is a nurse in the orthopedic unit at Rhode Island Hospital.

57 Edward F. Allin is chief of administrative services at the 657th U.S. Air Force Tactical Hospital in the Philippines. He plans to return to the States next month.

Ralph P. Anderson is a tax assessor in Carlisle, Mass.

Arthur C. Bartlett and his wife Carol are the parents of a daughter, Sarah Drew, born October 16, 1972.

John Brandli is a partner of Alex Brown and Sons in Baltimore, Md., and New York. His three children are now 11, 9, and 3 years old.

Peter H. Fake is regional group manager for Prudential Insurance Company of America in Pittsburgh and is president of the Pittsburgh Association of Group Executives. He lives in Allison Park, Pa., with his wife, Lita, and children, Corey, 6, and Trina, 5.

Robert K. Hitt is secretary of the board of directors of the National Paint Distributors of Chicago, a national paint sundry buying group. His 10-year-old son, Randy,

swam on the Connecticut Amateur Athletic Union all-star team against the Puerto Rico and Virginia all-star teams in a tri-meet.

Rosemary Kennett, chairman of the New Hampshire Young Republican Federation, will be listed in the forthcoming *Who's Who in American Politics*. Rosemary is third vice-chairman of the New England Young Republican Council and secretary of the Nashua Young Republican Club.

Eugenie Loupret Martin is a free-lance market researcher in Miami. She and her husband, Alberto, are the parents of their first child, Alexander, born in June 1972.

Robert A. Norman was promoted to lieutenant-colonel in the Army in October 1972, and since July has been flying F-4E (Phantom) jets with the 4th Tactical Fighter Wing at Seymour-Johnson Air Force Base in Goldsboro, N.C.

George Quint and his wife have a new daughter, Debra Ann, born October 23, 1972.

John J. Roe, III, and Robin Young were married on January 20, 1973. He is chairman of the New York State Bar Association committee on professional economics and has lectured in New York City and Rochester on law-office economics.

Alan Shalita left the New York University School of Medicine to become an assistant professor of dermatology at the Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons last July.

Orin Smith is director of sales and marketing of chemicals for M and T Chemicals, the world's largest suppliers of tin chemicals, located in Rahway, N.J.

Lynn Craig Stevens is employed in Elmsford, N.Y., by the Mathematical Applications Group, Inc. (MAGI), a firm which has developed a system for eliminating duplication in their clients' lengthy mailing lists. The company also has recently perfected a process called "synthavision"—a means of making movies on the computer.

Among the last U.S. military personnel to leave Vietnam in March 1973, Harold J. Sutphen has since assumed command of the 564-foot, 17,000-ton ammunition ship, USS Kilauea (AE-26) which is in the western Pacific with the Seventh Fleet.

Pan American World Airways has promoted Larry C. Waterman to regional manager in charge of passenger marketing for the south-central United States. Based in Houston, Texas, Larry is responsible for passenger marketing in a seven-state area.

Bob P. Zimmerman and his wife, of Renton, Wash., have announced the birth of their second child, Amy Lisa, on February 24. Their son Michael is 3. As of September, Bob has been with Boeing for 15 years.

58 Lois Dean Courtney represented the U.S. and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development at the United Nations European Economic Commission seminar on the role of transportation in urban planning, development, and environment in Munich, Germany, in May.

Thomas M. Wilson, III, is a partner in the newly formed law firm of Wilson and Townner in Towson, Md.

59 Donald O. Birkholz, a senior geologist with Utah International, Inc., has been transferred from Salt Lake City to Johannesburg, South Africa, where he will be engaged in uranium exploration.

Thomas N. Crater was recently elected a vice-president of John Wanamaker Corporation in Philadelphia. He is also fashion director and divisional merchandise manager.

Dr. Bruce P. Halpern (GS) is working as a sensory physiologist and scientific consultant in the behavioral sciences division of the U.S. Army Pioneering Research Laboratory in Natick, Mass. He is on sabbatical leave from Cornell University until June.

While on sabbatical leave from Wethersfield High School last year, Jacqueline Jones earned a master's degree in French from the Sorbonne extension division at the University of Paris.

David M. Merchant was elected a trust officer of Citizens Savings Bank and Citizens Trust Company of Rhode Island in July. He joined the bank in 1966 as an assistant trust officer.

Robert F. Pyper has been promoted to retail advertising manager of *The Providence Journal-Bulletin*. Formerly the assistant retail advertising manager, Robert joined the *Journal-Bulletin's* research department while still a student at Brown, and then on a full-time basis in 1960.

60 Jane Doane Anderson is a trustee of the Carlisle, Mass., library.

John E. Bellavance is a manufacturer's representative and a partner in the firm of Bellavance-Fassler and Associates, Inc., in Needham, Mass.

J. Terry Case and Kathryn Marie Dimmerling, of Pottsville, Pa., were married July 14. They are both teachers in the Pottsville school district.

Dr. William R. Feeney, assistant professor of government at Southern Illinois University, has published a booklet entitled "Italy: A Selected Bibliography of Doctoral Dissertations." The work provides a comprehensive guide to dissertations dealing with a wide variety of Italian topics related to history, literature, and education.

Dianne Rogers Kershaw is coordinator of recruiting and a placement officer at Boston University's office of career planning and placement. This summer she received a business administration degree from BU.

Robert B. Klein has been made a partner in Arthur Young & Company, Certified Public Accountants. Bob and his wife and two daughters live in White Plains, N.Y.

Edward B. Perlberg is chairman of Mack, Bushnell and Edelman, Inc., a member of the New York Stock Exchange, in New York City. He is also president of Gargrave Press, Inc.

William M. Zani is senior vice-president for finance of Forest City (Ohio) Enterprises, Inc. In his new position, he will evaluate and develop accounting and data processing systems, analyze real estate projects, and work with the investment community.

Theodore A. Zucker and Kathleen M. Morrison were married in New York City June 29. Ted is a merchandise manager

at Bloomingdale's department store, and Kathleen is a sales supervisor with Larry Levine, Inc., dress manufacturers.

61 Curt Hahn is the manager of radio station WJR in Detroit. He spent the past three years in New York as program director of WPAT.

Dr. (Maj.) Henry H. Hood, Jr., resident orthopedist at the U.S. Air Force Regional Hospital in Minot, N.D., recently won the Surgeon General Award of the U.S. Air Force for a paper dealing with innovative techniques in spinal surgery.

Cynthia Lee Jenner is completing work for a master's degree at Hunter College in New York and is continuing in theater classes. Cynthia also does theatrical work—"when and if," such as a segment of "The Guiding Light" television program in which she appeared last spring.

Charles E. Milmine has been named director of the Savannah (Ga.) Science Museum. He was previously the assistant director of Schuylkill Valley Nature Center in Philadelphia. Charles and his wife, Jean, edit the teacher and leader guide for *Ranger Rick's Nature Magazine*, published by the Natural Science Foundation.

Fred E. Tracy and his wife, Judith, have announced the birth of their first child, Mark Atwood, on August 12.

Adrianne W. Weir has written two reports, "The Robbery Event" and "The Robbery Offender," for the U.S. Department of Justice.

62 Dr. Ronald DiPippo ('66 G5) has been appointed chairman of the mechanical engineering department at Southeastern Massachusetts University in North Dartmouth, Mass. He joined the faculty of SMU in 1967 as an associate professor.

Thomas F. Lasko and his wife, Barbara, are parents of their second child and daughter, Sally Ann, born August 10. In May, Tom joined Duff, Anderson and Clark, Inc., industrial and financial analysts, as an investment analyst in the special assignment division. With headquarters in Chicago, the firm offers investment research information to a national list of financial institution clients.

Nancy Otto Low is director of the office of public information of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission in Washington, D.C. She was previously public information director of the women's unit on the staff of Governor Rockefeller in New York. In November 1972, Nancy was remarried to David Burnham Low, an attorney-adviser to the Export-Import Bank in Washington.

Chris Petty and his wife, Patsy, are parents of a daughter, Katherine Anne, born August 23.

63 William E. Dyer, formerly with the General Foods Corporation, has moved to St. Louis, Mo., to accept a position as manager of business development at Pet, Inc. He and his wife, Judy, have two sons.

Julien W. "Buddy" Freeman, Jr., is a co-pilot with Trans World Airlines based in Kansas City. He is enjoying farm life in Missouri with his family, raising Arabian



Ann Banks

Jessie Scullen Baum '43

Taking action against sex discrimination

In 1970, a national organization called Women's Equity Action League (WEAL) filed charges with the Department of Health, Education and Welfare against Brown and 20 other New England universities for allegedly discriminating against women. The charges have been investigated and the corrective measures negotiated ever since. In the five years since it was founded, WEAL has taken on sex discrimination in education, marriage and family law, and credit.

The new executive director of the gadfly women's rights organization is Jessie Scullen Baum '43. From her office in Washington, D.C.'s National Press Building, Mrs. Baum and WEAL's three other paid employees answer letters and take calls from women all over the country who have questions about their educational or employment rights. According to Mrs. Baum, one of the organization's major functions is to promote legislation for reform. WEAL supported Hawaii's Rep. Patsy Mink in drafting the Women's Educational Equity Act, a bill aimed at funding research and programs on women and education.

Mrs. Baum worked for several years after she graduated from Pembroke, but when the first of her two daughters was born, she retired until both her children were in junior high school. When she returned to work in the early '60's, she taught history and was assistant principal for a private girls' school. After six years there, she took three years off because she was tired of teaching. "I floundered around, volunteering my services for things like

the national Democratic club, but it wasn't very satisfying," she says.

Eventually Jessie Baum, whose husband Warren is a vice-president of the World Bank, enrolled in a continuing education program for women at George Washington University. Through the employment service there, she found a job as a research person for the President's Advisory Council on Management Improvement. "The council consisted of ten businessmen whose purpose was to advise on how to employ private management techniques in the public sector," says Mrs. Baum.

