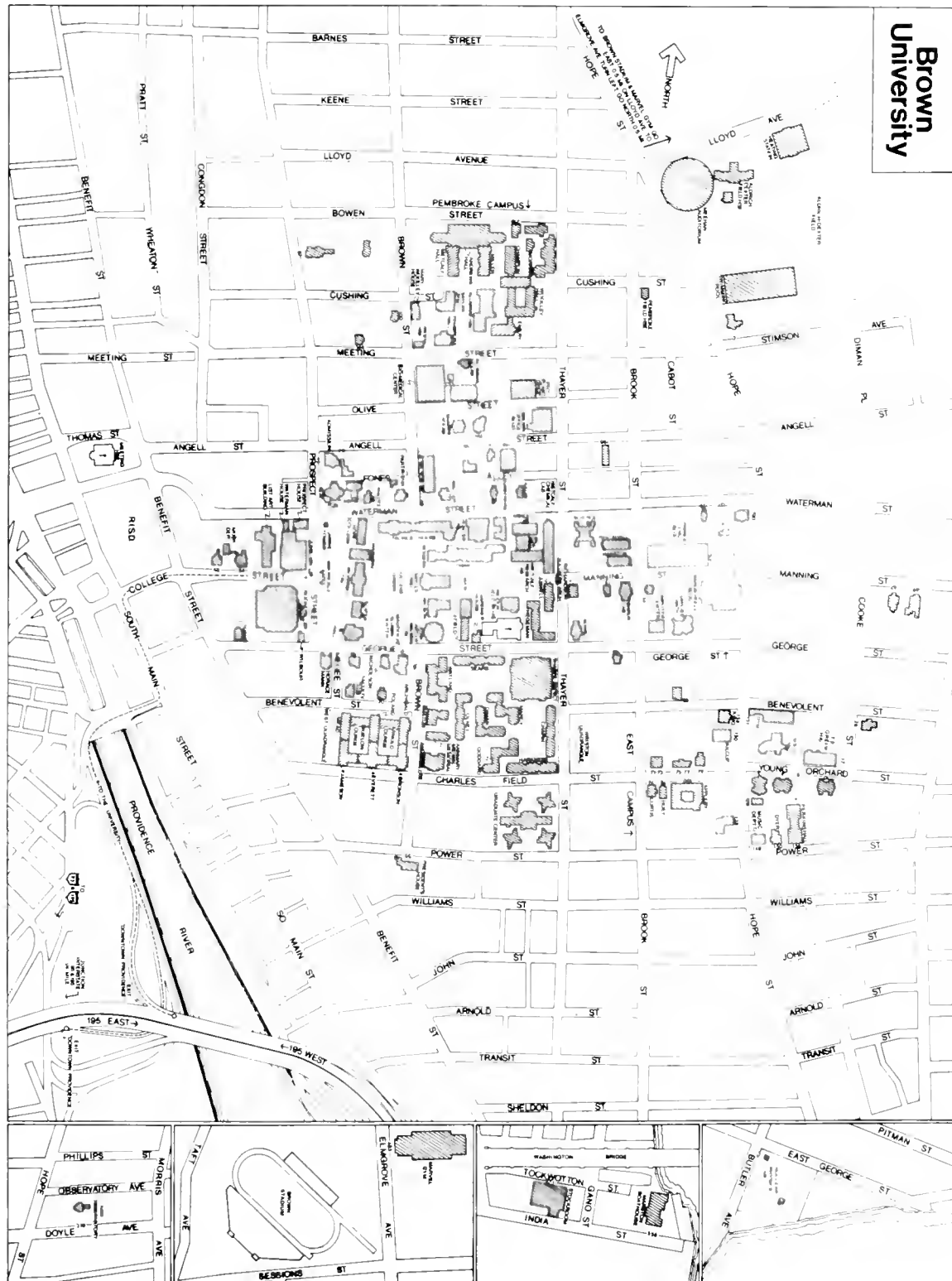


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You're right! It marks the end of Brown's fiscal year and, also, the end of the 1973-74 Brown University Annual Fund campaign.

This year, more than ever, Brown needs your help if it is to continue to maintain its educational quality.

If you have not already sent your gift to the 1973-74 Annual Fund, please do it today—June 30 is only a few days away.

And, our special thanks to the thousands of alumni, parents and friends who have contributed their time and resources so generously to this year's BUAF effort.

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Brown

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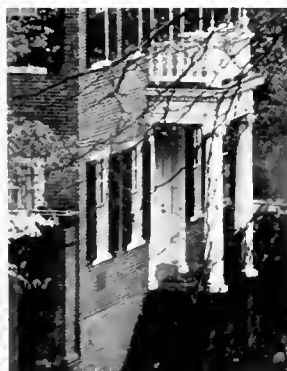
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The cover design is by Don Paulhus. For more about Brown's physical changes, see pages 10-17.



Under the Elms

By the Editors

Thanks to energy costs and inflation, another year with a big deficit

When Donald Hornig was named Brown's fourteenth president in March 1970, the University was on the way to its second big operating deficit (\$1,437,299) and the projected deficit for the 1970-71 year was even worse. Clearly, both the president and the Corporation members who elected him regarded a solution to Brown's financial problems as one of his top priorities.

The deficit in 1970-71 was indeed a whopper—\$4,146,078. But the situation began to improve after that. The deficit in 1971-72—on a budget Provost Merton Stoltz had referred to as an "austerity" budget—was trimmed to \$2.23 million. With a "steady state" size in the faculty (*BAM*, January 1972) and continuing to slice administrative costs, the administration cut the 1972-73 deficit to \$1.24 million.

The budgeted deficit for this fiscal year was approximately \$750,000, and the goal was a balanced budget in fiscal 1974-75. The president had expressed that hope as far back as the fall of 1971 in an interview with the *BAM* editors.

But there was no way that the president, the provost, and Vice-President (Finance and Operations) Paul Maeder could have foreseen the disaster dealt Brown—and all other private institutions—by the energy crisis and rampant inflation. As a result, Brown's budget deficit for this year is now expected to be \$1.1 million, and the budget for 1974-75—rather than being balanced—projects a deficit of \$1.73 million.

Energy costs are the biggest villains for Brown's budget planners. The University had to pay \$680,000 more for energy this year than had been budgeted. And Vice-President Maeder estimates that expenditures for fuel and electricity in 1974-75 will be \$1.2 million higher than in the base year of 1972-73.

Salary increases for next year for the University academic and non-academic employees will average about 5 percent—"which is below the inflation-

ary rate," Maeder adds in what may be the understatement of the year.

Student aid from both the federal government and the University will total about \$5 million next year for graduate and undergraduate students. Graduate aid will actually decline because of the continuing reduction in federal programs, but undergraduate aid will rise about 5 percent.

The inevitable question is what can Brown do to eliminate the deficit and—as a result of the deficit—the continuing drain on its unrestricted endowment. The overall loss in unrestricted endowment is some \$25 million, and the fund now stands at \$11.5 million.

Here is Paul Maeder's answer: "This calls for a major effort to increase our resources. I think we will make an all-out effort to get our alumni to help us and to get the faculty to help us raise outside funds from foundations and so forth. And, of course, we'll keep trimming on the expenditure side.

"The situation is not desperate," Maeder adds, "but it's serious."

Maurice Glicksman named dean of the Graduate School

Maurice Glicksman, both a University Professor and professor of engineering since he came to Brown in 1969, has a new job: dean of the Graduate School. He starts work on July 1 when his predecessor, Michael Brennan, leaves to become vice-president for academic affairs at Wesleyan University (*BAM*, February). Brennan has served as graduate dean since 1966.

The new dean is a research specialist in the properties of semiconductors, and was associated for 15 years with the RCA Laboratories in Princeton, N.J., and in Tokyo. At Brown, Glicksman has continued his research, which is currently supported by the National Science Foundation, and he teaches both undergraduate and graduate courses. He has been



Hugh Smysler



Tosis Jucovakis

Maurice Glicksman: Help from his graduate students.

very active in faculty affairs, too.

President Hornig described Glicksman as "a distinguished scholar and teacher . . . who well understands the needs of graduate education. Dr. Glicksman will bring to the graduate school strong qualities of leadership at a time when difficult choices must be made." Currently chairman of the important Faculty Policy Group, Glicksman "has won the confidence of his colleagues through his firmness, skill, and tact," Hornig continued. "His judgments are respected, and I am confident that under his guidance Brown's graduate programs will continue to gain in quality and stature."

Commenting on his plans for the graduate school, Dr. Glicksman said, "My focus will not be just on getting money, but on strengthening scholarly output and encouraging faculty to develop new programs which will attract support. That means I have to get to know and understand completely the strengths and weaknesses of the University. I consider that my first task."

The new dean graduated in engineering physics from Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, and received his master of science and doctoral degrees in physics from the University of Chicago. He has published numerous scientific papers and is active in the professional societies of engineering physicists. He plans to maintain his research activities—"with the help of my six graduate students," he adds.

Brown's fraternities: Alive and well—and changed from the '50's

The collegiate pendulum has a way of swinging back: the streak has replaced the strike, thoughts of joining the establishment via the job market are in vogue again, and that social bastion, the fraternity, has regained its respectability. Commentators and those sentimentalists who remember goldfish swallowing and Greek-letter forms have been tempted to declare Warren Harding's "return to normalcy" in effect on campus.

But it is not quite so. Even if normalcy had ever been a word to return to, it would be misleading in the context of today's students. They have given up an unrelenting seriousness for some former staples of college life, to be sure; but, as Kathy Colgan '75 discovered in characterizing the renaissance of fraternity life at Brown, today's students are adding a few touches of their own. Here is her report:

During the politicized Sixties, fraternities were denounced as elitist and discriminatory. Those sensitive to the precepts of "relevance" regarded them with skepticism, and most activist students considered them anachronisms at best and social anomalies at worst. As a consequence, membership declined drastically, and Brown's collection of fraternity houses began to look like a boom town that had just depleted its reserves.

Today, the notion that fraternities are political institutions is considered as absurd as the notion that they are perpetual pubs. Their rejuvenation on the Brown campus has mixed the concern of the Sixties and the spirit of the Fifties to produce a fraternity image distinctly for the Seventies.

"The stereotyped 'frat man' is a thing of the past which is not likely to appear again," contends Frank Morgan '74, president of Phi Delta Beta. "I think that, more than ever before, fraternities are identified with the goals and purposes of the University."

Brown's dean of student affairs, James Dougherty, tends to agree, and he sees the fraternity system as having weathered a period of social change. "The whole notion of socializing

changed in the Sixties," he says. "Students of a more introspective nature were not happy with the large group situation of fraternity living, and they were further alienated by the selective processes. Fraternities today reflect the pluralistic nature of the larger campus community. They have a respect for diverse lifestyles and an intense interest in academics."

The broadening base of fraternity membership and this tolerance for diversity have led, at times, to departures from the national fraternal organizations. Brown's Sigma Chi chapter, for example, withdrew from the national organization because of the latter's failure to update a charter clause denying membership to black students. Temporarily known as Swyndlestock, Sigma Chi has now returned to campus following a recent amendment to the national constitution.

Perhaps a more revolutionary departure from the traditional fraternity concept has been Alpha Delta Phi, the only co-ed fraternity on campus. It is considered an experiment by the national organization, but members of the Brown chapter want full fraternity membership available to women. President Kenneth Ritt '74 explains: "Fraternities have always adapted to changing situations. In the early 1800's Alpha Delta Phi was established as a literary society to supplement the Brown curriculum, but fraternity members of 1920 probably never regarded it as such. Our co-ed character reflects another effort at adaptation, and I think that we have been successful."

A similar attempt at co-ed fraternity life did not work to the satisfaction of Theta Delta Chi, which has returned to its all-male membership. "We discovered that the fundamental notion of the brotherhood had been upturned," says member Todd Youngblood '75, who adds, "Frankly, day-to-day living is a good deal more comfortable now that we are a fraternity in the more traditional sense."

Youngblood and others maintain that fraternities have become more study-oriented and are, in his words, "a real source of academic tutoring and career counseling." This would seem to be borne out by at least one house on campus, whose dismal 1963 grade-point average of 1.98 on a 4.0 scale is now a healthy 3.4. Senior fraternity man Charles Tansey says, "Most of the

brothers are competing for acceptance to graduate or professional schools, so the academic pressures are very real." Academically oriented dinners, guest speakers, colloquia, and so forth have become commonplace as a consequence, he says.

Although the academic bent is real, Brown fraternities are still primarily social organizations. Most members agree that, though hazing is out now, pranks and brotherly hi-jinks are still in. Caper-style "kidnappings" are currently being resurrected on campus, and one fraternity has thrown a fair amount of effort into expanding its pool facilities—a four-by-five-foot rubber model, complete with sand, beach umbrellas, and lifeguard. "What we really miss," says Frank Morgan, "is the spontaneity that used to characterize fraternities. You know, when someone would shout, 'Hey, let's go bowling!' and six million people would barrel out of their rooms."

Not quite six million people are available to fraternities, but the more than 500 members of Brown's 16 Greek organizations are anticipating more direct involvement in the affairs of the University during the Seventies. Jay Tierney '74, president of the University's Association of Fraternity Presidents (AFP) says, "The fraternities represent the interests of a substantial segment of the student body and are, therefore, not distinct from, but an aspect of, student opinion. In the future, the system will exert a more direct influence on the personality of the College."

At Dean Dougherty's suggestion, the fraternities dissolved the poorly organized Interfraternity Council (IFC) and replaced it with the AFP, which the dean feels is a stronger organization "with the power and the support to move ahead on ideas." The dean further says that "with the creation of the AFP, fraternities have already moved in the direction of active involvement," a fact demonstrated in recent Student Caucus elections. The group is also interested in strengthening ties with former fraternity members and wants to publish a newsletter for these Brown alumni.

"The fraternity of tomorrow will not be a replay of the fraternity of the Fifties," Dean Dougherty predicts. "It will be significantly different in terms of fraternity men and fraternity values. But, it will survive."

Remember 'way back there in the '50's?

The "hoods" were there with greased-back hair and packs of Camels rolled in their undershirt sleeves, while the girls Lindied to "Doo Wah Diddy" and "The Jailhouse Rock" in circle skirts and bobby socks. The scene was Sayles Gymnasium, done up in swirls of brightly colored crepe paper, and the occasion was the "Brown Junior High Sock Hop." The Fabulous '50's were back—with proceeds going to the Brown chorus. As Kookie ("Lend me a comb") would have said, it was the "ginchiest."

The beer flowed as prizes were awarded to the Queen of the Hop, the best-dressed (the winner received a life-sized poster of Marlon Brando), and King Stud. One zealous contestant in the King Stud competition proved his prowess by devouring his cigarettes in true macho style.

Highlighting the bill that included such local talent as Corvair Monza and the Chevelles was the king of them all, "Supergreaser Sudds McGraw." Complete with a glittery gold suit and the moves Elvis made famous, Sudds kept the crowd happy with a slew of "surf, soul, rock n' roll, golden grease, and true drip hits."

The man behind the wrap-around shades was really Charles Tansey '74, an English honors student from California, making his final campus appearance as superstar Sudds McGraw, a performance he has staged every semester

Charles Tansey as Sudds McGraw.