The director of the council decided that the number one impediment to improved management techniques was the underutilization of women employees. "I spent ten months talking to management consultants and studying the underutilization of female employees in federal government," she says. "We wrote a report that made recommendations for change, but of course it died. Things are better for women in the federal government than they are in the private sector, but there isn't any faster progress. It's just important to remember that when you are trying to change the ingrained patterns of large numbers of people, you don't do it overnight." A.B.

horses and beef cattle. His two children are Jessica, 3, and Brandon, 1.

George W. Marchant (GS) and Mary Patricia Mullan were married in August in Baltimore, Md. George is a procurement analyst at the U.S. Army Edgewood Arsenal. The couple lives in Bel Air, Md.

John Mensher received an M.S. in ophthalmology from the University of Iowa in May.

64 Plans are underway for our 10th reunion which will be a jointly organized effort of the Brown and Pembroke classes. The featured class event will be held Saturday afternoon at the Haffenreffer Museum. Other activities, both University-sponsored and class-sponsored, will complete the weekend. An initial letter giving further information will be mailed before the end of the year. The committee members are: Lanny Goff, chairman, Terry Bergeron, Chip Cutcliffe, Dave Dumas, Nancy Rapelye Godfray, Linda Lorenzo, John Marshall, Cliff and Mickey Rice, and Jack Robinson.

Charles G. Billo and Gillian Stredder were married June 30. Charles is a member of the Foreign Service, working with the Bureau of Economic Affairs of the Department of State.

Judith Brenner Delman and her husband, Alan, have moved to Sudbury, Mass. Alan has a plastic surgery practice in Framingham, Mass.

Ingrid Winther Scobie, of Bloomington, Ind., received a Ph.D. in American history from the University of Wisconsin in 1970. After working three years as assistant executive secretary of the Organization of American Historians, she resigned to devote more time to research. Ingrid has recently delivered a paper on the 1950 California Senate race between Richard M. Nixon and Helen Gahagan Douglas to the Western History Association. Her husband, Jim, a Latin American specialist, is chairman of the Indiana University history department. The Scobies have three children, Bill, 11, Clare, 9, and Kirsten Winther, born December 23, 1971.

Jim Sutton has been appointed executive director of the Iowa Higher Education Association, an NEA affiliate for faculty collective bargaining. He is also working on his dissertation in higher education administration at the University of Iowa. The dissertation is entitled "The Miseducation of an Activist" and reportedly includes a chapter on Brown.

Wallace E. Savory has been elected a director of the Sharon (Mass.) Cooperative Bank. He is president of the Savory-Haward Insurance Agency, Inc., of Boston and Sharon.

Peter Timms has been named director of the Fitchburg (Mass.) Art Museum. Peter and his wife live at 53 Whiting St., Lunenburg, Mass., and welcome visits from alumni in the area.

William A. Wilde and his wife, Quirina, are parents of their first child, Erika, born August 11.

65 Jane Marantz Connor is an assistant professor of psychology at the State University of New York at Binghamton. Her husband, William, is acting chief psychologist at Binghamton State Hospital. Jane and Bill have announced the birth of their second child, Jolien X., on August 17.

Carol Hunt Epple is the principal flutist of the Arlington (Mass.) Philharmonic and is the flutist of the Commonwealth Chamber Players, an ensemble which has been performing extensively in the Boston area since 1968. Carol also teaches flute at the Longy School of Music and the North Shore Community College.

Paul F. Hammond, of Ridgefield, Conn., is manager of system performance for Emery Air Freight Corporation. He is responsible for improvement of performance and for discovering new methods to sell and manage air freight.

Richard W. Holt received the commendation medal on his release from the U.S. Army and is a resident in general surgery at the Georgetown University Medical Center in Washington.

Lee Smith Smith and her husband, Stephen, have moved to Greenbelt, Md., where she is a research economist with the department of agricultural and resource economics at the University of Maryland. Stephen has a National Science Foundation grant at the Academic Year Institute for Science Supervisors at the University of Maryland. The Smiths have two daughters, Katrina, 5, and Shannon, 3.

Robert Woolley displayed some of his photography in September at the SohoPhoto Gallery in New York City.

66 Nicholas J. Esposito has been promoted to associate professor of psychology at the State University of New York College at Cortland.

Louis Harold Strong and Rita Kay Michel were married August 4 in Toledo, Ohio. Louis is a Ph.D. candidate at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor.

After completing his internship and one year of residency in the department of medicine at Bronx Municipal Hospital Center, Gilcin F. Meadors, M.D., joined his father in general practice in Frederick, Md. "Yes, we do make house calls," he reports.

Dr. William R. Melvin moved from Colorado to Buffalo, N.Y., where he is teaching mathematics at Canisius College.

William J. Nowack, who received his Ph.D. degree from Stanford University Medical School, is interning at the Michael Reese Hospital in Chicago.

David A. Rosenfeld has graduated from the University of California Law School, Berkeley. He has joined the firm of Levy, Van Bourg and Hackler in San Francisco, Calif., a firm specializing in the representation of progressive and militant unions.

67 Barbara Allen Brewster received her B.A. from the University of Massachusetts this summer. With her husband, she is starting an advertising agency, The Buzzard, in Marion, Mass.

Laurie Griffin Broedling received her Ph.D. degree in organizational psychology in September from George Washington University. She is conducting research in or-

ganizational psychology at the Navy Personnel Research and Development Center in San Diego, Calif. Her husband, Jim, is with the U.S. Postal Service in San Diego.

Ira W. Cotton and Marcy A. Justa, of Richmond, Va., were married in September. Ray D. Risner introduced the couple and was best man, and Gordon L. "Billy" Rashman was an usher. Ira is a computer specialist with the National Bureau of Standards and is completing requirements for a D.B.A. at George Washington University. Marcy is a securities analyst with Johnston & Lemon, Inc., and is also attending the GW Business School. The couple lives in Washington, D.C.

James E. Crowley received his Ph.D. degree in chemistry from Providence College in 1970. He is a senior chemist at Ciba-Geigy Chemical Company in Cranston, R.I.

Gabriel Doumato and Eleanor Abdella were married August 26 in Carogo Lake, N.Y. Eleanor is a doctoral candidate in history at Columbia University.

Joan Elizabeth Gardner and Cort Henthall were married in Santa Cruz, Calif., in September. Mary G. Tudor was the maid of honor. Joan and Cort plan to open a pottery studio in the Santa Cruz area.

Marilyn Friedman Hoffman (GS '71) is acting director of the Brockton Art Center in Brockton, Mass.

Annie Terry Jackson became a resident in pediatrics in July at the Yale-New Haven Hospital in New Haven, Conn.

Stanley T. Jaros received his J.D. degree from Case Western Reserve University in June.

Eric P. Kronstadt received his Ph.D. from Harvard in March and is the T. H. Hildebrandt Research Instructor in the mathematics department of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

Robert R. Lowry, who received an M.B.A. from Dartmouth College's Tuck School of Business, is a resource management systems analyst for the Burroughs Corporation in Detroit.

Peter G. Mennen is a management intern with the U.S. Postal Service in San Francisco, Calif.

Susan Becker Ott and her husband, David, are parents of a son, Stephen Louis, born August 21 in Winston-Salem, N.C. David is a second-year resident in radiology at the Bowman Gray School of Medicine.

Dr. George D. Parker and his wife, Marjorie Ainscough Parker, are parents of their second child and first daughter, Cheryl Beth, born July 20. Ralph L. Ainscough '31 is the maternal grandfather.

R. Lawrence Philbrick and Marion Sevrynse were married June 10 in Cambridge, Mass. Lawrence is studying at the Harvard School of Design and works with an architectural firm in Cambridge, and Marion is a graduate student and teacher at Harvard.

Laurence R. Pizer and his wife, Ann, have announced the birth of their first child, Tamara Rachele, on September 7.

Myra Bluestein Rufo received a Ph.D. in anatomy from Tufts University in April

and is an assistant in anatomy at Mount Sinai School of Medicine in New York. Her husband, Bob, is a resident in medicine at Bronx Municipal Hospital Center.

Richard L. Sullivan and his wife, Nancy, are parents of their second child and first son, Daniel Richard, born July 1.

Carlyle A. Thayer has been appointed tutor in the department of Asian civilizations at the Australian National University, Canberra. He is a doctoral candidate there in the department of international relations and is writing a thesis on the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam. Carlyle recently conducted a lecture tour in New

Zealand, where he addressed seminars at various universities on the nature of the provisional revolutionary government of South Vietnam.

Richard W. Treloar, Jr., received his M.B.A. in June from the University of Florida and is an administrative assistant at the University Hospital in Jacksonville.

Lenore Wisney and Lawrence Horowitz were married in February 1970 in Palo Alto, Calif. Lenore is an assistant professor of English at American University, and Lawrence is a physician working with the U.S. Senate subcommittee on health.

68 Lance W. Brunner received an M.A. last December from the University of North Carolina, where he is now a teaching assistant in the music department.

Judith Fink Chendo and her husband, The Rev. John Chendo, are the parents of their first child, John Michael Gray, born April 14. They are the pastors of four rural churches in southwestern Colorado and live in the Presbyterian manse in Bayfield, Colo.

John J. Clair, Jr., received a J.D. degree from the University of Pennsylvania last December. He is an attorney with the law

Loren E. Wood '49

An 'exciting life' tackling NASA's 'impossible' projects

"I've had a very exciting life," says a man who so far has spent the better part of his working days in the aerospace industry. Loren Wood's business address is Space Park Drive, across the street from NASA's Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center outside of Houston, Texas. His home is in Friendswood, Texas, the Houston suburb which houses most of America's astronauts. Wood's location is no coincidence: as a member of the senior technical staff of the Thompson-Ramo-Wooldridge (TRW) Systems' engineering lab, he is one of the key people who have backed up NASA's ventures with outside technical expertise—and he has put his mind to work on using space-found knowledge to improve life here on earth.

"I've always been in a key spot throughout my career," Wood recalls. With a master's in applied mathematics from Cornell, Wood began his career serving the Army and Air Force as a project analyst—someone who figured out what type and size of system would best serve what defense purpose. From this military background, Wood went to Ramo-Wooldridge, the 1950's predecessor of Wood's current firm, TRW, Inc., which was at that time a small Air Force-support corporation working to develop intercontinental ballistic missiles.

In 1961 Wood was tapped to serve on then Vice-President Lyndon Johnson's committee to plan a manned lunar landing. "I was pretty proud of that," says the unpretentious Wood. The Large Launch Vehicle Planning Group, as the committee was called, was initially stunned by its assignment ("Hey, we've got to figure out how to get to the moon and back!"), but recovered to design a variety of analytical models and compare on paper the options for going to the moon safely. The outcome was that the Apollo vehicles went into lunar orbit before landing on the moon, rather than orbiting the earth first or just shooting straight from their launch pads to the moon's surface.

From there, Wood went on to work on

a succession of NASA projects. For a Gemini launch, he developed a "recycle" plan which allowed re-use of the launch pad after an abortive blast-off. Wood was mission staff engineer for the manned lunar landing mission, with the task of identifying possible problems in the planning stages and solving technical problems as they actually occurred in flight.

For Skylab, he was instrumental in devising a rescue plan, the kind "we hope we'll never use." After Skylab II returned in September from its 59-day flight, Wood was among those analyzing the millions of bits of information garnered from that trip, designing techniques for handling so much new information and compressing it, formulating questions, and analyzing data.

An expert in using systems theory to solve real engineering problems, Wood is a

self-styled promoter of spreading the knowledge gathered from space travel and aeronautical engineering to worldly applications. Skylab II's "earth resources" investigations fit perfectly into Wood's interest, providing information which he believes "hits on every major problem we face today"—among them land use, urban planning, management of natural resources, and understanding the oceans. Wood sees more general applications of the space program as important also, such as the concept of a control center, the use of systems management techniques to identify variables and solve problems, and the use of space industry materials in consumer products. Much of the significance of the space program, he says, is in the possibility of "a transfer of capabilities." In this respect, Wood points out, TRW is turning its attention to the problem of urban transportation and traffic control systems in California, Colorado, and Washington, D.C.

As for the future of space endeavors, Loren Wood anticipates a growing emphasis on close-to-home projects such as space shuttles instead of on further reaches toward the planets. Work has already begun on a shuttle project related to the Skylab missions, and for 1975 an American-Soviet linking-up mission is planned—Apollo-Soyuz, by name. The shuttle systems will be economical, Wood explains, since the vehicles will be reusable and will carry "payload"—cargo and hardware and also non-astronaut scientists. Mission aims in the future will be diverse, as in the Skylab flights, rather than just serving as a test of American aeronautical capabilities.

"It's fascinating," Wood says of the potential applications for new-found capabilities. "With our computational and modeling techniques, you can see just how feasible some of these things are that now seem impractical. We can do anything that we really want to," he adds. "I'm convinced of it, because I've tackled so many 'impossible' jobs."

C.B.

Loren Wood: Always in a key spot.



Christine Bowman

firm of Latham and Watkins in Los Angeles.

W. Larry Corbett received his M.D. degree from the Indiana University Medical School last spring. He is interning at the Methodist Hospital in Indianapolis, Ind.

John Michael Gaydos, Jr., and Marian E. Froelich were married in August in Cleveland, Ohio. Both recently received their master's degrees from John Carroll University and are teaching in the Lakewood, Ohio, school system.

Murray Gereboff has been admitted to the Rhode Island Bar and is associated with the firm of Schreiber, Abedon, and Gordon in Providence. He and his wife, Rosalyn, live in Pawtucket, R.I.

William D. Gibson and Paula Ellen Reed were married June 16 in Taunton, Mass., where they now live. William is a banker at First Bristol County National Bank, and Paula teaches in Taunton.

Judith Andrews and Roger C. Green, Jr., were married recently in Appleton, Wisc. They live in Farmington, Maine.

Terence A. Harkin was a film editor in the Air Force till released last January, spending his last three months of active duty in a transition program as a motion picture production intern with Communico, of Fenton, Mo. Then he became a graduate student in cinema at the University of Southern California. During the summer he toured the Midwest with a rock group called "Solid Gold."

Frank A. Kartesz (GS) has resigned as assistant professor of physics at Allegany Community College. He is now vice-president and part-owner of the Growers Exchange, Inc., in Elizabeth, Pa., a new concept in lawn and garden product merchandising based on supermarket techniques. Growers Exchange is the first venture of its kind in the state, and one of five in the United States.

Donald Kent and his wife have announced the birth of their second child, Joel Stephen, August 19. Their daughter, Heather, is 2. Donald is a resident in otolaryngology at the Yale-New Haven Hospital in New Haven, Conn.

David A. Meehan is assistant operations officer of the New England Merchants National Bank in Massachusetts.

Steven E. Ostrow is a fellow in classical studies at the American Academy in Rome for the 1973-75 period.

Philip A. Press is a master of fine arts candidate at Queens College, City University of New York.

Richard C. Reed is manager of the research and analysis section of the United Bank of Denver in Colorado. He is also deputy director of the Colorado Land Use Commission.

Dale L. Truman and his wife, Joy Sutro Truman '70, are parents of their first child, Daniel Blake, born August 1.

69 John Howard Baker (GS) and Elizabeth Anne Glasgow (see '70) were married August 4 in New York City. John is an assistant professor of art history at Boston College.

Thomas A. Blanchette is a graduate

student at the George Washington University National Law Center.

J. Richard Chambers has been named assistant vice-president and loan review officer at the Nashville City Bank and Trust Company in Nashville, Tenn.

Anne Cushing Nicholas Costain received a Ph.D. degree in May from The Johns Hopkins University.

Willis Jay Goldsmith and Marilyn Jacobson were married in New Rochelle, N.Y., in September.

John M. Leventhal received his M.D. degree from Tufts University in June. He is an assistant resident in pediatrics at the Yale-New Haven Hospital in New Haven.

Linda Kaufman is spending this year abroad at the computer science department of the University of Aarhus, Denmark.

George Muller and his wife, Janet Corsin Muller (see '71), have moved to Bloomington, Ind., where George is a graduate student in English at Indiana University.

Anne B. Munder and Lionel Bercovitch were married May 20 in White Plains, N.Y. Jeffrey Kelman was an usher. Anne is an intern at the St. Elizabeth's Hospital in Boston, and Lionel is a physician at the Massachusetts General Hospital, also in Boston.

Stephen J. Newton has been assigned to the Buffalo, N.Y., sales district as a marketing representative for the Mobil Oil Corporation.

Stephen P. Nugent, who received his J.D. degree from Boston University in June, is a law clerk for the Rhode Island Supreme Court in Providence.

Joan Madeline Ruffle received an M.D. degree from the Milton S. Hershey Medical Center of the Pennsylvania State University this year and is doing a surgical internship at Boston University Hospital.

Barnett Satinsky and Fredda Andrea Wagner were married in Great Neck, L.I., in June.

Catherine Blumlein Strauss received a master of social service degree from Bryn Mawr College in May.

Frank M. Ward, III, received an M.B.A. last spring from Boston University and is now studying at Suffolk Law School in Boston.

Elizabeth Aubert Warrick and Paul Emerson Mills were married July 20 in Wyncote, Pa. Elizabeth is studying at the School of International Training in Brattleboro, Vt., and teaching French part-time at Windham College in Putney, Vt. Paul is a student adviser at Windham College.

70 Christine L. Braun is working in Bedford, Mass., with Raytheon as a computer software engineer. She also teaches computer science in the Raytheon/Fitchburg State College program.

Brian J. Corden (GS) is a student at the Georgetown University Medical School.

Sally Davenport received a master's degree in social work from the Case Western Reserve School of Applied Social Sciences in May. She is a psychiatric social worker with the Lorain County Mental Health Services near Cleveland, Ohio.

Monica Schaefer Devens received her master's degree in Near Eastern languages in October from the University of California, Los Angeles. She is continuing in the Ph.D. program there.

Clayton C. Dovey, III, graduated from Virginia Law School in June. He is with Shearson, Hammill and Company in New York City.

Jeffrey P. Emrich spent five weeks in the Southwest researching problems of the Spanish-heritage population of that area. His work was part of an assignment for the recently created Spanish-American Task Force of the Civil Rights Division of the U.S. Justice Department. Related work will take him to New York and Chicago.

Margaret Genovese left the Theatre Company of Boston in August. She is a graduate student in arts administration at Southern Methodist University in Dallas, Texas, until May. Her address is 6405 Airline Extension, #3, Dallas, Texas 75205.

Elizabeth Anne Glasgow and John Howard Baker (see '69) were married August 4 in New York City. Elizabeth is doing graduate work at Tufts University.

Joy Javits played the role of the Saxon Girl in *Becket* at the Guthrie Theater in Minneapolis this summer.

Mark H. Leff has completed his course requirements for his doctorate in U.S. history at the University of Chicago. He is in Boston this year doing research for his dissertation.

Jason Liu (GS) received his Ph.D. degree in applied mathematics and statistics from the State University of New York at Stony Brook in July. He is on the technical staff of Bell Telephone Laboratories in Holmdel, N.J., and lives with his wife, Shirley Chow Liu (see '71), in Eatontown, N.J.

Richard R. Schomp, after a period of "disenchantment" with business and law school, is a sixth-grade teacher and dormitory master at The Rectory School in Pomfret, Conn. His wife, Kathleen, is employed in the language tutorial program there.