Hugh Smysier

since his sophomore year. Although he closed with "Lovers Never Say Good-bye," Charles is graduating in June, and along with him will go the legend of Sudds McGraw.

A dividend for Providence

All the money that Brown has spent since 1960 on rehabilitating buildings, redeveloping acquired land, demolishing and relocating old structures, and on similar endeavors will reap a double dividend for the city of Providence. Not only has Brown spruced up an important part of the city proper in these self-improvement measures, it has also provided the city with a means for getting additional funds to do the same elsewhere, in sections where the need may be more glaring.

In fact, some \$10,000,000 which the University has put out in redeveloping itself now represents a potential \$30,000,000 support-base for future urban renewal projects undertaken by the city. This has come about through the University's initiative in seeking non-cash grants-in-aid credits for the city under a section of the federal Housing Act.

When Congress added section 112 to Title I of the Housing Act in 1959, it enabled cities to claim an educational institution's expenditure of funds on urban redevelopment as part of their local contribution when seeking federal matching funds, provided the institution is located in or near an urban renewal area. Thus, Brown, which falls within the proper radius of Providence's East Side Renewal Project, could provide non-cash credits to Providence, to be matched in turn by the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) on a three-to-one basis.

This was done in April, after extensive work by the Brown administration and the Providence Department of Planning and Urban Development, under the direction of Vincent Pallozzi. Department staff members Robert Yeremian, project director, and Stanley Bernstein, deputy director, helped members of Brown's Office of Institutional Research satisfy federal requirements for the credits, which now must be approved by several city agencies before city officials approach HUD for matching funds.

Though the law making the credits possible has been on the books for 15 years, it was not until the late 1960's that former Special Assistant to the

President Frank Acker began to realize its multi-million-dollar dimensions. His preliminary probings led to the discussion and documentation which preceded the April presentation to the city.

The transaction was more than a simple matter of declaration, explained Kelsey Murdoch, assistant to President Donald F. Hornig. Each instance of reconstruction, renovation, demolition, and so forth had to be detailed separately for the 14-year period, with a dollar value attached. "Certain things were allowed and certain things were not allowed; so that what appeared on the tabulation would be a street location with a figure representing allowable expenditures beside it," Murdoch said. "It took one person the better part of last summer to compile the statistics."

Another piece of documentation that has kept Institutional Research Director Eric Brown and his staff busy is the Five-Year Physical Plant Development Plan, required by law as demonstration that the institution will be in business for five years. This 22-page document, drawn up with the aid of the architectural firm of Sasaki, Dawson and DeMay Associates, Inc., outlines projections for construction and development based on Brown's Master Plan of 1970 (further details of the Development Plan and future physical plant expansion are included in the article beginning on page 10).

President Hornig said the plan recognizes that, with steady state enrollment and size, Brown's physical plant development will consist primarily of replacing facilities becoming obsolete and renovation and addition of needed student housing. At the time of the credit presentation, Mr. Hornig said, "We welcome this opportunity to present documentation for \$10,000,000 worth of credits to the city of Providence, and the chance to present a plan which defines our projections for the next five years."

Dave Jonah—time for some pleasure reading

When David A. Jonah joined the library staff in 1934, the entire library budget didn't equal what the University spends today on the costs of benefits and annuities. While serving under five presidents in his 40-year career, Jonah

has seen the library system grow from a small group of departmental collections to one of the most respected research facilities in the country.

Figures tend to be cold, but perhaps a few are in order to document the dramatic growth of the libraries at Brown since 1934, when there was a staff of 32, a budget of \$80,000, and a collection of 380,606 items. Today, the staff numbers 147, the budget has reached \$2,088,527, and there are close to 2.5 million items contained in four buildings.

Dave Jonah will be retiring in June, at a time when the Brown libraries are facing a myriad of problems not uncommon to the rest of society—in particular, greater demands on tighter budgets. With the cost of books on the rise sharply, Jonah predicts that universities and colleges throughout the country will now be keeping a sharper eye on their budgets.

There are other things that have changed over the years. Students make greater use of the libraries today than they did 20 or 30 years ago. And faculty members demand more, especially in the line of research material.

But it's been a good life, Jonah says, and there are very few things that he would change, even if he had the opportunity. A native of Sackville, New Brunswick, Canada, Dave Jonah received an Sc.B. degree in 1929 from Mount Allison University. His Sc.M. came from Brown in 1931, the same year he was elected to Sigma Xi. His introduction to Brown came through an assistantship in the Department of Mathematics, working in the classroom and counseling

Dave Jonah: 40 years have brought dramatic changes to Brown's libraries.



Lawrence S. Millard—The Providence Journal

scholars in the mysteries and figures of linear analysis.

From 1935 to 1938, Jonah was in charge of the Physical Sciences Library. He was named associate librarian of Brown in 1948, librarian in 1949, John Hay Professor of Bibliography in 1953, and director of libraries in 1960.

At a party for Dave Jonah earlier this month, John Hay Librarian Stuart C. Sherman '39 said, in part: "However manifold the details of your office and complex the development of principle and policy, you have steadfastly concentrated upon the primary task of enlarging the physical plant and enriching the numerous collections. The award-winning design of the John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Library and the towering Sciences Library are monuments to your competence in library planning."

In many ways, Dave Jonah was an innovator. Even before the establishment of the medical program, Brown could take pride in its collections of biological and medical journals. And the program of exchange which he instituted with Russian libraries contributed notably to Brown's resources in mathematics.

Now, with the retirement years ahead, Dave Jonah has another plan on the drawing board—to do some pleasure reading. "The worst job in the world for someone who loves to read for pleasure is that of a librarian," Jonah says. "You have the books but you just never have the time."

'What's the Brown medical program all about?'—some answers to the question

At about 10:30 on the morning of June 2, 1975, the Hippocratic oath will be given for the first time at Brown. There may be some people wondering at that time how the 60 physician-graduates got to the podium stage. After all, wasn't it just three years ago (BAM, May 1971) that the University was debating whether to expand to an M.D.-granting program or dispense with medicine altogether?

For the group attending "Medical Education in the Seventies," an alumni-sponsored conference held in April, the question was moot. A packed day of panels, lectures, and capsuled research descriptions left little doubt that the medical program was alive and well.

More than 600 Brown-educated

physicians—those who had to leave the Hill after undergraduate days to gain the M.D.—were invited back to campus for the special medical program. Because of mid-week travel considerations, the participation was limited to doctors from Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New York City metropolitan areas, but bigger plans for all alumni in the profession—a proposed Brown Medical Association with this group as its foundation—were included in discussions.

The April program marked a new line of undertakings by Brown's Alumni Relations Office designed to delve into specific professional concerns, and Alumni Relations Director Jon Keates described the event as "a response to a need underscored in the Edwards Report" on alumni-alumnae relations (*BAM*, December 1972).

For those in attendance, it was also a chance to learn "What's the Brown Medical Program All About?"—which just happened to be the title of the first session, at which Vice President for Biology and Medicine Dr. Pierre Galletti and Dean of Medical Affairs Dr. Stanley Aronson gave their respective viewpoints on the subject.

Two major characteristics have made Brown's medical program distinctive nationally, according to Dr. Galletti. The first is what he called "the ambition to operate as a program of the University, rather than as a separate unit"; the second is the fact that Brown made an early decision not to own or operate a teaching hospital, but to rely on a network of affiliated hospitals for clinical experience. In line with the operation within an overall University framework, students can be earmarked for the medical program from the day they leave high school for Brown, another feature that makes Brown's program somewhat unusual.

"A potential doctor finds himself both a college senior and a first-year medical student in the same year," Dr. Galletti said in describing how Brown's seven-year medical degree program works. Briefly, he presented this chronology: About 40 of the eventual class of 60 students are chosen from those who apply directly from high school, and these students take what might be considered a "premedical curriculum" along with other Brown undergraduates until their junior year. In the middle of the junior year, there is a review process to determine feasibility and intent to

continue, and the students then proceed to the first year of the actual medical program.

At four years from initial entrance to Brown, the students have gained a baccalaureate degree, with one year of medical school completed; they can attain a master's degree (the M.M.S. degree) by their fifth year, and by the end of seven years, they have earned the M.D. degree.

The remaining students who comprise the graduating class of 60 are chosen specifically for the four-year medical program, and places at this stage are at a premium. In fact, Dr. Aronson noted in his remarks that 4,000 inquiries were received and 400 formal applications processed to fill the 13 slots available this year.

Dr. Galletti drew concentric circles on the blackboard during his talk to illustrate the hospital affiliation system developed to train Brown's physicians-to-be in direct patient care. The core ring includes Providence's four general hospitals and two specialty hospitals (in psychiatry and in obstetrics and gynecology). Next, there is a layer that includes a Veterans Administration hospital and a hospital for emotionally disturbed children, and, finally, there is a network of community hospitals stretching into nearby towns and cities in Connecticut and Massachusetts, as well as Rhode Island, where negotiations are underway for participation in the educational program here. Dr. Galletti noted also that to assure students access to all types of health care delivery, efforts are being made to incorporate group practices, a home for the aged, and other treatment localities into the system.

Dr. Aronson spoke at length on the actual curriculum—what the medical student learns at Brown and how—and he placed heavy emphasis on flexibility and elective time. "No curriculum is set in concrete or carved in marble," he said, and Brown's is continuously monitored by a special committee.

Because Brown's third and fourth years of medical school provide ample time for elective courses, Dr. Aronson said, students have been structuring this freedom in exciting, often unusual, ways. For instance, there is an upcoming trip to Afghanistan for one student to study nutritional problems, another worked for a time on an Indian reservation in New Mexico, and several have set sights on South America. For those who choose to stay closer to home, there is

the opportunity to plan and build on one special medical or research interest and, for many, the chance to take courses completely outside the medical domain. One student is currently enrolled in a music course on campus, which led Dr. Aronson to quip, "We have enough faith in our senior students to allow them such dalliance as cello playing."

During a panel discussion on admission criteria and class selection, it was noted that three times as many applications as there are places available pour into the nation's medical schools annually. Adding to this burden on the medical admission officer is the growing debate over whether personal attributes should be outweighed by strictly intellectual guidelines in determining who shall be doctors. At Brown, the alumni learned, a keen eye to the autobiographical essay portion of the medical application can often be a revealing glimpse inside the individual. Style and tone differ dramatically, said the panelists, with some students even writing in verse.

The much-mulled problem of too few general practitioners (a specialty now called family medicine or primary care) was the subject of a concurrent panel discussion in which Dr. Milton Hamolsky, professor of biomedical sciences and physician-in-chief at Rhode Island Hospital, cited an impressive rise in student interest in the field during the last decade. With this impetus, he said, and with various pressures from society as a whole and state legislatures in particular, the decision to incorporate family practice as a separate entity within the medical curriculum is one that many medical programs, including Brown's, are grappling with now. But, the issues are not as clear-cut as they might seem, and the decision is not a simple one, as program participants learned. Dr. Hamolsky said that recommendations from the Family Practice Committee, which he chairs, will soon be given to the University and may determine whether Brown's name will join the list of 191 formal programs in family medicine now in operation.

The biomedical sciences' assistant vice-president for external affairs, Levi Adams, introduced the program's concluding segment as an effort to show that Brown's medical program "responds to the human needs, but remains de-

pendent on the new knowledge forming the foundation of medical practice." The session provided a look at some of the basic and clinical research projects underway in campus laboratories—from the investigation of a hormone whose hypersecretion is implicated in many serious disease states, to a study in which mice are "exploited" to produce "magnificent suntans" on their feet. The latter study, a probe for new information on the process of skin coloration, may help predict the effectiveness of suncreening agents, account for freckling and sun sensitivity, and determine some of the underlying causes of albinism.

In the final research capsule, Dr. Paul Calabresi showed how a drug discarded for its ineffectiveness in one area might be rescued from the laboratory wastebasket for successful application in another area. The drug in question proved disappointing when tested for cancer chemotherapy, but Dr. Calabresi and his colleagues have found it to be remarkably effective in the treatment of psoriasis, with a possible additional benefit in combating a rare form of cancer.

Carol Channing and Joe Bologna, starring in Brown's fund-raising drive for the arts

As anyone who's ever been asked to give money knows, there are embarrassingly excruciating ways to approach

people, and there are less painful ways of doing it. In the last few weeks, some alumni and other friends of Brown have learned, possibly to their surprise, that there can also be highly enjoyable means of raising money (or even of giving it away).

This learning situation, as it surely was, involved a number of New Yorkers and surrounding neighbors who are theater buffs, arts aficionados, and, for the most part, former Brown performers and audiences. The cast of characters, as one could only describe a theatrical group such as this, included a number of working actors who volunteered their notable celebrity to the cause of raising money for Brown's proposed theater arts and music complexes (*BAM*, April 1973).

No less a star than Carol Channing graced the first of two New York fund-raising soirées with her legendary smile and good wishes. She is the daughter of the late George Channing '11, and she spoke nostalgically of the times she visited the Brown campus with her father. Miss Channing promoted the spirit of supporting the arts at Brown by presenting hostess Isabelle Leeds, the national chairman of the performing arts fund campaign and a Brown parent, with a diamond. "Diamonds Are a Girl's Best Friend" is a song largely associated with Miss Channing's rendition of it in *Gentlemen Prefer Blondes*.

The following week, Frank Prince '56 was host at a second party at which Joseph Bologna '56 and Renée Taylor, the husband-wife team who wrote the

film, *Lovers and Other Strangers*, and wrote and starred in *Made for Each Other*, were special guests. Bologna's debut in the theater was in Brown's 1954 production of *Stalag 17*, which was also the first play Professor Jim Barnhill directed at Brown. When the play was done, Frank Prince wrote a glorious review for the *Herald*, singling out for praise the performance of Joe Bologna as Stosh. Prince's astute and prophetic judgment was, "His sense of timing is practically perfect and his stage presence is admirable. . . . We would like to see more of him in the future. . . ." Bologna, a member of the National Committee for the Performing Arts Fund of Brown, asked in an open and easy-going way for the support of guests, and, backing him up, Renée Taylor said simply, "Give money."