Daniel N. Sundt, Jr., is a project engineer in the electrical engineering division of the Philadelphia Electric Company in Philadelphia, Pa.

Joy Sutro Truman and her husband, Dale L. Truman '68, are parents of their first child, Daniel Blake, born August 1.

Jobeth Williams, a member of the Trinity Square Repertory Company based in Providence, was in Philadelphia this summer playing in *School for Wives*, *Oscar*, and *Lady Audley's Secret*. Earlier in the year she was appearing on a Boston children's television show, "Jabberwocky."

Paula Yano and M. Scott Bruce were married on June 16 in Honolulu, Hi. Paula is a research assistant at the Kuakini Medical Research Institute, and her husband is in the Air Force.

71 David Altshuler and Linda Altshuler were married in September in West Newton, Mass. David Hirshberg was best man, and Avram Arian and Douglas Mishkin '76 sang and played guitar. David and Linda may be reached through the Hebrew Union College, Clifton Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio 45220.

Christy Carpenter and Harvey Levin were married June 16 in Christy's backyard in Washington, D.C. Christy is studying law at American University, and Harvey is a law student at Georgetown University.

William "Philip" Caruther, a mine countermeasures officer on board the USS *Engage*, cruised for several months this spring off the North Vietnamese coast and is now stationed at the U.S. base at Subic Bay in the Philippines.

Nicholas Wade Cerjanec and Sheila Harrison Murphy were married in September in Barrington, R.I. Derek Cerjanec '73 was the best man, and Frank Sun, Eugene Su, and Steven Weinstein '72 were ushers. Nicholas' parents are Ruth Wade Cerjanec '33 and the late Earl F. Cerjanec '43.

Barbara Carlock Chapin and her husband, R. Curtis Chapin, are resident overseers and researchers at the Codman House, a Georgian mansion approximately 230 years old in Lincoln, Mass. The Association for the Preservation of New England Antiquities owns the house, which was federalized in 1797 and remains full of family possessions dating back to the mid-eighteenth century.

Fred C. David has completed his second year of medical school at the University of California, Los Angeles. He is spending the academic year in Vienna, Austria, and Copenhagen, Denmark, where he is conducting his clinical clerkships. Before returning to California next summer, Fred plans to travel extensively in Switzerland, Sweden, and England.

Robert Dewar is in Taiwan on a year-long anthropological and archaeological dig. Specializing in ecological anthropology at Yale, Bob is working under a dissertation improvement grant from the National Science Foundation to examine the ecological relationship between pre-history Taiwanese and their environment.

Rodger B. Dowdell, Jr., of Kingston, R.I., is an electronics engineer at the Naval Underwater Systems Center in New London, Conn.

Andrew L. Eisenberg and Sheryl Diane Fox were married in Chicago, Ill., in July. Andy is a law student at Columbia University.

Donovan R. Flora and his wife, Diane, have announced the birth of their first child, Courtney Erin, on June 21. Donovan will graduate from the Indiana University School of Law this month.

Daniel Guy Fuller and Christine Anne Erisman (see '72) were married recently in Lancaster, Pa. Dan is a third-year student at Case Western Reserve University School of Medicine. The Fullers live in Cleveland Heights, Ohio.

Tracy Barker Greenwood and her husband, Peter, are parents of their firstborn, Kate, born April 1. Peter is teaching economics at Southern Massachusetts University in Dartmouth, Mass.

Donald Alan Herron and Rosemary Jean Burt were married in Oceanside, Calif., June 30. Donald is a second lieutenant in the Air Force stationed in Rapid City, S.D.

Granger Arthur Jerome (GS) and Beth

Frank Yatsu '55

The doctor's major was English literature

Frank Yatsu '55 is chief of the neurology service at San Francisco General Hospital, a trustee of Brown, a devotee of dim sum (the Chinese tea lunch), and the owner of a splendid silver Mercedes that takes the Golden Gate Bridge with style. Dr. Yatsu attended Brown before the days of the new curriculum and the humanistically based medical program, but his educational philosophy is in tune with both of those developments. He majored in English literature at Brown and it was not until his third year that he decided to become a physician.

Dr. Yatsu speaks enthusiastically about his liberal arts education, noting that it gives a physician "a humanist point of view and allows him to develop an historical, philosophical, and literary perspective of man." He had a chance to expound those views both as a member of the admissions committee of the University of California's San Francisco School of Medicine and as a member of Brown's Committee on Medical Education, which advised the Brown Corporation to proceed with a full-scale medical school.

Though Yatsu is in favor of a liberal arts background for physicians, his own such background keeps him from being dogmatic about it. "It doesn't necessarily matter what a medical student has majored in," he says. "There is no substitute for being smart and a good person."

Dr. Yatsu's thinking about medical issues has been influenced by his appointment as a Markle Scholar. These five-year grants, with a \$6,000 stipend for each year, are given for the purpose of encouraging those just beginning their careers to con-

tinue in medical schools as teachers and researchers. Yatsu first received his grant in 1969, and this year he is planning the program for a Markle Scholars' conference on "Health Reform: The Search for Alternatives." One of the topics to be covered is, of course, the rising cost of medical care. According to Dr. Yatsu, "Medical care has become much too expensive, so that the average family just can't afford it." One of the reasons for the higher cost is increased specialization, which Yatsu sees as a mixed blessing. "Specialization is thought to be 'better' medicine," he says, "but the concept is a double-edged sword, because the more specialized the care, the more fragmented it is. But I think that the old form of the general practitioner, where you practically learn on the job, wasn't the answer either. We need to find some compromise measure."

Another medical issue on which Dr. Yatsu has done a great deal of thinking is the question of how long to prolong life when it seems there is no chance for viable recovery and how to determine the point of death. "I take the view that heroic and extraordinary efforts are not justified in hopeless cases," he says. "There is a difference between commission and omission. For instance, we'll withhold antibiotics for pneumonia with a terminal patient. It's psychologically a great trauma to decide when someone should be declared dead. Neurologists often get called in to certify that a patient is brain dead, but that is mostly a cop out to spread the guilt around."

Dr. Yatsu was born in Los Angeles, but moved with his family to Cleveland, Ohio, after they were released from a detention camp where they were forced to stay during World War II. He was awarded a scholarship to Phillips Academy in Andover, Mass. He chose Brown because "most people were going to Ivy colleges and I wanted someplace small." He received his degree in medicine from Western Reserve University. Dr. Yatsu lives in San Francisco with his wife Michiko and their daughter Libby.

A.B.

Frank Yatsu: Humanist point of view.



Ann Banks

Faye Weissman were married August 25 in Rhode Island.

Shirley Chow Liu and her husband, Jason Liu (see '70) have moved to Eatontown, N.J., where Shirley is a systems programmer for Diva, Inc.

Douglas W. Louvier is a traffic staff assistant with Pacific Northwest Bell Telephone Company in Seattle, Wash.

John E. Mulford, Jr., was released from the U.S. Air Force in June. He is studying for a master's in regional planning at Cornell University.

Janet Corsin Muller and her husband, George Muller (see '69), have moved to Bloomington, Ind., where George is a graduate student in English at Indiana University.

Steven M. Patent, who received a master of science degree from Cornell University, is a court systems analyst with Public Systems, Inc., a firm specializing in information systems for criminal justice agencies and based in Sunnyvale, Calif.

Warren A. Potas has resigned as computer systems programmer with the National Institute of Mental Health in Rockville, Md. He entered that position as a commissioned officer in the U.S. Public Health Service after graduating in 1971, in order to, as he says, "finesse the precarious draft situation" resulting from his selection as #001 in the first draft lottery. He is now traveling throughout Europe, Asia, and Africa.

Richard C. Ramsay and Denise Duensing (see '72) were married June 9 in Kansas City, Mo. Wedding attendants included Tim Lister '72, Chip Anderson '72, Dick Noonan '72, and Bill Liddicoet '72. Richard is a manufacturer's representative for the B. T. Ramsay Company.

Virginia Rice has completed her first year at the CIA—the Culinary Institute of America. She reports that she is pursuing two favorite activities, cooking and eating.

Joseph Roback and Iras Brown Lavine were married August 19 in Woonsocket, R.I., and Samuel Halpern '72 and Richard Halpern '76 were ushers. Joseph is a law student at Stetson University in Florida, and they live in St. Petersburg.

Rupert W. Scofield is in the Peace Corps, living on an agricultural cooperative in San Martin, Guatemala.

Ruby Shang has been working with the Paul Taylor Dance Company, based in New York, since graduation. The company toured Europe for two months during the summer, performing in London, Paris, Lisbon, Tehran, and Istanbul.

David A. Snyder has transferred from the medical school of the University of Southern California to the Brown medical program and expects to receive his M.D. in 1975.

David A. Tillson is attending the New York University Graduate School of Business.

Susan Vanderkulk and Robert D. White were married March 17 in Binghamton, N.Y. Susan is a communications specialist with the New York State Electric and Gas Corporation, and Robert is an information representative with the public relations department of IBM Endicott.

Steven J. Weinstein and Susan Beth Vigor were married August 12 in Brockton, Mass. Steven is a law student at Boston University.

72 Janet E. Andersen is with IBM in Providence and is working with Brown to plan a system of admission, student, and alumni records. She is also helping to install a computer to keep track of student meal contracts.

Arnie Berman is playing professional basketball in Groningen, the Netherlands.

Jean Braucher is an Associated Press writer, based in Portland, Maine.

Richard L. Buckley, Jr., is director of operation planning and assistant to the general manager of the Metropolitan Transit Authority in Nashville, Tenn.

Robert M. Castellani and Susan Brandau were married July 14 in Wallingford, Pa. They live in Providence, and Robert is an intern in the Brown medical program.

Dr. Owen Dent (GS) is a lecturer in the sociology department of the Australian National University in Canberra.