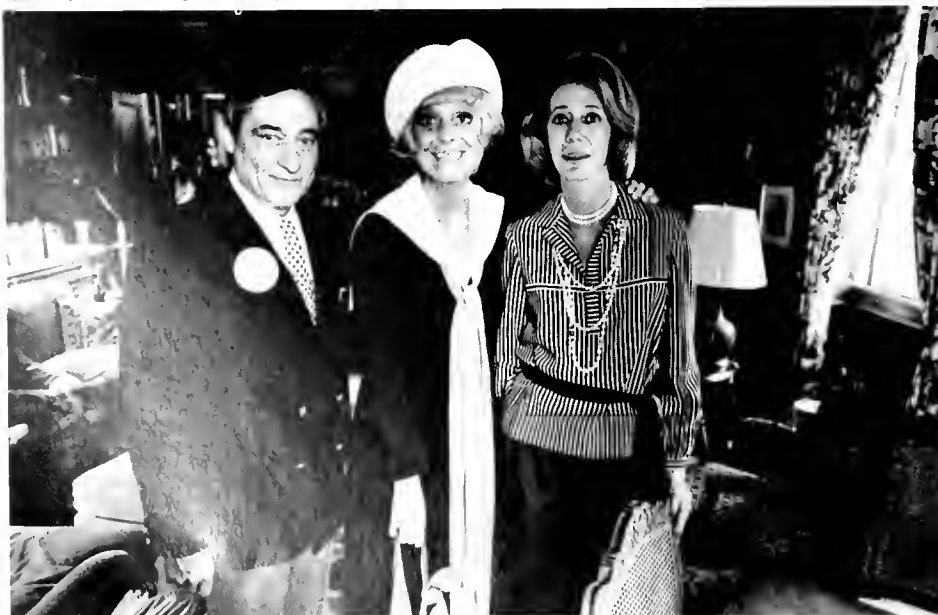
According to Marion Wolk, coordinator for the arts at Brown, alumni and friends of the University are doing just that, and the arts drive "is going very well indeed." The project, which involves renovating Lyman Hall and other existing structures to establish a unified theater arts complex as well as a music center on the East Campus, has a goal of \$1.8 million in gifts, to meet and match a \$900,000 challenge grant offered by the Kresge Foundation. The challenge grant must be met on a two-for-one basis by June 15, 1976, and efforts now are directed toward securing pledges extending to that date. Mrs. Wolk and Chairman Leeds are continuing their fund-raising work throughout the country.

The theater arts complex will include an experimental theater, dance studio, rehearsal and dressing rooms, a speech center, classrooms, faculty offices, a lobby area, storage space, and garden courtyards in and around Lyman Hall and Faunce House. The music complex on the East Campus will house departmental offices, a library, piano rooms, reception and meeting space, classrooms, electronic music studios, a recital/lecture hall, and practice rooms.

What's in? Applying to law school

In the past year, the number of Brown students applying to law school has almost doubled. National competition for places in first-year classes has increased sharply in recent years, with roughly three applications presently submitted for each available opening.

Carol Channing—photographed with hostess Isabelle Leeds, chairman of the fund-raising campaign for Brown arts, and Richard Salomon '32.



Hugh Smyser

To help Brown students find their way through the labyrinth of law school admissions, a Pre-Law Advisory Committee was created last September by the Office of the Dean of Academic Affairs.

Comprised of five academic deans, the committee provides counseling for prospective law students, conducts interviews, and writes letters of evaluation. According to Associate Dean of Academic Affairs Lee L. Verstandig, the committee's chairman, its purpose is to increase Brown's visibility by projecting the quality of its students to the law schools, and to "personalize information about law schools from the Brown perspective."

By comparing the median grade-point averages and Law School Admission Test (LSAT) scores of all students accepted at each school with the comparable scores of Brown students previously admitted, the committee can get a good indication of a candidate's chances at any given school.

The increase in the number of students going to law school seems to be linked to a growing campus concern for finding good jobs after graduation. To those who are worried that a B.A. or B.S. from Brown will simply not open the right doors, law school provides a possible solution. "Many students see it as a ticket to do something," says Dean Verstandig.

In April, the Pre-Law Advisory Committee sponsored a two-part Pre-Law Seminar for Juniors. A panel of six Brown graduates currently enrolled in law school discussed their experiences and reactions to legal education. They urged students who aren't really sure why they want to go to law school to stay out because the pressures are intense.

At a session on admission procedures, Dean Verstandig explained the committee's counseling services and noted some statistics about applicants from the class of '74. "The average senior interviewed by the committee this year applied to ten law schools," he said, adding that of the 120 seniors who completed applications, 25 per cent were women and 15 per cent, non-white minorities.

Seniors aren't the only ones who can benefit from the Pre-Law Advisory Committee, however—around 70 alumni used its services this year. The relationship is mutually beneficial, with the alumni serving as a "fabulous resource" for the committee, according to Dean

Verstandig, by supplying first-hand information about the different schools from the perspective of a Brown graduate.

By gathering information and coordinating resources between students, alumni, faculty, and law schools, the committee hopes to facilitate the admission process and to keep the law schools aware of the quality of Brown students.

18 high school seniors get a head start on college work

For 18 high school seniors from Rhode Island, the 1973-74 academic year has been one of special challenge rather than possible frustration or boredom. The vehicle providing this vital challenge is Brown's new Advanced Secondary School Student Program.

Under the terms of the ASSSP, gifted high school seniors who have completed all or most of the academic requirements at their schools may enroll in courses at the University, courses that eventually could be used as college credits at Brown or elsewhere.

All high school students pay the same rate per course as do the Brown undergraduates, about \$400, and they are limited to two courses a semester. No student has been denied admission for financial reasons.

The innovative program was formalized in 1973 under the direction of Jacquelyn A. Mattfeld, associate provost and dean of academic affairs. The day-to-day administration is handled by Edward G. Hail '49, assistant dean of academic affairs.

"The key to this program is that the youngsters are able to take courses in a college environment," Dean Hail says. "This setting provides a valuable bridge between high school and college in the sense that it gives them first-hand knowledge of the demands of college work.

"Without exception, these high school students have approached their work at Brown with a dedication of purpose that's a joy to behold. There hasn't been one yet who has flunked a course."

According to Dean Hail, the students are taking a wide variety of courses, with math and English composition especially popular. One boy this spring is taking an upper-level course in Shakespeare while two other students are studying Chinese.

Several of the high school students applied for early decision to Brown this year and were admitted. But Dean Hail is quick to point out that there is no "push" on Brown's part to sell the University. "We just don't believe in giving these kids any hard-sell approach," he says. "One of our best young students is going to Cornell next fall, another to MIT."

Schools with students in the ASSSP this year include Barrington, Bristol, Moses Brown, Classical, Hope, Seekonk High, and Mary C. Wheeler.

Jonathan Glass, a Moses Brown senior, is sold on the effects of the program. "Spending my senior year at Brown has been a stimulating experience," Glass says. "I had found that I no longer had to apply myself to do my secondary school work, and I was getting bored. But by working with Brown juniors and seniors, I've really caught fire. As the material in my Brown courses becomes more intensive, so does my thinking."

To the best of his knowledge, Dean Hail thinks that the ASSSP is unique to New England. "We've moved very slowly," Dean Hail says, "making sure that our program in no way steps on the toes of the private and public secondary schools. On the contrary, we are attempting to provide and enhance an 'open-ended' and continuing educational experience for qualified students to pursue their studies at a level commensurate with their abilities.

"We have an amiable agreement with the secondary schools," Dean Hail continued. "Each student has to clear it with his or her high school authorities before we allow them to enroll at Brown. Some students come here during their study period so that their college classes will not interfere with their high school work. Many of the state's secondary schools are now recommending the program to their advanced students."

Looking to the future, Dean Hail hopes the program can be expanded. The main obstacles to expansion are money and facilities. "I think we've really got a bull by the tail with this program," Hail says. "The program is exciting, it's almost unique—with maybe only one other college in the country doing what we do, and it's working. Now it's up to Brown to make the program available to as many legitimate students as possible, within our means. It's a problem—but it's the kind of problem I like."



*The Sciences
Library dominates
the East Side skyline.*

The changing face of Brown

Brown's steady growth over the past two decades has resulted in it occasionally being painted as some kind of a mythical monster which devours all property obstructing its expansion, oblivious to the historic, human, and aesthetic concerns of the surrounding community.

In the past 15 years, for instance, these sizeable Brown buildings have sprung up on the East Side skyline: West Quadrangle, 1957; Hunter Psychology Laboratory, 1958; Meehan Auditorium, 1961; Prince Engineering Laboratory, 1962; Rockefeller Library, 1964; Barus & Holley Engineering Building, 1965; Graduate Center, 1968; Bio-Medical Center, 1969; Brown Office Building, 1971; and the Swimming Pool and the Young Orchard Street Apartment Complex, 1973. Three additional building projects are now being planned.

As for outward expansion, Brown has been buying up residential property along its borders for many years, a trend made more visible by the geographic "leap" across Hope Street at the time of the purchase of the Bryant College campus, which has since become the University's East Campus. Brown's more vocal critics have accused the University of an arrogance which presumes that Brown's advantages to the community should compensate for any discomforts incurred by its natural growth.

In the past several years, Brown has attempted to eradicate this "octopus" myth by limiting the number of students permitted to live off-campus. And recently, with pressure for physical expansion easing, the University has begun to re-examine seriously its growth policies, an endeavor reflected in the publication last month of a five-year physical development plan. Prepared by the University's Office of Institutional Research, the report announced Brown's intentions of intensifying use of its present land rather than continuing outward expansion, and emphasized the prospects of renovation and "interstitial" development in keeping with the new "no-growth" policy on undergraduate enrollment (page 13).

The development report was mildly, if well, received by most of the local public, and *The Providence Journal* coughed up an appreciative editorial. While some of the critics argue that Brown has not kept previous promises to limit expansion into the community, the no-growth situation has given at least temporary pause to Brown's expansion and has provided the University with a chance to review such areas as landscaping and similar aesthetic considerations which have sometimes suffered during the periods of growth in the past.

The preservation of Brown's "character" has concerned more and more observers of College Hill's mushrooming skyline. To many insiders and outsiders alike,

the main campus Green and its surrounding buildings are Brown, and the newer, more peripheral additions seem functional but thematically isolated.

"Brown has no overall character any more," says Albert Veri, a landscape architect who has designed Brown's projects for Patriots' Court and the Science Library grounds. "Every new architect has his own kind of materials, light fixtures, and paving patterns. The fringe areas are beginning to look disorganized. New additions should complement, not conflict with, the campus."

"I don't think all buildings have to look alike in order to achieve continuity," counters Siu-Chim Chan, director of Brown's physical plant. "These architects are trained to make their designs fit into the environment, not so it looks like a development, but is compatible. This is certainly not a grab bag." Chan considers the Barus & Holley Engineering Building, a seven-story complex at Hope and George Streets, to be "one of the most successful buildings on campus. It is functional and not bad looking," he says. "The occupants are happy and it is easy to maintain. What else can you ask for?"

John Nicholas Brown, who chairs the Corporation Planning and Building Committee which studies proposed campus buildings and recommends architects and designs, includes several of the newer high-rise structures among his "favorite" campus buildings. "We have tried to keep up the quality of architecture at Brown," he says. "You cannot simply build stage sets; you must build functional buildings, and within financially feasible bounds. If they must be large, we try to give them grace so as not to overwhelm the environment."

He cites the Graduate Center, designed by Shipley, Bullfinch, Richardson & Abbott, as the best example of such compromise. "The original design had one high tower in the center, which I vetoed," recalls Brown. "So they dug down and built four lower towers with a jagged ground plan. This resulted in a building which hardly figures above the normal surrounding roof line."

Although individual buildings can be enhanced by such careful planning, some professionals feel that Brown needs a larger conceptual ideal for its building co-ordination. "Planning is more than problem-solving," says Jack Robinson of Sasaki, Dawson & DeMay, the Boston architectural consulting firm which co-authored the 1970 Master Plan for Brown. "Brown has approached each new building as a unique problem to be solved, without enough examination of its relation to the environment and its context of other buildings. The state of campus appearance, while not critical, is an important indication of how seriously the University takes its responsibility on larger issues." Sasaki Dawson, although no longer on retainer

with Brown, was consulted for the preparation of the recent development report.

"When money is spent piecemeal, one building at a time, rather than conceptually, the result is fragmented, expensive, and confusing," agrees Mrs. Henry Sharpe, who has donated more time and effort than anyone else to Brown's landscaping over the past 30 years and who still maintains an active interest in the University. "Brown is no eighteenth-century tower," she says, "but it is rather difficult to tie a building like the Sciences Library into the community."

Brown's attempts at unified planning have been thwarted as much by financial constraints as by any aesthetic oversight. "One dreams of planning a campus from scratch," says Paul Maeder, the vice-president for finance and operations, and one of Brown's key planners. "But such grand Napoleonic schemes are expensive. We cannot rebuild the East Side, but we can have a pleasant walkway here and there, at least." Maeder has made sustained efforts toward achieving aesthetic unity on campus by engineering such projects as the greening-over of Patriots' Court and the pathway linking Pembroke with the main campus.

Faced with relying on funding which accumulates in bits and pieces, Brown administrators have adopted a "flow planning" system, which allows unfunded projects, including many outlined in the 1970 Master Plan, to be postponed indefinitely and others to be substituted. "You simply cannot plan too much or you begin to run into yourself," observes John Nicholas Brown. "Not to mention financial limitations. Ay, there's the rub." Thus projects described in the new development report may not get underway for years.

Brown's relationship with the Fox Point community: occasionally stormy

While upward construction at Brown caused aesthetic concerns in recent years, outward expansion into the community has, over the years, caused deep resentment among many residents concerned for the survival of their neighborhoods. The Providence Preservation Society (PPS) has devoted much of its energy since 1957 to monitoring Brown's encroachment on historic parts of the East Side, and at least one PPS official is still embittered by Brown's attitude.

"Brown has paid lip service to our concerns by letting us sit in on Campus Planning Committee (CPC) meetings," says Mrs. George E. Downing, the Society's chief consultant, "but they still have made no commitment to strengthening historical preservation. This 'Brown-comes-first' attitude is an infuriatingly lightweight approach to community relations," she asserts. "We are more than obstreperous neighbors to be patted on the head."

"Of course you must remember that there is a fundamental difference of purpose between the Preservation Society and Brown," says John Nicholas Brown. "The

University needs facilities, and the Society wants to preserve the heritage of the area." Brown himself has "worn two hats" on the issue, being both a fellow of the University and a founder of the Preservation Society.

"There are some areas where you can consult until hell freezes over, and it won't do much good," agrees Ronald Wolk, Brown's vice-president for development and public relations and the University's principal officer in community relations. "Mrs. Downing wants to save every three-story, wood-frame Victorian house in Providence, regardless of its historical value, as a tribute to the days of gracious living. Brown is not in the business of house restoration, except where there is definite historical value to the property. It's the age-old problem of yesterday versus tomorrow."

Wolk described Brown's decision to invite Providence Preservation Society members to sit in on CPC meetings as "a definite gesture on Brown's part," saying that "the Society was right that we owed it to them to involve them in planning before decisions were made. We granted them everything they wanted except veto power." The decision was made following a critical report sent to the administration in 1972 by Skip Mauran, president of the PPS. "We will never have perfect harmony with the Society," Wolk concludes, "but we do the best we can to get along."

Brown's relationship with the Fox Point community, a largely Portuguese section of Providence bordering Brown directly to the south, has on occasion been fairly stormy because of residents' fears regarding the influx of students into the lower-income housing market there, and to less well-founded and more politically motivated accusations that Brown is oblivious to the community's best interests when it buys property along its borders. A series of confrontations occurred in 1972 when several vital issues peaked. Brown had recently purchased the Bryant Campus, which adjoined Fox Point, and was making plans for a large dormitory on the lot which currently serves as a parking area on Power Street between Thayer and Brook. In addition, Brown's plans to develop low-cost housing on Brook between John and William Streets (on the site of the former Bond Bread bakery) for community use, with an eye to eventually turning the housing to dormitory use, were shot down by community residents, who declared an unnegotiable preference for private housing construction. Fox Point citizens were also pressing for the use of University buildings for Head Start and Drop-In Centers.

Several student and local groups, as well as the Council for University Governance, recommended strongly to President Hornig that off-campus living permission be cut back, and the Providence City Council passed a zoning ordinance aimed at curbing student apartment rentals. The University agreed on a 500-student limit as an informal goal, and a "critical area" was defined in Fox Point which was to be especially guarded against student encroachment through moral persuasion of po-

(continued on page 14)

The suggested projects— new buildings, street closings, parking lots

Last month Brown released a five-year physical development plan based on a premise of non-expansion—a plan which dovetails with the decision to limit the size of the undergraduate student body for the time being (BAM, February and March). The report, which outlines potential construction and renovation projects, also documents the University's presentation of \$10,000,000 non-cash grants-in-aid credits to the Providence Department of Planning and Urban Development for already-completed redevelopment since 1960. Under the provisions of the 1959 Housing Act, such institutional expenditures can be added to a city's application for matching grants from the federal government (see Under the Elms). In addition, the report represents a commitment to the community in its emphasis on alternatives to outward University expansion.

The plan, written by Brown's Office of Institutional Research, updates the 1970 Master Plan for Brown drawn up by the architectural consulting firm of Sasaki, Dawson & DeMay. Among the possible projects outlined are:

- A major chemistry facility filling the lot adjacent to the Sciences Library and bounded by Thayer, Manning, Brook, and George Streets. This medium- to high-rise building, which could require a zoning variance, would house laboratories, classrooms, offices, and supportive services.

- A 400-bed, medium- to high-rise dormitory on the two-block area bounded by Thayer, Charles Field, Brook, and Williams Streets. This residence hall, along with the Pembroke Campus facility currently under construction on Thayer Street, would be intended to replace "substandard" wood-frame student housing, to help "maintain the residential character of Brown" and keep off-campus student housing at a low level, and to form a "link" between two parts of the campus. In addition to living space, the dorm, which might also require a zoning exception, would include

dining, recreation, and classroom areas, with the possibility of including commercial space on the ground floor also being studied. The proposed site is largely owned by Brown.

- Rehabilitation of the Lyman Hall-Colgate Hoyt Pool area into a speech, dance, and theater facility, and the renovation of two East Campus buildings (South Hall and the carriage house) into music department facilities. Completion of these plans is awaiting funding.

- Additions to the dormitory at 87 Prospect St. and erection of a lecture hall on the terrace of the Bio-Medical Center. No extra land will be required for these projects.

Other projects planned for construction outside the time-scope of this report include additional athletic facilities and renovations at Aldrich-Dexter Field and Marvel Gym, an auditorium and concert hall, a performing arts theater, a humanities building, and psychology and library facility renovations. The University plans no new construction for administrative or support services during the five-year period, but will continue improving facilities as needed through renovation and rehabilitation of existing buildings.

Emphasizing that "the University does not seek to extend its land areas into the community, but rather intends to intensify usage" of already acquired property, the report described the renovation of such historic buildings as Cor-

liss-Brackett House and Goddard-Iselin House into University facilities, and pointed out that almost all planned land acquisition will take place within areas already surrounded by University property. Recognizing Brown's "responsibility to support" the neighboring community, the report also mentioned Brown's recent donation of several buildings to community use, the sale of several Brown-owned houses to private community realtors, and the presence of Providence Preservation Society and Fox Point Community Organization members at Campus Planning Committee meetings as examples of Brown's commitment to this policy.

Other sections of the plan relate the University's intention to propose the closing off of several key streets in an attempt to unify Brown visually and conceptually. These streets include Young Orchard between Brook and Hope Streets, Benevolent between Brown and Megee, Fones Alley between Brown Street and Churchill House, and Power between Thayer and Brook. All of these streets, the report noted, are within University-owned land or land to be acquired.

Recognizing the East Side parking problem as one primarily due to desirable non-Brown commercial traffic, the plan outlined University intentions to replace all parking lots lost in construction (an achievement eased by the proposed demolition of many "deteriorating" wood-frame student-apartment structures). In addition, the report promises to provide resident student parking at a rate of one space per six students and employee parking at a 1:1.5 ratio, partially through relining of existing lots for smaller cars. Parking immediately next to one's office or dormitory is not a necessity in a unified campus complex, the report emphasized, and parking plans will be continued on the present "scattered site" arrangement. P.C.

The Bio-Medical Center, where a lecture hall may be added on the terrace.



Michael Boyer

(continued from page 12)

tential student renters. The proposed Power Street dorm was later denied a zoning exception and the issue was dropped.

Although the student off-campus rate has since exceeded the 500 limit because of University housing problems, the number living in the "critical area" has, according to Ronald Wolk, been sharply reduced. Yet Fox Point residents are still wary of Brown's intentions, and there have been reports of a renewed community feeling against the dormitory proposed in the development plan released in April.

"Brown's mistakes in the past have created a situation where the people in Fox Point don't believe Brown, even when the University tells the truth," says Kevin Lichten '74, former chairman of the Campus Planning Committee. "There have been just too many years of bad faith. Brown is trying to adhere to its promises, but with each new administration, policies change. Fox Point people feel that expedience has governed Brown's relationship with them."

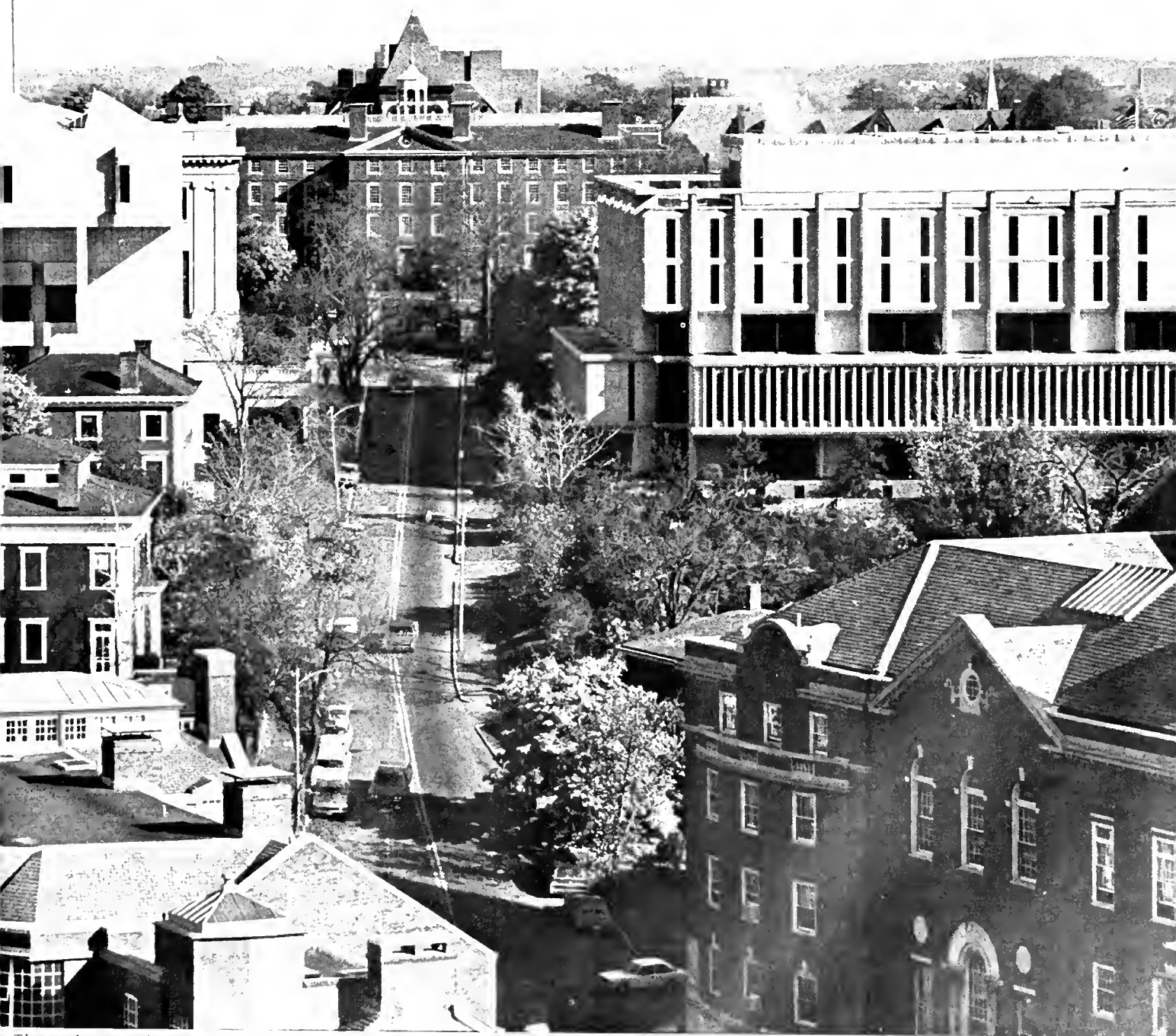
'Just because it's in the plan doesn't mean we're going to build it in five years'

Vice-President Wolk thinks that the Fox Point community may have misinterpreted the recent development report's description of a proposed dormitory to mean that plans for the old Power Street dorm were being revived. "This is not what's happening at all," he says. "The proposed dorm would probably be on the Mobil Gas Station lot (which is further from Fox Point) with the Power Street lot being made into a park. The report included both blocks in the site plans only to offset the possibility that a zoning exception for height might be denied, in which case we would have to use both blocks for the dorm. But at the present time we don't have the money to build any new dorm," he adds, "and I'm not even sure there's a need for it with enrollment being curtailed. Just because it's in the plan doesn't mean we are going to build it within the next five years."

Wolk sees Brown's relations with Fox Point as considerably improved since 1972, and blames past problems as much on "political convenience" as actual grievances. "Brown is always an issue which will galvanize the community," he says, "and politicians see the opportunity to use it for their own ends. But I think our relationship with the people there now is the best it has ever been."

The administration's claims of University concern for the community have been substantiated concretely, not just rhetorically, by the five-year development plan, which qualifies \$10,000,000 of Brown's development funds for use as "credit" by the Providence Department of Planning and Urban Development in applying for matching grants from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (see Under the Elms). This "gift" to the city from Brown has provoked little positive reaction from the city, however, and Wolk concludes





The modern profiles of the List Art Building with its sawtooth-like top, the Sciences Library, and the Rocketteller Library contrast with University Hall and the residences below the University in the changing face of College Hill.

that "perhaps they just aren't planning to apply for any grants, in which case this gift is just paper."

Nevertheless, Eric Brown '58, director of the Office of Institutional Research, who wrote the report, sees it as a "very positive statement about Brown's hopes for community relations as well as a nice gift to the city. Brown is really committed to the quality of life outside as well as inside the campus," he asserts. "We want to eradicate this myth of Brown as a great devouring octopus because it is untrue." The development plan is careful to point out that all planned land acquisitions will be in areas already surrounded by Brown-owned property.

"For a long time the University felt that it should keep its plans a secret," says John Nicholas Brown. "This was wholly understandable since property owners tend to raise their rents if they know Brown is anxious to acquire their property. But with this report everything is out in the open."

Several administrators expressed concern over the community's lack of appreciation for Brown's positive efforts toward it in the past, as well as for the natural advantages of having an academic institution in their midst. "The people on the south want us to build on the north and those on the north want us to build on the south," says Paul Maeder. "No one considers the advantage of having Brown here at all because it is a given. This does not lead to compromise."

Siu-Chim Chan also feels that Brown's benefits to the community outweigh the discomforts its presence creates. "There is something unique which an Ivy League school gives to a city," he says. "If you live near a place where you have the atmosphere and opportunities of the academic world, you have to accept the not-so-pleasant things, too."

Ronald Wolk expressed mild irritation that "Brown never gets any credit for the good things it does, just criticism for the bad ones." Referring to Brown's recent sale of several houses to a community landlord for a nominal sum in return for an option to re-purchase them in ten years at much higher prices, he described the tenants' almost immediate complaints to Brown that the landlord was raising the rent, a trend the University had hoped to offset by selling the buildings in the first place. "People forget that Brown also gave space for the Day Care and Drop-In Centers," he says, "but they always call me up when anything goes wrong."

As Brown enters a non-growth period, resources are in fact being used to renovate buildings and fill in between them rather than continue outward expansion, a concept exemplified by the rehabilitation of Corliss-Brackett House and Goddard-Iselin House into the Admissions Office and Alumni Center, respectively. Although plans to add to the 87 Prospect St. dormitory

have been opposed by neighbors, John Nicholas Brown believes that the proposed renovation will not "destroy the original Tudor antiquity of the house and garden," and Siu-Chim Chan feels that if you ask neighbors "what they think about something like this, you will always get a negative answer. But it's better than not asking at all."

The more ambitious projects outlined in the development report may have to wait quite a while to reach the arguing stage, as current funding problems have placed a moratorium on capital projects. "You have to remember that planning doesn't necessarily mean building," says Ron Wolk. "The projects described here are what we'd like to do if we had the money. It's really more of a ten-year plan, but HUD required a five-year plan to qualify Brown's development expenses for the grant application, so we provided one. It is not a legal document, or even really a policy-setting one, but it does give a sense of direction to Brown's planning."

'High-rise buildings are more acceptable now that the first few have been built'

Although the "major chemistry facility" described in the report may be delayed for lack of funding, several Brown planners have conceptually developed a visual scheme for the emerging sciences area along Thayer and Brook Streets, envisioning a high-rise "spine" or "corridor" which would include the chemistry building when built next to the Sciences Library and Barus & Holley.

"The idea of high-rise buildings at Brown was very abhorrent to the neighbors until the alternatives of outward expansion became clearer," says Malcolm Stevens, vice-president for administration. "We don't want to make Brown into a walled, isolated campus, but the expansion of high-rise buildings is more acceptable now that the first few have been built." John Nicholas Brown feels that the eyesore potential of such a corridor would be offset by the sloping nature of Thayer and Brook, which would create declining roof lines at either end. Such careful design, he says, would also characterize the proposed "Mobil Gas lot" dormitory if it were ever built, since it would have to be high-rise to replace deteriorating wood-frame houses currently used by students.

"We all wish there were some way to make those delightful old houses safe," says Paul Maeder. "I know they offer a sense of community not available in a dorm. But it is terribly expensive to create that small-town atmosphere, and the fact is that many of these existing structures aren't safe."

To compensate for the planned demolition of such houses and the potential destruction of residential atmosphere, the University hopes to recreate some sense of community in future dormitories through multi-use design, which may possibly extend to commercial space on the ground floors. The prize-winning residence hall currently under construction on the Pembroke campus



Hugh Smyser

Old Colgate Hoyt Pool will someday be part of a theater arts complex.

along Thayer incorporates that concept and may contain stores along the street.

Such consideration for the practical and aesthetic aspects of building design has seemed lacking lately in the area of University landscaping. Since the long-term reign of Mrs. Sharpe over conceptual landscaping at Brown, grounds planning has been erratic—because of a lack of funds as much as any aesthetic neglect. Sasaki Dawson's master plan of 1970 outlined a pressing need for Brown to consider such items as open space, paths, "strategic details" such as fences, and attractive links between areas as essential components in creating a well-integrated campus out of a growing structural complex. Such details, the plan said, "become more important aesthetically as the East Side becomes more urbanized. They can either reinforce or destroy the human scale of Brown."