Thomas Peter Doody and Janet Elaine Johnson were married June 2 in East Walpole, Mass. Janet is a student at the University of Massachusetts, and Thomas is employed at the Belchertown (Mass.) State School.

Denise Duensing and Richard C. Ramsay (see '71) were married June 9 in Kansas City, Mo. Wedding attendants included Tim Lister, Chip Anderson, Dick Noonan, and Bill Liddicoet. Denise is a graduate student in art history at Case Western Reserve University in Cleveland.

Christine Anne Erisman and Daniel Guy Fuller (see '71) were married recently in Lancaster, Pa. She is a management analyst at the Navy Finance Center in Cleveland, and they live in Cleveland Heights, Ohio.

Sandra Joy Finberg and Elliot Sidney Feit were married in Providence in July. Judy Finberg '76, Harriet Hanzel, and Dr. Harris J. Finberg '67 were attendants. The couple lives in Winooski, Vt.

Jane S. Fraser and Stephen M. Sutton '73 were married last December in Stockbridge, Mass. Nancy Jackson was the maid of honor and Arthur Dresdale was an usher.

Charles E. Gross, Jr., and Julia C. Sumner (see '73) were married in August in Westfield, Mass. Philip V. Gronvold and Glenn R. Normile were ushers, and Deborah L. Michael '73 was a bridesmaid. "Chas" is an assistant loan officer for the Old Colony Cooperative Bank in Providence, where he and Julia live.

Gary S. Johnson (GS) is a graduate student at the University of Arizona in Tucson.

Stephen B. Kanner is enrolled in a joint Ph.D. and J.D. program at the University of Pennsylvania.

Eleanor Martha Ringel is studying toward an M.F.A. in theater at the University of Georgia and is acting with the New Trinity Players of Atlanta. She played Laura in their recent production of *The Glass Menagerie*.

William James Roland, Jr., and Carolyn Grace Martley were married August 25 in Portsmouth, R.I. David Patterson was best man. The couple lives in Saundertown, R.I., and Bill is employed by the Roland and Whytock Company.

Julia C. Ross received her master's degree in education and is teaching a transition class at St. Peter's School in Philadelphia.

Gregory Lynn Rubano and Angela Faye Adams were married in Richmond, Va., in August. They live in West Hempstead, N.Y.

Leonard Schlesinger received his M.B.A. degree in corporate and labor relations from the Columbia University Graduate School of Business and is working as a production manager for Charmin Paper Products in Green Bay, Wisc. He and his wife, Phyllis Fineman Schlesinger (see '73), live in De Pere, Wisc.

Edward Padelford Taft and Elizabeth Townsend Johnson were married June 30 in Mendham, N.J. Edward is an aquatic biologist with Stone and Webster in Boston.

George Truett Tate and Deborah Haines Merrick were married June 23 in Cold Spring Harbor, N.Y. Deborah graduated from Wheaton College in June, and George is a trainee in the corporate banking group of the First National City Bank of New York.

Craig C. Taylor has finished his course requirements for a master's degree in physics at Brown and is working on his thesis. Under a grant from the U.S. Bureau of Mines, Craig and his colleagues are working to develop an electronic methane detector.

Valentine John Urbanek (GS) and Evangelyn Michele Phillips were married June 24 in Norwich, Conn. Valentine is doing further graduate work at Brown in Slavic languages.

Allin V. Walker is on the staff of the Hamilton House in Providence, a program center for retired people. He is also the youth director for the Central Congregational Church in Providence.

An apprentice in the wine trade, James M. Williams is working in Germany with Rudolf Müller, one of the largest exporters of estate-bottled German wines to America, as an assistant export manager. He plans to become a European wine importer, but hopes to spend 1974 in France learning about French fine wines before returning to the U.S.

Charles Wolf and Sallie Lloyd were married in Alexandria, Va., in September. Carol Braun Pasternak and Maureen Gallagher were bridesmaids, and Arnie Berman was an usher. Other classmates in attendance were Bob Freedman, Allin Walker, Candy Doelbert Walker '73, Lucy Richardson, Margaret Hamer, and Marc Perlmutter '74. Chuck and Sallie live in Chicago, where he is a second-year student at the University of Chicago Law School.

Jerome B. Zeldis is enrolled in a combination M.D. and Ph.D. program in molecular biophysics and biochemistry at the Yale University School of Medicine. He was Yale's student representative to the American Association of Medical Colleges (AAMC) conference in Washington, D.C.

73 Louise J. Cohen and David J. Trudel were married in September in Summit, N.J. Daniel Cohen '75 was the best man, and Harold Cropp and John La Saine were ushers.

William Fell Conway and Christine Ann Odynecky were married in Manning Chapel at Brown August 25, and James Dello Russo '75 and John P. Keats '75 were ushers. They live in Chicago, with William studying microbiology and biophysics at the University of Chicago and Christine working as a registered nurse at the University Hospital.

Robert M. Drew, Jr., and Judith Lowery were married August 25 in Cranston, R.I. Robert Clagget was an usher. The couple lives in Pawtucket, R.I.

William Forlenza and Kathryn E. Clark were married August 4 in New York. William is working for Con Edison, and Kathryn is a student at Richmond College of the City University of New York.

Rebecca Gavurin and Marvin T. Curry were married January 27 in Baldwin, N.Y. Lester L. Gavurin '44 GS is Rebecca's father, and Mary Lou Kennedy was maid of honor. Rebecca is a secretary at New College in Sarasota, Fla., and Marvin teaches chemistry at Riverview High School.

Jeffrey Frederick Harper and Mary Teresa Pieroni were married June 23 in Muncie, Ind., with Glenn Gillett, Timothy Vogel '74, and James Zeckhauser '74 serving as ushers. Jeffrey is a graduate student in pharmacology at the University of Virginia, and Mary is an undergraduate there. They live in Charlottesville.

Marilyn "Lynn" Higgins is studying at the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, in the department of urban design and regional planning.

Phyllis Fineman Schlesinger is a candidate for a master of science degree in teaching (biology) at the University of Wisconsin in Oshkosh, Wisc. She and her husband, Leonard Schlesinger (see '72), live in De Pere, Wisc.

Julia C. Sumner and Charles E. Gross, Jr. (see '72) were married in August in Westfield, Mass. Deborah L. Michael was a bridesmaid, and Philip V. Gronvold '72 and Glenn R. Normile '72 were ushers. Julia is a research assistant in the bio-med division at Brown. The couple lives in Providence.

Stephen M. Sutton and Jane S. Fraser '72 were married in Stockbridge, Mass., last December. Arthur Dresdale '72 was an usher, and Nancy Jackson '72 was the maid of honor.

Charles Clinton Wolfe, III, and Deborah Hayes Scott were married June 9 in Orleans, Mass. Gary Fountain '71 was an usher. Charles has a master's in fine arts from Columbia University and is a faculty member at the University of Western Ontario in London, Ont.

Deaths

Ephraim LeRoy Hart '98, Fort Lauderdale, Fla.; August 7. In 1909, at age 93, Mr. Hart was one of three alumni in their 90's who returned for Commencement. A Providence resident most of his life, Mr. Hart was at various times a real estate broker and a salesman. He also worked for Hart & Nye, Providence advertising company. Mr. Hart claimed that he had the shortest tour of duty of any World War I veteran. He was mustered into the service on November 10, 1918, one day before the armistice, and was discharged on November 12. Phi Beta Kappa. Kappa Sigma. He is survived by a daughter, Mary Hart, 4211 N.W. 22nd St., Fort Lauderdale. A son was the late Leroy W. Hart '23.

Dr. James Mickel Williams '98, Geneva, N.Y., professor emeritus of sociology at Hobart and William Smith Colleges; August 7. Mr. Williams said that his mother selected Brown for him because she was impressed with Alexander Meiklejohn, the progressive educator. As a student, Mr. Williams became a frequent visitor at the Meiklejohn home, and the two men would talk late into the night. During his Brown days, Mr. Williams was Phi Beta Kappa. When he went to teach at Vassar after earning his Ph.D. at Columbia (he also had a B.D. from Union Theological), Dr. Williams exerted some of the Meiklejohn influence by persuading his "sheltered young ladies" to attend juvenile court and take an interest in the defendants. Hobart called him to head its brand new sociology department in 1908, and his courses there became among the most popular in the school. More than one student began charting life's course in Dr. Williams' canoe, which he had out on Seneca Lake every month of the year. "I always shoved the bow obliquely against the waves to keep the crests from dampening their train of thought," Dr. Williams once said. He was the author of *A Rural Heritage* in 1925, *Expansion of Rural Life* in 1926, and other sociological books. His doctoral thesis delineated the society of Waterville, N.Y., linking its economic rise and fall to the hop industry. Though such studies are common today, at the time it was written, the thesis was highly innovative in its depth and anticipated the Lynds' famous "Middletown" by 27 years. Dr. Williams, who is in *Who's Who*, was awarded an honorary LL.D. by Hobart and William Smith when he retired in 1941. He is survived by a son, Dr. Henry Williams, 556 West James St., Lancaster, Pa.

Charles Howard Dow '09, St. Paul, Minn., retired professor of civil engineering at the University of Minnesota; June 28. In addition to his position on the University of Minnesota faculty, Mr. Dow was also manager of the school's Extension Division in St. Paul for 21 years, retiring in 1947. Heading west the day after graduation, Mr. Dow became a civil engineer with

the Illinois Central, Chicago and Northwestern, and Great Northern Railroads. He was a high school teacher in St. Paul and then, in 1923, was appointed professor of civil engineering at Ramsey Institute of Technology. He moved to the University of Minnesota faculty in 1927. Delta Tau Delta. He is survived by his wife, Violette, 25 Langford Park, St. Paul.

Emma Watt Lee '02 A.M., Washington, D.C.; May 31. The widow of U.S. Army Col. Harry R. Lee, Mrs. Lee was a graduate of Wellesley College and then earned her master's in Greek and Latin studies at Brown. For many years she was on the board of the old Episcopal Eye, Ear, Nose & Throat Hospital, which later became the Washington Hospital Center. She is survived by a daughter.

Glenn William Woodin '05, Dunkirk, N.Y., former mayor and county district attorney; May 28. A graduate of the Cincinnati and Chicago Law Schools, he practiced law in Dunkirk for nearly 60 years. He was elected mayor of Dunkirk in 1921 and served as county district attorney from 1923 to 1943. In private practice, he was a corporation lawyer and counsel for a number of large industrial corporations and financial institutions. Mr. Woodin also taught school briefly and was at one time principal of the Terrace Park (Ill.) school. Kappa Sigma. Phi Beta Kappa. He is survived by a son, two daughters, and his wife, Elizabeth Graves Woodin, 529 Roosevelt Ave., Dunkirk.

Norman Lewis Sammis '08, Providence, long-time engineer and property maintenance consultant and 1908 class secretary; August 16. From 1908 to 1915, Mr. Sammis was a sales engineer for Builders Iron Foundry of Providence, working out of Philadelphia and New York. He became plant manager at Providence in 1915 while BIF had World War I contracts with the United States, England, and France. In 1925, Mr. Sammis set up Home Service, a BIF subsidiary in the property field. Four years later he bought the corporation from BIF and operated it until he retired in 1958. As secretary of his class, Mr. Sammis was a prolific writer, keeping classmates tied together through newsletters, personal notes, and items in the class section of this magazine. He also served as class agent for the University Fund and was class marshal in 1928 and 1948. Alpha Delta Phi. He is survived by his wife, Ellen, 1378 Narragansett Blvd., Providence, and two daughters, Jessie C. Sammis of Providence and Mary Sammis Riedel '37 of Brookline, N.H.

Ralph Mallory Palmer '10, New York City, chemical engineer and president of Ferro-Nil Corporation of New York until his retirement in 1960 and alumni trustee of Brown from 1936 to 1942; September 6. Mr. Palmer received a master's degree from Columbia University in 1926 and was active in the alumni activities of that college, as well as those of his alma mater. He was

director of the Columbia Alumni Federation, president of the Graduate Schools of Columbia's Alumni Association, and was awarded a medal for distinguished alumni service by Columbia in 1941. In addition to serving as an alumni trustee of Brown, Mr. Palmer was a director of the Associated Alumni, a trustee of the Alumni Fund, and president of the Brown Engineering Association. In an effort to foster alumni relations, he led the Brown Club in New York to establish the Brown Bear Award in 1940. After World War II, he counseled the club to transfer the Brown Bear Award to the Associated Alumni. He was one of two alumni to receive the award in 1946, the first year it became a national symbol of service to Brown. Mr. Palmer was a past president of the Brown Club in New York. He is listed in *Who's Who in Engineering* and *Who's Who in New York*.

Lemuel Halstead Thompson '13, Morristown, N.J., director of welfare for Morristown for 15 years until his retirement in 1956; August 15. After graduating, Mr. Thompson served nine years as manager and part-owner of Columbus Crystal Company of Newark. Then, with his father and brother, he ran Thompson Brothers, Inc., an auto and truck firm in Newark. He also served seven years with the Morris County Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children before becoming welfare director in Morristown. Mr. Thompson was treasurer of the New Jersey State Municipal Welfare Association. Theta Delta Chi. His widow is Madeline Ayers Thompson, 14 Washington Place, Morristown.

Russell Henry Wentz '13, Buckhannon, W.Va., a retired railroad conductor and farmer; September 14. For many years, Mr. Wentz had been the owner of White Rock Villa Farms and Ireland Run Coal & Lumber Company in Buckhannon. Kappa Sigma. He is survived by his wife, Bernice Rebecca Fox Wentz, White Rock Villa Farms, Buckhannon.

Winter Arnold White '13, New London, Conn., retired chief design engineer with Ford, Bacon & Davis of New York City; August 31. Mr. White was first with the engineering firm of Sheratt, Sands & White of Pittsburgh before joining Ford, Bacon & Davis in 1918. He was a past president of the Brown Engineering Association. Phi Gamma Delta. His wife was the late Gladys Bushell White '13.

Alfred Williams Anthony, Jr. '15, Newtonville, Mass., retired president of Pease Anthony Equipment Company; June 15. An electrical engineer and inventor, he perfected the industrial gas scrubbers which were the principal business of the Pease Anthony Equipment Company. Mr. Anthony served in the U.S. Navy during both World Wars. He was listed in *Who's Who in Engineering*. Delta Upsilon. Mr. Anthony is survived by a daughter, Mrs. Philip Dressler, of Fort Lauderdale, Fla., and a son, Prof. John Williams Anthony '45 of Tucson, Ariz. His daughter-in-law is Arline Kotite Anthony '44 and his cousin is Brown

Professor Emeritus Margaret Bingham Stillwell '09.

Francis Colt DeWolf '18, Washington, D.C., a retired State Department career officer; September 9. After attending Brown for a year, he transferred to Harvard, receiving his A.B. in 1918 and his LL.B. from Columbia in 1922. Mr. DeWolf then joined the State Department, leaving in 1931 to become a member of the secretariat of the old League of Nations. He rejoined the State Department in 1934 and held the post of chief of the telecommunications division for many years. Zeta Psi. He is survived by two sons.

George Ronello Dolloff '20 A.M., North Kingstown, R.I., retired Providence school teacher; October 17 after a lengthy illness. The Bates College graduate taught at Central High School in Providence for many years, retiring in 1953. He is survived by a daughter, Virginia Drake, of North Kingstown and a son, Alan F. Dolloff '53, of South Kingstown. Another son is the late Dr. Richard T. Dolloff '50.

Dr. Herman Albert Lawson '20, Providence, chief of services at the Boston Veterans Administration Hospital until his retirement in 1965; July 11. Dr. Lawson earned his M.D. at Harvard in 1924. He had a private practice in Providence from 1927 to 1949 before leaving to accept the position of chief of medical services at the Veterans Administration Hospital in Providence. He served concurrently as chief of staff at the Boston VA Hospital. Commissioned a lieutenant-colonel in the Army Medical Corps during World War II, Dr. Lawson was assigned to active duty as chief of medical services for the 48th Evacuation Hospital and served as commanding officer of that unit from October, 1943, to May, 1945, including a term in the Burma theater, for which he was decorated. He was president and secretary of the Rhode Island Medical Society and a fellow of the American College of Physicians. He is survived by his wife, Norma Flaiger Lawson, 263 Benefit St., Providence, and three sons, John W. R. Lawson '55, R. Alan Lawson '55, and Robert M. Lawson '59.

Richard Valentine Ratigan '20, Providence, a practicing attorney in the city for 48 years; September 24. He was graduated from Harvard Law School in 1923. In addition to his private practice, Mr. Ratigan worked at various times for the Veterans Administration and Title Guarantee Company of Rhode Island. He saw service in World War I and for three years in World War II. Phi Kappa. There are no immediate survivors.

Fred Lorin Itschner '21, Cranston, R.I., an engineer with the New England Power Service Company of Boston before retiring in 1963; October 15. Following graduation, Mr. Itschner was an instructor in engineering at Brown for 18 months. He later was a power engineer for the Narragansett Electric Company before joining New England Power in 1948. After retiring from this firm in 1963, Mr. Itschner continued as a con-

sultant until he became ill earlier this year. Sigma Xi. Kappa Sigma. He is survived by a daughter, Ruth Itschner Cooper '48, and his wife, Bertha Henriss Itschner, 72 Orchard Drive, Cranston.

Shirley Sweet Elsbree '25, Warwick, R.I., owner of Elsbree-Valleau, prominent Providence haberdashery; August 1. Mr. Elsbree was associated with the haberdashery company for 42 years before his retirement in 1967. The firm was founded in 1865 by Mr. Elsbree's grandfather and continued for 102 years under the ownership of the same family. At the turn of the century, Elsbree-Valleau was the place where the gentry from the East Side and from other parts of the state dealt exclusively for top hats, fancy shirts, garters, and ascots, as well as apparel for their liveried drivers. At Commencement time in years past, most of the Brown trustees would automatically go to the store for new silk hats or to have their old toppers steamed and cleaned. Throughout its history, Elsbree-Valleau was a gathering place downtown for alumni during the noon hour. Mr. Elsbree was a participant in tennis and bridge tournaments throughout the state, and he belonged to the Buttonwoods Players. He also served as vice-president of his class, Delta Phi. He is survived by his widow, Bertha Randall Elsbree, 20 Twelfth Ave., Warwick, two sons, and a daughter.

The Rev. *Irving Franklin Barnes* '28, Alton, N.H.; December 25, 1958. Mr. Barnes attended Brown for one year as a special student and later was graduated from Harvard. He is survived by a daughter, Mrs. Harry H. Reynolds, 15665 Pasadena Ave., Justin, Calif.

Jean Paul Howes, Jr. '28, Providence, a teacher in the Providence School System for many years prior to his retirement in 1970; September 12 in Burlington, Vt. Mr. Howes had been a past president of the Providence Teachers Credit Union and a film counselor at Brown. He is survived by his widow, Marion Upham Howes, 60 Elmgrove Ave., Providence, and a son, Alfred Upham Howes '58.

Louise Woodman Lindbloom '29, Save-the-Hedge, Florida, Sweden; June 17. A cum laude graduate, Mrs. Lindbloom was Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi, and an E. Benjamin Andrews Scholar. After graduation, she worked for several years as secretary to the dean of the Graduate School.

Ruth M. Bartley '30 A.M., Keene, N.H., retired Woonsocket (R.I.) High School English teacher; June 1. A member of the Woonsocket School Department for 41 years, Mrs. Bartley retired in 1962. She was the class adviser for the school's yearbook from 1927 through 1929 and also served as adviser for the newspaper for many years. Mrs. Bartley received her B.A. degree in 1915 from Middlebury College.