Sasaki Dawson's glowing concepts of green vistas and paths linking the University were perhaps too idealistic for complete and financially feasible implementation, although Paul Maeder's efforts at spot-improvement of certain areas (Patriots' Court, the pathway linking Pembroke to the main campus, the Sciences Library yard)

have helped overcome the effects of not enough coordination in grounds-planning. "The idea of non-planning in a growth situation is firmly entrenched here," Sasaki Dawson's Jack Robinson claims, "but now more than ever the totality of the environment must be considered if Brown wants to remain attractive to its neighbors."

Kevin Lichten feels that "the administration's attitude is that landscaping is a peripheral and superficial part of the budget. I take exception to that," he says, "because in a community every aspect of the environment has an effect on its inhabitants. There is a vicious cycle, in that students see great amounts of money and care being lavished on the Green, while little is done with the other parts of campus. Students laugh when they see grass seed being put on well-worn paths, but they would respect intelligent planting improvements."

Mrs. Sharpe, who is still frequently consulted for landscaping projects here, expresses disappointment that no overall policy has been developed for landscape plans. "Continuity is of the essence in planting," she says. "Great beauty comes only after years of maturity. You really need someone who loves the work, and Brown has no one like that. Even the Rhode Island School of Design graduates in landscape architecture are more interested in re-building cities, and no one has time for small details, like how to find planting which is solid enough to compete with the large bulk of institutional buildings, or how to plan when certain things will bloom." Piecemeal planting, she asserts, is further aggravated by alumni, who prefer to give specific gifts. "No one likes to refuse them," she says, "and the result is garbacious planting instead of a harmonious landscape."

Brown's five-year development plan has provided the public with a testimonial to the University's intent to combat some of its planning problems, which have affected everything from community relations to Dutch elm disease on campus. And the temporary halt to expansion outlined in the report provides an ideal time for Brown's planners to tackle some of these problems. P.C.



*Some residents of the freshman
co-educational residence halls
pose for the BAM's photographer
in the West Quad.*



What co-education?

or

Life on the other side of the fire door

Romantic relationships never last between people in the same dorm. The incest taboos are really strong here. You learn a lot about people's living habits; they see us in hair dryers, and we learn to play football from them. Most of the time I just feel like one of the guys.

—Gardner resident

Co-education is a myth for us. Girls never come down here because the stairs are arranged so they have no reason to, unless they have a steady boyfriend. For us, there's nothing to do. If we didn't get a little rowdy, we'd go nuts.

—Jameson resident

Co-education in freshman dormitories, now in its third year at Brown, is no longer a burning issue, although parental permission is still required. In fact, one of the dilemmas caused by its popularity is how to assign the freshman women thinly enough among the dorms so that everyone can experience this purportedly wholesome lifestyle. A number of subtler problems have emerged from co-educational living among freshmen—from mild annoyance at the lack of privacy to a possibly predictable backlash about having members of the opposite sex too close for comfort, or, as one astute freshman put it, too close to deal with as a sex object. Logistically and psychologically, there are quite a few kinks yet to be worked out in this post-experimental but still embryonic program.

Just about everyone agrees that the presence of women helps to calm and normalize the atmosphere of male freshman dorms by introducing an element of civility or natural relationships. "This place would be a madhouse without girls," says Dan Donovan '77 of Poland House in the West Quad. "It really brings out the best in you," agrees Bill

Staples '77, who lives on second floor Gardner on the East (formerly Bryant) campus. "You tend to develop brother-sister relationships which are intensely affectionate," adds Ellen Carucci '77, who lives downstairs. "Everything is very casual and informal. We're always running in and out of each others' rooms borrowing alarm clocks and typewriters."

Gardner is one of several freshman dorms which are arranged co-educationally on a room-by-room basis. Bob Cooper '77, a resident of Appleby, an East Campus dorm which is arranged similarly, concludes that sexism can't really exist when living in such close proximity with women. "Guys living with guys tend to pick up on male sex roles," he says. "They get channeled into it because the competition is so great. Here everything is more relaxed. You're living with real people, and nobody cares how they look. I can't imagine a fight ever breaking out in Appleby."

While Gardner, Appleby, and Caswell residents find room-by-room arrangements refreshingly healthy, certain all-male sections of the West Quad feel more frustrated than ever, especially in relation to those Quad sections which do have women. "There is no co-education here," observes one Mead resident. "The only time we ever see a girl is if she's lost or coming to visit her boyfriend. Upstairs, I hear, they have a pretty good time, but we never see any of it." (Because of what Director of Housing John McConnell calls "bricks and mortar" logistical problems, the West Quad has only been partially integrated by sections, and on a horizontal corridor basis.) "The West Quad has really gotten a lot better," remarks one freshman counselor in Everett House, "but in the sections without girls, it's

just as bad as it always was, perhaps worse."

Certain areas of the Quad have thus acquired reputations as "jock" sections, where rowdiness is said to prevail and girls cannot pass through without receiving catcalls and comments. ("That kind of crude stuff would never last long here," comments Ellen Carucci of Gardner.) Yet residents of those areas call such accusations a "myth." "We're not really all that bad," a Mead resident says, shaking his head. "In fact it took me a while to realize that most of the people on this hall were athletes. I think a lot of it is because some men requested roommates who were on the same team." While Dean of Freshmen James Kelley claims that there is "no conscious policy" in the University to house interest groups together, he notes that "sometimes the coaches know more about these kids than we do and they recommend rooming arrangements. Other than that, it's all done at random by the computer." John McConnell adds that a student's complete "right of mobility" may affect the final dorm set-up. "A lot of those with similar interests who live on the same halls moved there after they arrived," he says.

A lack of formal social events has driven some Quad residents to roam women's sections en masse, further damaging their reputation. On one occasion, several Everett women recall, one all-male section decided to have a party and invited all the Everett women by individual invitation. "When very few showed up," says Libby Scott '77, "they all got drunk on the beer they had bought for us and later came up here running through the halls with just their shirts on. And this was before streaking had become popular."

In the co-ed sections of the Quad, which are arranged horizontally, with men and women on opposite sides of the firedoors, social interaction is relatively healthy but seems to depend more on the particular group. "Many of the girls across the door here are pretty inaccessible," says one male resident of second-floor Bronson. "They study a lot, I guess. But we're on perfectly good terms. Now, upstairs they seem to have a pretty lively bunch. It seems they're always in and out of each others' rooms. It's just different here." Dean Kelley describes the phenomenon as "a matter of group chemistry. You can't say what makes halls or areas different, but the

fact is that they acquire distinct personalities, even in co-ed situations."

This idea appears to carry over to dormitory identities also, and many freshmen interviewed expressed a clear idea of their dorm's "character" as compared to others. "This place is pretty elite," remarks Carolyn Jones '77 of Appleby. "There aren't many athletes at all and everyone seems pretty quiet and cultured and homogeneous. We all get along very easily." Ellen Carucci characterizes her section of Gardner as "lively, compatible, and very group-oriented." Caswell residents feel that their dorm, which is co-educational vertically but has sections small enough for close relationships, is the "most tightly knit," while all-male West Quad residents are the first to admit that there is "something definitely lacking in the atmosphere here."

An interesting side note to the frustrations of the all-male sections is the high demand among freshman women for single-sex housing, not all through parental preference. "For some, it's really a haven," says John McConnell. Linda Jaivin '77 of Everett agrees: "There are quite a few times when I'd just like to get away from men and have some peace and quiet." Although some freshman women admit that their parents refused to provide them with permission to live co-educationally, most feel that their parents accepted their desires with some reservations, but with ultimate resignation.

"It was more a matter of persuasion than prohibition," says Marsha Cohan '77 of Gardner. "My mother tried to convince me that I would feel freer living in a women's dorm. But she was wrong." Barbara Posnick of Everett adds: "My mother had terrible misconceptions of what it would be like here. I had to convince her it wouldn't be every other bed. Now I guess she's pretty much accepted it."

Brown Chaplain Richard Dannenfeller feels that parents "have to realize that co-ed does not mean S-E-X, that these kinds of dorms have not changed the basic college pattern of monogamy. The issue in co-ed dorms is more one of morale, not morality." David Notkin '77 of Gardner agrees: "Parents expect to find sexual relations abounding over the whole dorm immediately, but the opposite happens. I think there's less sex here than there is in the fraternities." Dean Kelley notes that while

'I feel like I've been overexposed to girls'

doubts among parents certainly exist, few ever get to the point of actual complaining to the University. "I think more parents are just coming to accept it as a normal thing," he concludes.

From all the protestation over how healthy and wholesome co-ed living is in reality, an interesting by-product emerges: the all-too-common complaint that things are *too* wholesome, that the old fashioned "dating" patterns are missing. "Everything around here is done in groups," complain David Notkin and Jim Eastham of Gardner. "You go to class or dinner, and everybody goes. It's great the first week of school, but then it becomes a routine and it's hard to break out of. Everything is Dutch treat, and if you try to ask a girl to the movies she asks if her roommate can come too, and next thing you know the whole group is going." Eastham feels that "something is lost in this environment, perhaps an element of formality which incites the dating impulse. I sometimes get sick of these 'normal' relationships," he adds. "I want to go out with girls." Ellen Carucci adds that "quite a few potential romances in the dorm broke up after a few weeks because that kind of thing just can't last when you live so close together. I can't imagine being romantic with anyone here now."

Thus while co-education seems a good boost for overcoming first-year shyness and social isolation, it is not necessarily a substitute for the more traditional male-female relationships. However, many students mentioned that they had encountered resentment when they tried to date outside their dorm. "It wasn't as much jealousy of your relationship as it was of your time," says Melanie Rogers '77. "People call you a phantom and accuse you of moving out of the dorm. There is real pressure to do things together." On the other hand, even predominantly platonic co-ed living can pave the way for broader friendships after the freshman year, and many students feel that the co-educational experience was more important during the first year at college than any other.

"I am applying for a single-sex

dorm next year because it has a room I liked, and I know that through this year's experiences I will be able to make friends of both sexes outside the dorm," says an Appleby resident. "These brother-sister relationships have opened me up a great deal." David Notkin notes that "living in a single-sex dorm only aggravates the already atrocious social situation for freshmen. Although we may get to know each other too well here, it's better than not at all."

For some male students, however, dealing with women in a day-to-day situation is virtually impossible, and creates tension rather than relaxing the atmosphere. "Maybe I'm old-fashioned," says one Jameson resident, "but I feel like I've been overexposed to girls. I don't feel like I can tell a girl what I think of her if I pass her in the hall. I don't want to have girls dislike me, so I hide my feelings about them. Girls are different," he adds. "I'd rather see them as girls, when I want to, not living right next door. In fact I don't ever want to live near a girl until I get married."

Dick Dannenfelser comments: "A lot of kids at that age are really just afraid of women. They don't know how to handle the potential for sexual freedom. They think if they bury themselves in one relationship it will save them, but this makes the burdens so big that the relationships break up, and loneliness begins again." Although a major purpose for co-education, he says, is to "break up sexual stereotypes," it is certainly "not for everyone."

One of the largest problems of co-educational planning is how to define it. Andrews Hall on the Pembroke campus was considered "co-educational" until recently, yet no men live above the mezzanine, which is cut off from the other floors. The West Quad is officially a co-ed dorm, yet only several sections actually house women. "What it comes down to is that you must have a cluster of rooms of both sexes for it to be considered true co-education," says John McConnell. "It's really in the eye of the beholder." Many students expressed anger and disappointment that their expectations of co-ed housing have not been met. "I thought I'd be living in a co-ed situation and was really mad when I found out it wasn't co-ed at all,"

says Paula Cullenberg of Bronson, which is part of what is technically a co-ed counseling unit. "Living in the same building is certainly not enough to make it co-ed," adds John Cooper. Yet the "tightly knit" Caswell group exists in a unique vertical arrangement, known as "layer cake," and seems to defy theory about the horizontal nature of dorm social relations.

"You also have to remember," says John McConnell, "that just because you fill in a request to live in co-ed housing and have your parents sign it doesn't mean you'll be able to get it." Because of the lopsided male-female ratio at Brown, freshman women must be spaced thinly throughout the co-ed dorms to achieve the University's goal of co-education on all campus sections. The result is inadequate co-education in many dorms. In addition, the logistical stipulations that women be confined to certain sections of dorms or clustered around bathrooms create an ironic situation in which "at least 100 girls" this year who wanted co-ed housing are living in single-sex dorms, despite the low female percentage in several co-ed dorms.

"The only solution to more livable co-ed housing is equal admissions," says Libby Scott of Everett firmly. "Until then there will be plenty of co-education for the girls, and not much for the guys. There just aren't enough girls to go around."

University housing officials are planning quite a few improvements for the freshman co-ed situation next year, including the room-by-room "integration" of three units in Morriss, addition of several more women's sections in the West Quad, and the break-up of several all-woman sections in Littlefield to make room for co-ed housing. McConnell also describes plans to improve the quality of life in the West Quad by the addition of kitchenettes and recreation facilities, which many students have expressed the need for as social instruments. Yet the University faces problems not only in financing such additions, but in accurately predicting the future need for co-ed housing of freshmen each year. "The past three years' demands have been entirely different," remarks Dean Kelley, "and there is no pattern we can determine to create a formula. We are just guessing every year what the need will be."

Kelley hopes that the West Quad will continue to become more attractive as the ratio of women increases (which it has done proportionally every year since 1971), and as upperclassmen and women begin to see it as a decent place to live. "We must give top consideration to upperclassmen," explains John McConnell. "We've been pushing them out of single-sex dorms to make room for co-ed freshmen, and some of them are unhappy about it." The new West Quad Benevolent Association and the Board of Counselors have been working on social improvements to raise the Quad to the social interaction level of other, more fully integrated dorms such as Gardner.

Yet even there no one is completely satisfied. "I had visions of wild orgies, naked women running around," reports David Notkin half-kiddingly. "I've been waiting all year and I haven't seen anything yet. After the first week's stares, everything became casual and routine. Sometimes all this casualness is a pain in the ass."

P.C.

'I've been waiting all year, and I haven't seen anything yet'

Why have we stayed at Brown?

By William "Sandy" Darity '74, Elaine Ferguson '75,
William Jackson '75, Jeffrey Mazique '74,
Karen Pierce '75, and Keith Williamson '74

We are a group of six black students who have been at Brown for three or more years. We have been part of Brown's "new wave" of black students.

There is a growing sense that there is a difference in kind and in the substance of black life at Brown that has resulted in part from the growth in the size of the black student population. Evidently, there is a widespread feeling that both black people and Brown are substantially different from what they were in 1968. In this article, we'd like to bring our personal insights to bear on the subject of what has transpired at Brown since black admissions increased following the fabled 1968 walkout.

Perhaps the best place to begin our discussion is with the question of why we chose to come to Brown. For all of us, the public commitment Brown made, in the aftermath of the 1968 walkout, to increase the number of black students, faculty members, administrators, and "non-professional" employees was important. Considerably fewer of us probably would have wanted to come here (aside from the question of whether or not our applications would have been given serious consideration) if we had anticipated entering a world where only six or seven other people were also black. We were searching for an ideal combination of academic challenge and an environment in which we could be part of an active and supportive black community. The 1968 commitment provided us with a signal that Brown would provide that sort of environment.

In addition, there were unique considerations that affected us individually. For the most part, the parents of black students at Brown never had the opportunity to attend prestigious institutions similar to Brown; in some cases, black parents never attended college. Our parents are more familiar with Morehouse, Johnson C. Smith, and Shaw University than with Stanford, Harvard, or Yale; therefore, to some parents, opportunities afforded by acceptance to an Ivy League institution would prove valuable.

Then there were the more farsighted among us who selected Brown on the basis of knowledge about the areas in which the University is reputedly strongest. Like most academic institutions, there are departments that are strong, and there are departments that are weak. A few of



Jeffrey Mazique



Karen Pierce

us had attempted to find out what Brown's areas of strength were in advance and chose this school because Brown's strengths dovetailed with our interests. But this was only a few.

Most of us assumed that Brown was excellent in all areas merely because Brown resides among the elite of American universities. We took academic quality as a given and then proceeded to look at other factors. The New Curriculum, for example, was just as appealing to us as it was for white students, distinguishing Brown from other comparably prestigious schools. An impression that Brown was a relaxed (but not lax) school was also an attraction. And many of us felt a need to gain special kinds of expertise which in the long run we hoped would allow us to serve the black community better.

Our expectations as freshmen, however, contrast with our view of actual experiences at Brown three and four years after we began.

The commitment negotiated after the 1968 walkout has only been half-heartedly implemented. In 1968, the University agreed to attain a student body with a proportion of black students comparable to the proportion of black people in the nation as a whole. That numerical goal has never been reached. Although the size of Brown's black community has risen from a mere ten in the mid-1960's to more than 400 today, we still remain less than ten percent of the student body.

But numbers are only part of the picture. The other part, and perhaps the more important part, is the kind of world the black student faces at Brown. This world is hardly a world that any of us really expected.

It is a world where we discovered that many of our professors and our fellow white students are imprisoned by assumptions they make about black people—assumptions rooted in ignorance and the pseudo-knowledge of various "scientific" theories about the behavior of black people. Our culture is presumed to be the key factor "holding us back" by the liberal members of the Brown community. The less liberal conclude that Jensen and Shockley are correct.

It is a world where our initial fervor for political involvement with other black people on campus has met with frustration. In part, this is due to a changed mood



Keith Williamson



William "Sandy" Darity



Elaine Ferguson



William Jackson

towards black people nationwide that is reflected in the attitudes and policies we observe at Brown. In 1968, black people were still in vogue. It was popular for whites to be in our corner—or to be perceived as being in our corner. Today the white flirtation with the black movement has vanished. Accompanying that disappearance was a disappearance of any willingness on the part of whites to bring about major changes in institutions they control. In 1968 a more positive response to a black protest could have been expected, whereas today we merely hit our heads against the wall. In addition, in 1968 the goals around which black people organized were more easily justified in the eyes of whites. The primary emphasis was on numbers. There were very few blacks on campus, and those who were here were simply saying that there should be more. Today there are more, and the general attitude among whites is that what was asked for was done. "Numbers" was not all that we said; "numbers" was all that was heard.

It is also a world where we face ever-growing difficulty in identifying how to attack what disturbs us. In 1968, black students could stage a walkout or a building takeover, and expect someone to ask, "What's wrong?" We have run out of signals that we can expect to yield the desired response. If we lose all sense of optimism about Brown, our only alternative is to leave. But that is a difficult choice. It would mean repudiating our own future plans, denying our parents' expectations, and pushing ourselves into the province of the uncertain. After all, if we left, we sense that Brown would hardly be disappointed. In short, our reasons for coming to Brown have not fully matched what we have found at Brown.

Why, then, did we stay?

There are various answers. One answer appears almost too simple but nevertheless is a partial explanation. From the onset of our stay at Brown we sensed that all was not what we expected. It then became a question of how great our individual threshold levels for dissatisfaction were. Apparently most of ours were relatively high. By the time we were ready to say, "Let me get out of here," there were only one or two years remaining—and it became easier to convince ourselves to stick it out for the Brown diploma.

Second, we had to ask what we would do if we left Brown. If we desired to continue our education, we had to ask if there was any other school that would provide us with what was missing at Brown. The answer, unfortunately, appeared to be "No." Any elite university was likely to confront us with a similar set of circumstances. There was apparently no academic environment that would encourage us to fulfill our dreams of being both black scholars and black activists.

But these two reasons are essentially negative ones: we stayed in spite of what Brown is.

There are positive reasons as well. Among these are the black organizations on campus that serve to develop a sense of community among blacks. Over the years, Rites and Reasons, the black theatrical group, under the guidance of George Bass, has grown in such a way that it has involved and touched the lives of virtually every black person on campus. The Black Chorus, organized by Branice Williams three years ago, has become a stirring voice of black musical expression. Today the chorus tours the Northeast during spring vacation, and it has completed a record album. The Afro-American studies department, chaired by Rhett Jones, merges our cultural interests with academics. The black deans and the many persons in support services, by being a constant resource, have aided the development of the black community at Brown. And we have our parties, our disc jockeys on WBRU; and we have each other.

But most important is the fact that we have redefined our reasons for being at Brown. We have lost our belief that every environment we enter can be changed simply because we want it to be. We have gained a deeper understanding of the nature of power in this society by being a part of an institution that channels men and women into the nation's positions of social management. Perhaps more importantly, we've been forced to recognize the ubiquity of racism: the ways in which it is manifested with such subtlety as to go unnoticed. We have seen how academic theories support a political status quo. We have seen how delay, co-optation, and denial of information are perhaps more effective weapons than bullets in preserving America as we know it.

Photographs by HUGH SMYSER

The house at 106 George Street

Back home in Alabama, my family has always had a compulsive ritual attached to the changing of the year. I have presumed that other parts of the country—even those with snow—had pockets where the same quirk flourished. That is, where New Year's resolutions were prefaced by a mad dash to remove all traces of Christmas, and where a firm December 31 deadline was traditional for the demise of the tree. At my house, at least, custom held that to do otherwise meant bad luck. Obedient to the myth for 28 years, I have been able to eat my black-eyed peas on January 1 (good luck insurance) with a certain smug self-confidence. Then I came North and had my superstitions shattered.

When I was a guest this winter at Brown, I finally realized what charm there could be in a Christmas tree that was destined to make it not only to January but to February as well. Standing proudly before a Chippendale chair in the richly antiques comfort of the George Street Gardner House, said tree offered me my first curious greeting as I took shelter from the ice and snow that began my job interview in mid-January. It was, for that instant, as if someone had turned the calendar back a month and then, finding the sensation pleasurable, continued to flip backwards a whole century.

Maybe it was more like two centuries, for as the eyes panned the premises like the camera's opening glimpse of Jay Gatsby's mansion, they were met with sundry degrees of antiquity. There in the hallway was a prime William and Mary lowboy; over in the living room were two Martha Washington chairs and an elegant fireplace outlined in delft tiles; off to the right in the parlor was a Queen Anne armchair dating to 1710 and other furniture finished in black and



Brown's 'historic house museum'

gilded lacquer. For an eye trained to respect ante-bellum as aged, the view was inspiring, if a little unexpected.

There were several factors combining to give Brown's official guest house its sense of lost time regained. Some of them I sensed during my stay, some I discovered later through curiosity. It helped, for instance, to learn that aside from providing lodging and a home-like brand of hospitality to campus visitors, Gardner House has also earned the aptly grand title of an "historic house museum." Now, even to a *House Beautiful*-decorating novice such as myself, it was obvious that there were some fine, lovely, and certainly old pieces of furniture in the place, but I never dreamed I was in an "historic house museum"—largely because I didn't quite know what constituted one. I have found since that this means the collection of antiques therein are (1) of sufficiently high quality and (2) representative of the style and personality of its owner.

Something else I didn't know was that there were nine "period rooms" throughout the house, each showcasing a different period in the history of interior decorating (this is unique among the two or three university guest houses in the nation that are similar to Gardner House). Thus, I could meander through three centuries' worth of woodwork in a trip from the 1650 Jacobean chair in the basement to the upper floors' assortment of Georgian, Queen Anne, Chippendale, Sheraton, and Hepplewhite pieces.

In addition to this, a legal agreement has slowed the pace of corrupting time in Gardner House. The Providence couple whose generosity created the unusual guest quarters left certain stipulations with their bequest that assured a close adherence to their tastes.

George Warren Gardner '94 was a surgeon of renown who helped to establish the base hospital at Panama in 1901. His wife, Jessie Barker, was a member of the prominent family associated with the old Barker Playhouse on Benefit Street. Together they shared a lifelong love of learning and an enthusiasm for collecting and appreciating fine antiques. (Though Mrs. Gardner was of an era that had not decreed it entirely proper for women to go to college, she took extension courses throughout her adult life. She and Dr. Gardner also enrolled several times at the Breadloaf Writers' Conference, by-products of which were many essays on antiques and Mrs. Gardner's published book.)

Planning what to do with the antiques after their death became a problem for the Gardners in the late Twenties after the death of Mrs. Gardner's brother, Henry Ames Barker '93. Having no children, they were interested in the suggestion by Brown's vice-president at that time, Hermon C. Bumpus, Jr. '12, that they save the priceless collection from being broken up at the auction block by negotiating to leave it in its entirety to the University.

This took some time to arrange, mainly because the Gardners had a harder time realizing what they had in the way of a collection than they did in recognizing authenticity in individual pieces. After several visits by experts from the American wing of the Metropolitan Museum and some of the larger antique dealerships, they were persuaded that they did, in fact, live in what deserved to be called an historic house museum.

The agreement with the University was drawn up in 1932 and became final at the death of Mrs. Gardner in 1948 (Dr. Gardner had died earlier). Its pro-

visions were that the University would make available a suitable place to house the collection and that the Gardners would live there until their death, leaving an endowment for the maintenance of the collection and the upkeep of the house. The University made one stipulation: the house could be used to entertain visiting dignitaries. The Gardners, in turn, stipulated that no new additions could be acquired, except to fill specific "holes" noted by Mrs. Gardner or to replace worn articles. The house could not be "cluttered" with inherited pieces that alumni or friends might wish to leave to the University, they said; it was to remain virtually as they had left it.

As a result of all this, visitors might possibly get the same, half-erie feeling I did upon entering. It was a suspicion that flew in the face of the furniture listing in the hallway, which stated clearly that Dr. Gardner had died in the wingback chair in the living room. The sight of a comfortable-looking old gentleman, however, would have been enough to convince me that the benefactor was still in residence. The place immediately seemed a home to me, not a guest house and certainly not a museum. There were certain lived-in eccentricities about it that made me feel as if I were not the guest of Brown University at all, but of the current resident of 106 George Street.

That would be Mabelle H. Chappell '33, curator of the Gardner Collection and indisputable mistress of the house. I found it impossible in my stay to divorce the impact of this magnificent lady from the total experience of house and history. The two were complementary. Though she has characterized her job as "not to change the house, but to keep it the same," Mabelle Chappell has, by sheer force of personality, added a flavor to the premises that is decidedly her own—a blend of reverence for things past and infectious vitality.

From the moment I first saw her, as she bounded into the living room to deliver to the guests awaiting breakfast the most assured "good morning!" I can recall, Miss Chappell made Gardner House come alive for me. It was her half-opened piles of Christmas packages and her formidable collection of gift poinsettia that dotted the interior with a warm, homey intimacy. It was her open-

ness, her uncanny knack for easy conversation, that left the peculiar feeling I must have been here before and just forgotten when. It was her ingenuity in providing any need from snow gear to apartment-hunting advice that made the house human; her resolve, when offered the job, to "make the house work" that made it special. In short, Mabelle Chappell was the only person I could picture tucking Gardner House to bed at night and luring it awake in the morning with smells of bacon, toast, and eggs. She has been doing it since the house opened to the public in 1951, and has greeted over 300 guests annually in recent years with good cheer and an engaging curiosity about what makes them tick.

Most of her personal insights about guests are gathered at breakfast, which she serves up every morning—and pays for herself. "It's a privilege I enjoy," she said. "It's where you can match a personality with a prominent face." While not mandatory, these morning engagements are pretty well assumed unless otherwise specified. For uninitiated newcomers such as myself, who may have forgotten time, place, or event, there is a maternal tap at the door about 7:30 a.m., followed by some variation of "Good morning. We'll see you at breakfast?"

My first breakfast there really congealed the Gardner House experience in my mind. I had always stayed more or less to myself in the a.m. on other business-connected trips, breakfasting with Barbara Walters and a cigarette in some modern-awful motel chain. Yet, here I was, sitting at a Sheraton dining table with a cloth napkin and a water glass, listening to a discussion of the theater between the composer to my left and the University trustee to my right. Miss Chappell was interspersing the dialogue with short quips and verbal nudges for that second slice of toast and was providing, on the whole, a pretty good substitute for Barbara Walters. Her voice was infinitely superior to Barbara's, however, with a bubbly precision and sharp, measured bursts of inflection that mimicked the morning percolator.

She has reinstated one other lost grace at Gardner House with her own finances. For 23 years, each guest has discovered a fruit plate under the napkin draping a china bowl in his room. It is garnished with side dishes of cheeses, crackers, and candies, a fact that I found

bolstering, since my refrigerator is a close personal friend.

Occasionally, a guest has stretched this generosity unknowingly, as was the case with Robert Frost, who wrote prior to his visit to request dinner in his room. Not knowing whether the elderly poet meant that he wanted his own dinner alone, or dinner with the household, Miss Chappell wrote back for more instructions. She recalled with some amusement his first words upon entering Gardner House:

"His comments were 'Now about that dinner business. I want it in my room, alone.' He said that what he wanted was a raw egg in the shell—he'd do the breaking, would I put it in a cup? Did I have a lemon? Well, would I cut the lemon up? Could I make a great big pot of tea? Did I know what he meant by a great big pot? Did I have a lot of sugar?"

"Meanwhile, I had lamb chops, baked potatoes, and peas in the oven cooking. But, the sugar gave him a lot of energy; the lemon kept his throat clear, and the raw egg gave him protein and vitamins. This was his formula to keep going through several days of a lecture tour, and I've suggested it to several other people."

The guest list has not always been limited to VIP's of Frost's renown. How did I, for example, get in for the red carpet treatment? Assistant to the President John McIntyre, who issues invitations, explained to me that Gardner House is officially the Brown president's guest facility; and a wide range of visitors stay there, including lecturers, special program participants, and visiting professors, as well as alumni, candidates for positions at the University, and new faculty who need a place to stay while seeking permanent living quarters. He said that the house accommodates six guests at any one time and is usually full.