Anthony Armen Kemalian '30, Warwick, R.I., president of Providence Wholesale Drug Company; October 10. Born in

Hounis, Turkey in 1904, Mr. Kemalian was orphaned during World War I. He wandered throughout the Near East as a young man, graduated from Robert College in Constantinople, and came to this country at age 16. Winning several scholarships to attend schools in this country, Mr. Kemalian entered the Rhode Island College of Pharmacy and received a Ph.G. degree in 1926. He then entered Brown, receiving his Sc.B. degree in chemistry. He entered the drug business in 1930, operating the Lenox Drug Company for several years. He became a member of the board of Providence Wholesale Drug in 1936 and its president in 1952. Mr. Kemalian received an honorary degree from Rhode Island College of Pharmacy in 1954 and an honorary doctor of science degree from the University of Rhode Island in 1964. He served as president of the Rhode Island Pharmaceutical Association and as chairman of the advisory committee to the College of Pharmacy at the University of Rhode Island. He was class agent for many years. He is survived by his wife, Aroxie Danielian Kemalian, 44 Urban Ave., Warwick, a son, Andrew, of Canton, Mass., and a daughter, Barbara Kemalian Stone '53, of Warwick.

Edwin Bradford Cady '33, Wellesley, Mass., a well-known leather salesman in the New England area; August 21 after a lengthy illness. Mr. Cady started his career in the tanning industry with the Griess Pflieger Tanning Company, Boston. He remained with the firm for 32 years, leaving when it was acquired by Beggs & Cobb ten years ago. Since that time, Mr. Cady had been associated in a sales capacity with Granite State Leather, Inc., Nashua, N.H. Phi Gamma Delta. Surviving are his wife, Janet Conway Cady, 36 Sunset Drive, Wellesley, and a son, Edwin B. Cady, Jr. '61, Amherst Road, RFD #2, Pelham, Mass.

Preston Dunbar Mitchell '33, Westbury, L.I., credit manager for Bigelow Carpets of New York City; August 29. During World War II, he served as an officer in the U.S. Navy. Phi Delta Theta. He is survived by his widow, Frederica Tully Mitchell '32, presently at 401 Nuestra Ave., c/o Nash, Sunnysvale, Calif.

Vernon Miles Powell, Jr. '33, Lecanto, Fla., retired underwriter for Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; December 22, 1972. During World War II, he served with the U.S. Air Force. Phi Kappa Psi. Survivors are not identified.

Frances Littlefield Buckley '45, Bennington, Vt.; May 23. Mrs. Buckley ran a kindergarten in a rural district of Bennington. She was president of the Bennington Garden Club and chairman of historic activities for the National Society of Colonial Dames of America in the state of Vermont. Her father was the late James B. Littlefield '02. Mrs. Buckley is survived by her five children, Gary, Jr., David, Katherine, Peter, and Jonathan. She is also survived by a brother, James W. Littlefield '37, and a sister, Olive Littlefield Burris '41.

George Macready '21

He flunked his first acting attempt at Brown

Although George Macready '21 achieved success on Broadway, in Hollywood, and on television as an actor, he "flunked cold" his one attempt to join Sock and Buskin during his sophomore year. Mr. Macready, who died July 2 of emphysema at his Santa Monica, Calif., home, decided to try out for Sock and Buskin by reciting, "Friends, Romans, countrymen, lend me your ears." When he had finished, Prof. Tom Crosby asked, "What was that he said?" "With those words, and with a wave of the hand, I was summarily dismissed," Mr. Macready would say.

Failing as an actor didn't prevent the Providence man from singing with the Brown Glee Club. He also managed the football team, joined Delta Phi, and did amateur acting with The Providence Players.

After graduation, Mr. Macready worked at the old Industrial Trust Company. One day he left for a weekend party in New York and never returned to the bank. Instead, he landed a job at the *New York Daily News*, rented a "two-bit" flat in Greenwich Village, and took lessons in singing and piano. He spent three years with the American Laboratory Players under Boleslavsky at \$25 per week and then toured in *Macbeth* with Florence Reid and Lyn Harding before getting the "big break" that all actors need.

He was in an off-Broadway play, taking the part of a god who, halfway through the performance, goes to heaven in a chariot. One night, as Mr. Macready was about halfway to "heaven," the rope broke. Jessie Bonstelle, owner of the Bonstelle Company, visited him backstage. "Young man," she

said, "any actor who has gone through what you did tonight and has come out of it so well deserves to be my leading man."

Mr. Macready did 150 plays in the next 120 weeks with the Bonstelle Company. "Sometimes we'd do two shows in a week," he once said, "with a Saturday matinee of Shaw or Chekhov. It was the perfect training ground for a young actor."

During the 1930's, Mr. Macready played Paris in *Romeo and Juliet* with Katherine Cornell, George Moulton Barrett in *The Barretts of Wimpole Street* with an equally young Basil Rathbone, and Prince Ernest in Helen Hayes' *Victoria Regina*, one of Broadway's biggest hits of 1936. He was tested for the movies in the 1930's but was told that the scar on his face (from an auto accident while at Brown) would keep him from getting into motion pictures.

Ironically, it was his scar which led to his first Hollywood part in the 1942 production, *Commandos Die at Dawn*, with Paul Muni. He reached "star" status after his 1946 performance in *Gilda* with Rita Hayworth and Glenn Ford. He made 34 films, including *Paths of Glory*, *The Desert Fox*, *Julius Caesar*, and *A Song to Remember*.

A man with a magnificent voice, George Macready had the further ability to give stature and depth to the various parts that he assumed. Starting the third stage of his career in the 1950's, he appeared in a wide variety of television dramas, including the "Playhouse 90" series. He then landed the part of Martin Peyton in the popular TV series, "Peyton Place." A devotee of the arts, he operated an art studio for many years with fellow actor Vincent Price.

Mr. Macready is survived by a son, Michael Macready, 369 Sycamore Road, Santa Monica, Calif., and two daughters, Marjory Patterson Macready '57 of California and Lisa Macready Guerrero of Mexico City.

J.B.

George Macready (with actress Ruth Warwick) as Martin Peyton in the TV series.



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.

Different memories about the '20's

Editor: The condemnation of Brown in the letter from Horace Mazet '26 (*BAM*, October) deserves some sort of response.

It is a revelation that Mazet, like many old Brown graduates, retain only their nostalgic impressions of Brown after nearly 50 years after graduation, never relating to the changes that have occurred in the collegiate world.

This would be tolerably accepted if the subjects which Mazet cited for praise were so commendable, but my memory of certain aspects of Brown in the intolerant 1920's differs.

In the first place, Brown was still a Baptist-dominated institution, requiring Brown men, whether they were Protestants, Catholics, or Jews, to attend compulsory chapel services every other morning and forced to listen to the most insipid sermons. Most fraternities barred Jews and Catholics and, of course [there was] no consideration of Negroes.

The glorious Brown Battery mentioned by Mazet distinguished itself in World War I long before Mazet. During my college years, it was gloriously assigned to quelling strikes in the Providence-area mills, which assignments resulted in resignations by a majority of the new enlistees.

Mazet refers reverently to the then dean of the University. Yes, that dean, who was one of the most reactionary men in my memory, would have promptly dismissed the unpatriotic cheerleaders. In the spring of my freshman year, a few of us playfully painted our class numerals on the chimneys of UH in whitewash. The dean was about to expel all of us (who promptly admitted our misdeed), but was only deterred when he realized that four of our group were star football players. My only personal contact

with this honorable dean was in a two-minute session after the death of my father in my sophomore year. His interest in my welfare and reactions was a complete vacuum!

Finally, Mazet spends a paragraph extolling the patriotism of Brown's fighting men in our country's wars. I wonder whether Mazet experienced, as did a few of us of his era, the horrors, the stupidity and hopelessness which men endure under combat conditions in a patriotic war, and never want anything like it to happen again.

Unlike Mazet, I think Brown is far greater than it was when I attended and, despite my unfavorable memories of Brown in the 1920's, the fond memories prevail.

JOHN R. COX '25
Holland, Pa.

Brown 'anti-American'?

Editor: Hooray for Mr. Mazet! I heartily concur with his entire letter in the October *BAM*. Like him, I have contributed to Brown for many years, but, like him, "no more." I had previously made a bequest to Brown in my will, but I have omitted Brown in my recent one. I am ashamed to claim as my Alma Mater such an anti-American University as Brown has now become.

As to the use of "Ms.," there is nothing that infuriates me more than to be thus addressed, reduced to a nonentity, an absolute nothingness! I prefer to be given a status, even if incorrect. I am not alone in this opinion as I have discussed the matter with many, both "Mrs." and "Miss," who agree with me. I prefer my name alone with no designation, rather than the, to me, degrading "Ms."

I agree, too, with Mr. Walsh's letter, also in the October *BAM*, that the sad trend in colleges and universities today is emphasis on publications by the faculty members rather than on teaching ability and time available for teaching and for faculty availability to the student. Personal interaction and rapport between faculty members and students are necessary to make a really good and successful institution of learning.

HELEN A. MOWRY '18
Wollaston, Mass.

Rage at athletic recruiting

Editor: I have just read "Someone's in the kitchen with mother . . ." with what I can only describe as rage. As an excellent student from a small Illinois high school, I had to forcibly pave my own road to Brown. No one recruited me, my parents weren't subjected to the "buttering-up process" and the many problems they faced did not include "the battle of the waistline." The steep financial cost had to be considered as well as doubts about sending a

daughter so far from home. I find the picture of a hulking football player in need of "a good substitute parent" laughable. I knew absolutely no one in the East and could not afford to travel to see Brown before I decided to attend. Nevertheless, my desire to get an excellent college education overrode any doubts or fears I had. I was also fortunate in having understanding parents who trusted my ability to make decisions and supported me all of the way.