The guest book may have been filled with "more spectacular names" in a previous era, according to Miss Chappell, but she has found all the guests interesting in their way. "We've had some provocative people, some people who were very much in the middle, and I guess we've had some people who were, in contrast, very dull," she surmised. Those definitely "undull" types, such as authors Robert Penn Warren and Archibald MacLeish, composer Aaron Copland, actress Helen Hayes, and noted foreign diplomats and heads of state,



*Gardner House's
curator, Mabelle
Chappell, at
breakfast.*

prompted *The Providence Journal* in a 1962 article about the house to refer to Miss Chappell as "a rival for Perle Mesta."

As a matter of record, Miss Chappell did invade Perle's Washington territory in a rather grand way. The Gardner House hostess had so impressed the then Pakistani head of state, Mohammed Ali Jinnah, during his several visits to campus that he issued her a formal invitation to the international gathering honoring his country's first year of independence. Breaking out of the reception line to greet Miss Chappell as she came up the stairs to be received, the Moslem leader brought one of his several wives to meet the Brown hostess. "You don't have to tell me who you are," the spouse said. "He had such a good time." (Part of the Pakistani's "good time," recalled Miss Chappell, was a hi-fi session that lasted until 2:30 a.m. It was the initiation rite for several sets of records Ali had just bought in New York, along with seven record players for his various houses.)

The gregarious hostess has collected a string of other anecdotes, one of her favorites being a remark former Philippine President Carlos Romulo made at the breakfast table. In describing how he had felt at a recent speakers' table filled with oversized Texans, the slight Filipino said, "Like a dime among a lot of nickels."

America's political scene has been well represented at Brown's guest house, also. "We've had numerous governors, most of whom come with their chauffeurs in very large cars and monopolize the street," Miss Chappell noted, glancing through her three volumes of guest signatures. Two presidents—Eisenhower and Johnson—were scheduled to visit, but each had to cancel at the last minute ("as a result of which, we have extra telephone plugs, which is fine," the curator added).

Although no president has yet slept in the historic beds, at least one First Lady did, and Miss Chappell remembered her as "perhaps as gracious a guest as anyone could possibly have." Eleanor Roosevelt was a quick cat-napper, according to the Gardner House hostess. "She was one of these rare people who can lie down for ten or 15 minutes and then come bobbing up completely refreshed."

Former British Prime Minister

Clement Attlee didn't come bobbing up at all during his stay, causing a bit of a flurry on the Yale campus when he didn't show up on his scheduled train or three subsequent ones. "Of course, he was asleep here all the time," chuckled Miss Chappell, "and his own public relations people didn't know it."

All of these people, along with Russian mathematicians, the Prince of Siam, college presidents, television commentators, and other luminaries, had signed the same guest record I did. The weight of competition lay heavily upon me; I was content to passively observe (the oak plank floors and the legged bath tub were particularly pleasing) and to read the wall plaques and other information (the house was built between 1802 and 1806 and is a "simple, well-proportioned brick building in the Federal style"). I did have some minor excitement and strenuous labor trying to lift a window, having never done so in a house built before the G.I. bill and lacking any means of keeping it up. (I later found that Mrs. Gardner never raised a window—it was not good for the furniture, she thought.) Also, I found the very near and very loud Saturday night noises from Wriston Quad to be an enchanting paradox.

My favorite room turned out to be in the basement—the seventeenth century-styled memorial to Henry Ames Barker. Many student, University, and community groups have gathered here in the last 20 years, the meeting place made available to any group in which Mr. Barker might have had an interest. "That throws out the card parties, but allows almost anything else," said Miss Chappell. An early innovator in road systems, Mr. Barker also helped to develop Roger Williams Park, wrote plays, helped in beautification projects, and loved civic and church work. Some of his money helped Mrs. Gardner remodel the house during the Depression to better suit the collection of antiques.

Not far from his memorial, hidden from view and covered with important clutter, is the spot where Miss Chappell "earns the money for breakfast." It is reminiscent of what a miniature Library of Congress might have looked like before microfilm, and there is good reason. While looking after Gardner House so admirably, Miss Chappell has also built an enviable career in the business world and in civic affairs. In fact, she has had her hand in so many endeavors that I

found myself wondering how she managed to send annual Christmas cards to the entire Gardner House guest list for 17 years. She has maintained a number of investment clients as a registered representative with a local brokerage firm, she has annually done large amounts of tax work around March and April "as a favor," she has served on the board of a local charitable organization, dabbled in real estate, and somewhere along the line found time to teach piano.

Still, she portrayed her selection as curator and custodian of Gardner House as a consequence of "when they couldn't find anyone else." I rather suspected that they couldn't find anyone else because she was one of a kind, and the only kind that could do the house justice. She was a friend of Mrs. Gardner and helped her catalogue the collection. Still devoted to the couple and what they tried to establish, she praised their character again and again in conversations: "They weren't arrogant people; they weren't supercilious by any means. And, they would never instinctively say that what they had was better than what someone else had," she remarked once. And, again, "Mrs. Gardner lived almost ascetically during her later years, trying to leave as large an endowment for the house as possible. She had few comforts and no luxuries whatever. Yet, she placed no restrictions on how others could use the house."

"I think it is very sad," Mrs. Chappell offered, looking at a photograph, "that out of the 18 members of the Gardners' wedding party—all people with so much to give—not a person had any children, including the Gardners."

If there had been children, perhaps the Gardners and their splendid house would never have extended my Christmas with its festival of timelessness. I found that a cheerless conjecture. And, to be honest, the only thing that remotely resembled sadness in these sunny surroundings was the plight of a little yellow-striped fellow I met in the "unpublic" thoroughfares. He was Miss Chappell's cat, and his name was Gulliver—an unkind irony, I thought, since his travels were forever restricted to the periphery of these grand environs. S.R.

*A bedroom in Gardner House:
on the table is a tray
with fruit, cheese, and candy.*



The Classes

"The Classes" is a regular department of the BAM meant to bring college friends and classmates up-to-date about one another's interests and activities. The staff invites alumni and alumnae to share important developments in their lives and news about themselves with other Brown people. Because of space limitations, we are generally unable to include such items as news about non-alumni or vacation trips.

04 Paul F. Clark, who retired in 1952, has written the manuscripts for three books since then. Two have been published by the University of Wisconsin Press—*History of the University of Wisconsin Medical School* (1967) and *Pioneer Microbiologists of America* (1961). The latter has sold out, but the university intends to reissue it.

13 John E. Rouse's *Cattle of North America* was published in December by the University of Oklahoma Press. It is the third volume in the *World Cattle* series he began in 1962 and deals with cattle in the Caribbean, Central America, the United States, and Canada. John lives in Saratoga, Wyo.

Last summer Howard M. Smith took a five-and-a-half-month cruise to Hong Kong aboard a large Chinese freighter. Howard is retired and spends his winters in Delray Beach, Fla., and his summers in Old Mystic, Conn.

15 Clifford Higgins is retired and lives with his wife, Geneva, in Panama City, Fla., in the winter and Concord, N.H., in the summer.

17 Ralph T. Denison is gradually recovering from a spinal operation and sends "regards to all '17 friends and survivors of retirement." His address is 1736 Hartford Ave., St. Paul, Minn. 55116.

19 Florence Thoma Colmetz of Norton, Mass., continues to teach decorative painting. Last summer she took a course in rosemary at the Norwegian-American Museum in Decorah, Iowa, conducted by two experts from Norway.

Wilbour E. Saunders, president-emeritus of Colgate-Rochester Divinity School and a nationally known authority in the field of religious education, was the subject of a recent article in the *Brighton-Pittsford* (N.Y.) *Post*. Dr. Saunders, who holds seven honorary doctorates, spends most of his time at his lakeside home in Webster, N.Y., reading, corresponding, and conducting a few preaching engagements. He is highly regarded by both friends and associates, and a book of sermons preached by former pupils will be published in his honor this September to mark his 80th birthday. Dr. Saunders is a former trustee of Brown.

20 Bill Rooney is in Guadalajara, Mexico, where he served as a fire-protection firm engineer with a New York City-based insurance brokerage firm until 1969. He is trying to decide on a permanent address in the United States, but until then he is living at Apartado Postal No. 5-92, Guadalajara 5, Jalisco, Mex.

22 Chester S. Stackpole has retired as managing director of the American Gas Association and is a partner with Robert C. LeMay Associates, a firm which conducts industrial seminars on the conservation and efficient use of natural gas. He lives in New York City.

26 Franklin B. Gelder has been elected president of the board of trustees of the Moses Taylor Hospital in Scranton, Pa., and re-elected president of the board of trustees of the Elm Park Methodist Church, also in Scranton. Frank continues in his practice of law. Last year when he was in Honolulu, he visited with Nat Whiton, whom he hadn't seen since graduation.

27 Henry Polston, Red Bank, N.J., is construction manager for the Bellemead Development Corporation. Norman F. Van Gelder is retired and lives in Geyserville, Calif.

28 Harry Lynch is retired and lives in the Palm-Aire Country Club Apartments in Pompano Beach, Fla.

29 Rachel Harris Kilpatrick is a professor emeritus of East Carolina University and lives in Lehigh Acres, Fla.

30 Aaron H. Roitman, owner of Roitman and Son, Inc., in Providence, was honored recently by the consul general of Denmark during dedication of a new store entranceway and parking area. He was presented with the Danish Export Oscar award for 1974, in recognition of his contributions to Denmark and its furniture industry over the past quarter-century.

William W. Willard, Jr., is retired and lives in Wiscasset, Maine.

32 Dr. Nathan Chaset, chief of the departments of urology at Rhode Island Hospital and Providence Lying-In Hospital and a consultant at several other hospitals in Rhode Island, has been named president of the Rhode Island Medical Society. His sons are Richard B. Chaset '63 and Paul P. Chaset '68.

Max I. Millman retired in 1972 as principal of Mount Pleasant High School after 40 years in the Providence Public School Department. He is now serving as acting director of Temple Beth El Religious School in Providence.

John B. Rae, a history professor at Harvey Mudd College, Claremont, Calif., spent his second semester sabbatical as a senior resident scholar at the Eleutherian Mills-Hagley Foundation in Wilmington, Del. His first semester of sabbatical was spent as a lecturer at Queen's University, Belfast, Ireland, and the University of Exeter in England. He is an authority on the history of the American automobile and has written extensively on the history of technology.

In February, William F. Repp retired as supervisor in the contract design department of the equipment division at the Foster Wheeler Corporation in Livingston, N.J. He and his wife, Iris, live in Upper Montclair, N.J.

33 Thomas G. Webber retired from DuPont last July after working with the company 33 years. He plans to stay in West Virginia.

34 Mary Wakefield Nichols is an accounts technician for the Internal Revenue Service in Andover, Mass., and a clerk on the Georgetown, Mass., Conservation Commission.

35 Dick Erstein retired recently after more than 25 years in the Foreign Service, spent mostly in Africa, Europe, and Washington, D.C. His most recent overseas assignment was as first secretary of the Embassy and public affairs officer at Nairobi, Kenya. The Ersteins' retirement plans include more travel from their home base in Washington, D.C.

36 Walter G. Barney is part-owner and president of Radix Wire Company in Cleveland, Ohio, a 29-year-old firm specializing in the manufacture of high-temperature insulated wires for appliances and other electrical markets.

Ethel Loveless Atkinson continues to teach social studies at Sharon, Mass., High School. One of her daughters graduated from New England College and the other is a student there.

Pauline Meller Berger lives in Bal Harbour, Fla., where she "enjoys the privilege of interviewing prospective Brown students" whose "activities in and out of school read like those of Eleanor Roosevelt."

Priscilla Greenya Fishback lives in Chatham, Mass. Her son works for Westinghouse in California, and one of her daughters is married and lives in Chatham. Her other daughter, a student at Cape Cod Community College, is transferring to the University of Rhode Island next year.

37 Zedra Jurist Aranow is a feature writer for the *Daily News* in Springfield, Mass.

For years, Ruth Manley Powers' name has been appearing regularly in the "Letters to the Editor" column of the *Boston Globe*, beneath poems and rhymed comments on the political and social scene. Her poetry has appeared in at least a dozen publications, including the *New York Post* and the *Boston Herald*. During a recent *Globe* interview, Ruth said, "I love writing and I love it when people appreciate my poems. But I'd just as soon remain anonymous. I guess I'm very contradictory." She lives in Boston.

38 James S. Couzens has been elected a director of the Boston Edison Company.

Tom Huckins is in his twenty-ninth year as business manager of Middlesex School in Concord, Mass. Tom is also a trustee and member of the board of investment of the Middlesex Institution for Savings, treasurer of the Concord Country Club, director of the Whitney Coal and Oil Company, past president of the Concord Rotary Club, and is active in many other local and eastern U.S. organizations.

40 Raymond H. Comyn, retired as a chemical engineer for Harry Diamond Laboratories in Washington, D.C., lives in Ft. Myers, Fla.

Vivian Cohen Feldman has joined the

staff of the Stamford-Darien, Conn., Home-maker Service, Inc., as a supervisor. "After years of volunteer leadership and with my three daughters out of the nest," she writes, she is "excited about working with a local health and social-service agency that deals with problems of illness, accident, aging, and social problems."

42 William R. Lundgren is a freelance writer and film consultant in Washington, D.C.

William J. Roberts is chairman of the investment management group of the Investment Analysts Society of Chicago.

43 Robert P. Fidler is still talking about the incident that occurred last June at Alumni Field Day. Standing at Aldrich-Dexter watching the rugby match, Bob looked to his left and saw someone he thought he knew. Closer inspection indicated the man was Robert Schantz, a Lehigh graduate, who was attending Field Day with his son, Timothy '73. Fidler and the elder Schantz had served together as "Hump Pilots" in the China-Burma-India Theater during World War II, ferrying supplies over the Himalayas. The two comrades had not seen each other since their discharge in 1945.

Kingsley N. Meyer, executive vice-president for client services and a member of the board of directors of Horton, Church & Goff, Inc., Providence, has been honored as "Man of the Year" by the Rhode Island Advertising Club.

44 Betty Chase Bernhardt lives in Geneva, Switzerland, where her husband is marketing manager of plastics for E. I. du Pont de Nemours International S.A. Their daughter, Anne, is a student at Cornell, and Russell is a freshman at Syracuse.

David G. Fernald, manager of accounting and taxes for the Rockefeller Family and Associates, has been elected a manager by the board of directors of the Montclair, N.J., Savings Bank.

Dr. Hermes C. Grillo was recently promoted to professor of surgery at the Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston. He has done research in the area of wound healing and the restoration of the trachea after certain types of surgery, and will serve as chief of the general thoracic surgical division.

Eloise Kates Julius is director of a psychiatric day hospital at the Guidance Center of New Rochelle, N.Y., and also has a private practice.

George Kanouse is working for F. Schumacher and Company-Waverly Division as manager of its Adams, Mass., operation. Previously with Schumacher for 22 years in New York City, George and his wife live at 855 West St. in Pittsfield, Mass. Their three daughters are attending various colleges across the country.

Last fall, Henry R. "Bob" Margarita retired as football coach at Stoneham, Mass., High School, a position he had held for ten years.

Jean Muller Merigeault and her husband have completely restored a seventeenth-century stone house, La Maison du

Gué, 300 kilometers outside of Paris. Their daughter, Deborah, graduated from Northwestern, and Kimball is a student at Temple University.