The result was a four-year experience during which my academic and personal development increased at an amazing rate. I see my education at Brown as having provided a crucial key which will continue to open many doors for me. Yet I find the specter of big-time athletics which is raised by your article extremely upsetting. Unless something is done soon to reverse this trend, my first class-fund contribution, which is being mailed at the same time as this letter, may well be my last.

NANCY J. OLSEN '73
Chicago, Ill.

Reader Olsen is now a student at the Pritzker School of Medicine of the University of Chicago.—Editor

Professor Leiser objects

Editor: I was most honored to have been the subject of a profile article in the May issue. After reading it, though, I am concerned that some of the faculty members under whom I studied may be wondering whether they should have consented to let me graduate from Brown. The article correctly notes that I have reluctantly concluded that the death penalty should be restored, but the impression left with the reader is of an arch-conservative who would make Spiro Agnew seem liberal by comparison. In order to correct any such false impression, please permit me to outline a few of the other positions that I have taken in my book, *Liberty, Justice, and Morals*, and in the television interview on which your article was based.

Nearly half of my book is on the enforcement of morals. My principal thesis is that the state ought to stay out of the private affairs of its citizens, even when the latter are engaging in behavior that is condemned by others as immoral. More specifically, I maintain that all laws governing homosexual relations between consenting adults should be abolished. I argue that the fetus should not be considered a "baby" and that women should be permitted to have abortions on demand. In my view, the state should keep a hands-off attitude toward its citizens' marriages and should permit anyone who wants a divorce to get one with a minimum of delay and litigation. In a lengthy chapter on marijuana, I conclude that all laws controlling the consumption

and sale of the drug should be repealed. And contrary to the recent Supreme Court decision on pornography, I contend that in a free society, there should be no prior restraints on the publication of any literature, that people who derive pleasure from what others consider to be trash should be permitted to indulge their tastes, and that Justice Hugo Black was right when he interpreted the First Amendment's clause, "Congress shall make no law . . . abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press," as meaning precisely that there should be no law abridging such freedoms.

In a section on criminal punishment, I not only conclude that the death penalty should be restored. I also deplore the monstrous manner in which criminals are mistreated in our prisons, and advocate instead that we adopt some of the more humane features of Scandinavian penology. And I urge the adoption of a stronger set of guarantees for juvenile offenders—that the kinds of offenses for which they can be incarcerated should be less restrictive, that their rights in court should be more carefully protected, and that their treatment should be more humane and less punitive.

I come down hard on those elements in our system—including the schools—that have helped to perpetuate racism and other evils through distortion of the truth, citing the writers of history texts as prime offenders. I do maintain that those who choose to disrupt public or private meetings called for one purpose in order to force people to listen to their views on some other subject should be restrained from doing so; but I would insist that they should be permitted to have their own forum for the airing of their views, no matter how unpopular or unpalatable those views might be.

Finally, in a long chapter on civil disobedience, I find a number of conditions in which people would be justified in deliberately violating the law. Indeed, I go farther than many advocates of civil disobedience in that I believe that it is sometimes permissible (morally, if not legally) to engage in violent acts of civil disobedience, and I find no contradiction in such a doctrine.

I deeply appreciate your interest in my work, and I hope that this letter will help to put my views into proper perspective. Though I may share some of the opinions of the Radical Right, I also share some of the aspirations of the misguided Left. My heart, though, remains with my friends—those who genuinely identify with old-fashioned Liberalism.

BURTON M. LEISER '68 GS
Des Moines, Iowa

We regret that we may have left the wrong impression about some of Professor Leiser's beliefs. Much of the BAM article—including the tone—was taken from an official Drake University news release.—Editor

Shabbiness on Pembroke campus

Editor: I visited Brown recently for the first time in three years, and I spent a day walking around the campus and being amazed at the new buildings. I was pleased to see that many of the fine old houses around the campus were freshly painted; the Hill looked good. Brown seemed to be its old familiar self, its own peculiar New England mixture of stinginess (as indicated by the strike of the library staff) and tasteful prosperity.

In this pleasant mood, I went to visit what used to be Pembroke. At the door of Morriss Hall, where I lived for four years, the air of prosperity ended. It made me sad to see the wreckage of the familiar lounges and bell desk—the broken furniture, the dirty rooms, the whole feeling of desertion.

I know that things change. Although I miss Pembroke, I accept its disappearance. But this shabbiness has no part in Brown. If a coed dorm needs no lounges, can't they be turned to some other purpose?

It's a small problem, of course. It's simply that, for a Pembroke alumna, it's a symbol.

JUDITH ANDREWS GREEN '68
Farmington, Maine

Brown's financial crunch has been felt in many ways; one is that dormitory furniture has not been repaired or replaced as it should have been. This is particularly noticeable in a dormitory such as Morriss, which because of its closeness to the street, is also very vulnerable to thievery and vandalism. Housing Director John McConnell thinks there is hope for the future, however. For one thing, a committee of the Student Caucus is working with him on ways to improve the situation. Morriss, incidentally, is not a coed dorm; its residents are all female.—Editor

No sympathy for Uyeyama

Editor: I'm sorry I can't feel a lot of sympathy for the newly promoted Lt. Col. Terry Uyeyama. I keep thinking about his victims.

How would he feel if he saw his daughters' flesh burned and melted by napalm? Or cut to bloody shreds by shrapnel bombs? If he's the man he seems to be, he'd probably want to kill whoever did it.

If I were running the Hanoi Hilton here's what I'd do. I'd lock every pilot in solitary, with nothing to look at in their cells except wall-size photos of burned and mangled babies.

I'd like to think the pilots would suffer a bit in their conscience. Perhaps they'd even volunteer to relieve their boredom by

working in a hospital—unless they're afraid the hospital would get bombed too.

But Uyeyama would probably tell himself it's just a bunch of gooks and go back to his rats.

PER FAGERENG '55
San Francisco, Calif.

A request from the Brown Soaring Club

Editor: I hope the alumni enjoyed the article on the Brown University Soaring Club (BAM, November) and that some of them will be interested in joining our club. One of the problems the club faces is that the students interested in soaring tend to find it beyond their means. The Brown Soaring Club could reduce the present fee of about \$10 per flight to \$1.50 if the glider were launched with a winch instead of an airplane. We have access to a winch, but have no suitable land on which to operate it. What is required is a narrow strip of land, approximately 5,000 feet in length, such as farmland.

We ask you to print this letter hoping that anyone interested in leasing such a field to the club or donating it to Brown University will contact us. It should be noted that gliders cause neither noise nor air pollution.

M. BORIS ROTMAN
Box G, Campus

The writer is professor of medical science at Brown and faculty advisor to the Brown Soaring Club.—Editor

The only requirement was an unbiased mind

A funny thing happened in Richardson Hall last month. Rows of little white lights blinked on and off and on, an oscilloscope's screen jumped with an energetically wavering green line, and some very strange and loud sounds poured forth from giant speakers in the four corners of a small basement room—the MacColl Electronic Music Studio. An amiable young man with his back turned, maestro-like, to the assembled audience, plugged in wires and flicked switches on a huge and perplexing console.

The witnesses of this performance—a dozen or so Providence women whose ages ranged from the mid-thirties to the seventies—nervously, if politely, allowed themselves to be “entertained.” None were seen to cover their ears as the volume rose to piercing levels, but the exclamations heard above it were “That’s plenty!” and “Here’s where we lose our hearing!” One listener asked modestly, “What happened to melody?”; another older woman repeatedly asked if this were not the type of thing “young people” enjoyed and rock bands proffered.

The event was publicized by The Pembroke Club of Providence, its unlikely sponsors, in a conventional-looking flyer. Announcing “An Electronic Happening in Music,” the flyer went on to describe Thomas Jordan, the young maestro and faculty member who would lecture at the meeting, as a “composer of note.” Pembroke members were justly warned that the prerequisite for attendance was “an unbiased mind.”

Those who dared to meet such a challenge were in for an enjoyable and enlightening morning. Jordan began the session with an extemporaneous Moog synthesizer demonstration. After alarming the group with some very non-traditional sensibility-shocking music, the electronic-music instructor shifted back to the basics, showing how he had controlled the output of the synthesizer and how one could build on what begins as a simple one-pitched electronic vibration. He raised and lowered the pitch, filtered out or separated overtones, changed timbre, activated pulsers, and adjusted volume.

In the process, he also explained the mechanical aspects of the synthesizer. Its several oscillators establish the basic sounds by controlling the voltage and thus frequency of the emissions. Patch cords, which look and work like ear jacks hooked up to radios, plug into an oscillator and connect it to a variety of modifying devices (filters, pulsers, volume controls, keyboards), thus extending and complicating the electrical circuit the frequency must travel along on its way to an amplifier and speakers. Jordan also compared the synthesizer’s product to traditional western music.

“This instrument,” he said, “has unique possibilities for making its own sounds,” beyond its broadly acclaimed ability to imitate electronically old familiar musical sounds. “You’re only limited by the number of your patch cords.”

The alumnae listened and learned, and as Tom Jordan established some understanding of the medium, intellectual curiosity displaced sheer audience politeness. In the final episode of this culture-expanding experience, electronic music

initiates were moving freely around the chamber to hear different speakers’ versions of a prerecorded Thomas Jordan original. Several women lingered afterward with more questions for the composer about his work and his machine.

What does it all mean? A comment from Tom Jordan about the perception and acceptance of new sounds suggests one answer. “It’s an acquired taste,” he says. Some alumnae with unbiased minds are on their way to acquiring the taste.

C.B.

The synthesizer and the alumnae: Curiosity replaced politeness.



Christine Bowman

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is the
time**

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The only requirement was an unbiased mind

curiosity displaced sheer audience politeness. In the final episode of this culture-expanding experience, electronic music

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