Carolyn Collins Roberts has moved to Fort Lauderdale, Fla., where her husband is principal member of the technical staff with Systems Engineering Laboratory.

Richard G. Stoneham (GS) has been promoted to professor of mathematics at City College, City University of New York, in New York City.

In October 1973, Samuel L. Thompson terminated his partnership of 25 years with Allen, Yerrall, Appleton & Thompson and became a partner with Laming, Smith, Auchter & Bozenhard in Springfield, Mass. He also purchased a new home at 67 Shady Side Drive, Longmeadow, Mass.

David M. Tracy, president of Fieldcrest Mills, Inc., in New York City, one of the country's largest manufacturers of bed and bath linens, was honored in December for his efforts in promoting national Judeo-Christian relationships. The award was presented to him at a \$1,500-a-table fund-raising dinner for the Fund for Higher Education in Israel held at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel in New York. Senator Hubert H. Humphrey was the guest speaker for the evening.

45 William F. Case is plant manager for Nabisco, Inc., in Buena Park, Calif.

John P. Cokefair of Mount Tabor, N.J., general manager of the Hudson area for New Jersey Bell Telephone Company, recently became general manager of the utility's Central Area, which includes Monmouth County, N.J.

Beverly Moss Spath has been appointed chairman of the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission.

46 Frank R. Moulton, Jr., vice-president, exploration and production for Texasgulf, Inc., in Houston, received an award at the centennial graduation ceremonies of the Colorado School of Mines in May.

Lois Thornton Tegarden reports she is "busy in real estate" in Princeton, N.J.

Jeanne Blakemore Zimmerman's son, Blake, is a sophomore at Case Western Reserve University. Jeanne lives in Sink Spring, Pa.

47 Sy Kasoff, most recently the editor-in-chief for a book publishing firm in Beverly Hills, Calif., has been named a development officer for the Brown medical program.

Dr. Joseph D. Matarazzo, professor of medical psychology and department chairman at the University of Oregon Medical School, was one of four psychotherapists in the U.S. selected to participate in the national television special, "The Fragile Mind," shown on ABC this winter.

Bernice Bernstein Spigel is director of the Creative Arts Guild in Dalton, Ga., not Chattanooga, Tenn., as appeared in the January BAM. Since becoming director in August 1972, Bernice has initiated sev-

eral new programs to get art out of "the old fire house" and into the "schools, parks, and streets" of the community. Dalton was recently chosen as the kickoff stop in the Southeast for the Artrain, a traveling art gallery and workshop for area artists and craftsmen, funded by the National Endowment for the Arts. Dalton has received statewide recognition for its involvement in the arts, and in 1973 received Governor Jimmy Carter's first award for the arts.

Paul B. Zuber, associate professor of law and urban affairs at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, is serving on the board of directors of the Troy, N.Y., Boys Club. He has worked extensively in desegregation and civil rights law and serves, among other positions, on the board of directors of the Commission on Economic Opportunity for the Rensselaer County Area, Inc.

48 **Lester D. Arstark**, president of L. D. Arstark & Company, a New York-based marketing and distributing firm, recently expanded his firm's overseas marketing services by entering into a joint association with the di Russo Organization in Rome. While in Italy, Lester writes, he was amazed to see a banner headline in the *Rome Daily American* about the Brown-Providence College basketball game in February. "Brown lost, but all the same I had the feeling a roar went up all over the Colosseum," he says.

Vincent L. Carangelo has been appointed chief executive officer of the Stanley P. Rockwell Company, a heat-treating and furnace-distributing firm in Hartford, Conn., recently purchased by the Etherington Companies.

Marilyn Landau Levine is president of B'nai B'rith in Belmont, Mass., for the second year. Her husband, Morton, is a physicist at Hanscom.

Eva Neumann, who returned to college at age 43 and received her Ph.D. degree at age 52, retired in 1972 as an associate professor at Gwynedd-Mercy College. She lives in Bala-Cynwyd, Pa.

Dr. Robert G. Petersdorf, professor and chairman of the department of medicine at the University of Washington, was recently chosen president-elect of the American College of Physicians.

Robert H. Rothman has been named president of the Roger Williams General Hospital board of trustees in Providence. President of the Charles Rothman Company, a Providence jewelry manufacturing firm, he has been a trustee of the hospital since 1966.

49 **C. Glenn Flanders, Jr.**, has been elected chairman of the Windsor Locks, Conn., Board of Education. He is a partner in the Thomas Fahy Insurance Agency in West Hartford and in the Brett Flanders Insurance Agency in Windsor Locks.

Ed Lingham, Jr., and his wife, **Priscilla Wright Lingham '51**, are active in real estate as non-resident landlords and managers of rental properties. They live in Framingham Center, Mass.

Helvi Olen Moyer of South Windsor, Conn., is an assistant chief supervisor in an actuarial analysis unit at The Travelers Insurance Company in Hartford. She and her husband, **Robert A. Moyer '50**, have two sons, James and Paul, attending the University of Connecticut.

Richard A. Shaheen operates his own firm, Richard A. Shaheen, Inc., media brokers, specializing in buying and selling newspapers, radio stations, and TV stations on a nationwide basis. Dick's offices are in Chicago.

Daniel S. Tolman, III, has been elected a vice-president of the First National Bank of Boston, where he is a member of the trust and estate division.

50 **George Chizinsky** is a sales engineer with the Tylan Corporation in Peabody, Mass.

Theodore R. Crane, professor of history at the University of Denver, has written an introductory essay to "The Education Demanded by the People of the United States," the address given by Brown President Francis Wayland at Union College on July 25, 1854. The address has been reprinted as *Union College Studies*, No. 2, by the Office of Publications, Union College, Schenectady, N.Y.

Elie A. Morrell is an engineer for TRW Systems in Redondo Beach, Calif.

Jose M. Silva, Jr., principal of the Middle School in Fall River, Mass., was one of 15 people chosen to serve on the Advisory Committee on the Education of Bilingual Children of the U.S. Office of Education.

51 **Leonard J. and Maxine "Mickey" Israel Balaban's** son, Mike, is graduating from Brown in June. Steve is a freshman at the University of Connecticut at Storrs, where he is on the varsity hockey team, and Rachel is a sophomore in high school. The Balabans live in West Haven, Conn.

Philbrick W. Dodge is president and owner of the West Ossipee, N.H., Ford and Mercury dealership, White's Garage, Inc.

Ann White Gilman is a member of the school committee in Longmeadow, Mass., and is currently involved in collective bargaining with the employees of the school department.

Priscilla Wright Lingham and **Ed Lingham '49** are active in real estate as non-resident landlords and managers of rental properties. They live in Framingham Center, Mass.

52 **Barbara Olins Alpert** had an exhibit of her paintings, drawings, and sculpture at the Providence Art Club in April 1973. She also won a prize in a recent member show at the club.

John C. Armington (GS), psychology professor at Northeastern University, is a visiting professor at Brown until August.

Ralph R. Crosby, Jr., lives in Richmond, Va., where he is group partner in charge of the Virginia offices of Coopers and Lybrand, the CPA firm which recently audited the personal finances of President Nixon. Ralph is also vice-president of Junior Achievement of Richmond, Inc., treas-

urer of Mooreland Farms Association, treasurer of the Central Richmond Association, and chairman of the education committee of the Greater Richmond Chamber of Commerce. His wife, **Joan Hastings Crosby**, is a garden club student judge.

Fredric S. Freund, president of Hanford-Freund and Co., has been named president of the San Francisco Real Estate Board for 1974.

53 **Donald S. Zuckerman** is president of Paint Fair Stores, Inc., in Miami, Fla.

54 **Dr. Ed Beadle** continues in his dental practice and reports that he and his five associates are located in their own building in Media, Pa.

Alan Brownsword is on a two-year loan from the U.S. Office of Education in Washington, D.C., to the NTL Institute. In his new role, he will be working in the field of organization development as it applies to education and will serve as a consultant-in-residence to the NTL.

Tom Cashill writes he has "added the Midwest territory" to his present New England responsibilities with Burlington Industries and hopes to contact classmates while traveling in the area. He lives in Barrington, R.I.

Willbur N. Curtis, Jr., has been elected assistant vice-president of the Providence Mutual Fire Insurance Company in Providence.

Alan A. Floyd has been promoted to vice-president of sales and marketing for the Armor Elevator Company, Inc., a subsidiary of A. O. Smith Corp., in Louisville, Ky. He was previously with the firm's Chicago office.

Paul A. Frontiero, who recently received a master of science degree from Duke University, is a program manager for IBM in Raleigh, N.C.

Arnold R. Johnson is chief aerodynamicist at Sanders Associates in Nashua, N.H.

Stanford Miller won an Academy Award in April for technical achievement in "developing a new system of light control." Stan is head of Rosco Laboratories, producers of materials which alter the color and temperature of daylight and artificial lights. Stan and his wife, **Barbara Mesriow Miller**, and their four children live in Stamford, Conn.

Frank C. Whitney is a senior rate consultant for Ebasco in New York City.

55 **Charles A. Asselin** of Westfield, N.J., has been named vice-president in the business development department of Midlantic National Bank.

Dr. Leonard Bouras is an associate radiologist at Lynn Hospital in Lynn, Mass.

Arva Rosenfeld Clark is a research associate at the Harvard Center for Community Health and Medical Care in Boston.

Stephen K. Halpert and his wife, Brenda, have co-edited a book about Boston in the early days of this century, featuring photographs by G. Frank Radway,

Lillian Kelman Potter '33

'Fighting the menace of handguns'

Lillian Kelman Potter '33, '36 M.A. is probably Rhode Island's front-running activist in the movement to regulate handgun sales and ownership, and she is also active nationally in the small lobby whose mission it is to be more convincing than the well-armed National Rifle Association and its affiliates in the committee rooms of Congress and state legislatures across the country.

Founder and president of the non-profit corporation, Handgun Alert, Inc., she has also joined the gun-control efforts of other organizations, including the Rhode Island Emergency Committee for Gun Control, The Citizens' Crusade Against Crime, and The National Council for a Responsible Firearms Policy.

"Nothing we take into our homes is more lethal than a gun," Lillian Potter points out, "and yet you can buy it over the counter after a 72-hour waiting period. The gun is the most lethal weapon for the instant solution to all kinds of problems," she adds—problems which have been as petty as a disagreement about a television program. "I've got stacks of clippings about this kind of thing," she says. "People have killed their own children, thinking they were prowlers. And paper boys have been shot."

When Mrs. Potter was interviewed by the BAM in April, she had just wound up what turned out to be a losing battle before the Rhode Island House Judiciary Committee. A fairly comprehensive gun control bill was before the committee, and like a bill Mrs. Potter fought for five years before, it was defeated. She says of most handgun legislation, "It never gets off the ground for the simple reason that the people with a vested interest make this a high priority, whereas the rest of us [citizens who favor stricter gun laws] have other social interests."

Mrs. Potter is well-versed in alarming statistics about guns—for instance, that 40 percent of handgun fatalities in the U.S. involve victims under the age of 19; more than 350 people die weekly in the U.S. from gun injuries, three-quarters of those from handgun injuries; there are 7,000 successful suicides by shooting annually and 3,000 accidental deaths from shooting.

Yet Lillian Potter relies only tangentially on such bloody statistics in her arguments against uncontrolled and irresponsible gun ownership. She sees her "par-

ticular function" in the effort to legislate a responsible handgun policy as "bringing home the human aspect of the gun plague." As she reminded the Rhode Island Council of Chambers of Commerce in 1972, "We have become so accustomed to statistical handling of firearms, deaths, and violence, that we are inclined to accept them as part of our daily happenings, like we do the weather, the baseball scores, or the stock market reports."

Big-name tragedies such as the Wallace shooting, or the Kennedy assassinations, or the Martin Luther King, Jr., killing, are still capable of eliciting public outrage, she allows. But by and large, even the impulses for "legislation by assassination" have been thwarted. "Every time," Mrs. Potter attests, "the gun lobby, which doesn't like to be called the gun lobby, shoots it down."

In her recent testimony in the Rhode Island hearings, Mrs. Potter told legislators, "To me, the only statistic is 100 percent. To every family that has suffered injury or death at the point of a gun, the statistic is 100 percent . . . to the widow of the slain policeman, or to the orphans of the itinerant Providence fish peddler who was killed making his rounds last week."

Such "human" arguments, which have an alarming immediacy for Mrs. Potter, must be given real credence when coming from her. Mrs. Potter is the widow of Dr. Charles Potter '31, who was shot to death in a parking lot at Providence Lying-In Hospital in 1970 with a stolen .38 caliber handgun. "That, I thought, was one of the great ironies of anyone's lifetime," Mrs.

Lillian Potter: "Do we want to save people's lives?"



Christy Bowman

Potter now concedes. At the time of the killing, she had been actively working for gun control legislation for several years.

Total confiscation of privately owned handguns is not a measure Mrs. Potter supports because, as she sees it, "There are many categories of people whose mode of living makes it advisable to have guns." But she would favor laws which set clear guidelines as to what constitutes a need for handgun ownership and require gun purchasers to indicate their need within the outlined parameters. She also favors requiring gun owners to take a standard gun-safety course, pointing out that when "people buy a boat, the Coast Guard requires them to take a free course in boat handling." Mandatory reporting of gun loss or theft, a no-fault handgun insurance plan which would benefit shooting victims or their families, and a licensing requirement prior to handgun purchase are other aspects of gun control Mrs. Potter would like to see enacted.

She and the Handgun Alert group do not concern themselves with the use of rifles or shotguns by sportsmen. As their policy paper states, "The Rhode Island sportsman has proven himself a responsible long-gun owner, and long guns are not a serious problem statistically." The stated end of Handgun Alert, Inc., is "total public education for responsible handgun policy."

"I'm not kidding anyone, least of all myself, that gun control legislation is the solution to all of society's ills," Mrs. Potter admits. "But it's important for us not to make the instruments of violence so readily available." Though her opposition argues, "Guns don't kill people, people kill people," Mrs. Potter prefers a preventive approach to gun violence over an accusatory or punitive one. In her analysis of the handgun debate, "The real issue, quite simply, is, Do we want to save people's lives?"

C.B.

a *Boston Record-American* staff photographer. *Brahmins & Bullyboys*, published by the Houghton Mifflin Company, is a tribute to Radway's "unique talent for capturing on film the exact expression and sentiment" of the times, including the Chelsea fire, the May Day hoop-rolling at Wellesley College, and the Beverly Farms debs.

A. A. W. Joukowsky has been transferred from Hong Kong to New York City by his firm, American International Underwriters, Ltd.

John J. Monaghan, Jr., has been promoted from assistant city editor to city editor of *The Evening Bulletin* in Providence.

56 Joyce Thompson Ammerman has been teaching in East Harlem, New York City, since 1961. Her son, Robert, is in ninth grade at Trinity School.

Peter M. Bartuska has been appointed central region manager for technical services at the RCA Service Company, with headquarters in Skokie, Ill.

John T. O'Neill, Jr., and Sandra J. Walker were married November 23 in Washington, D.C. William J. O'Neill '60 was best man. They live in Washington, where John is on the staff of American University.

A. Leonard Parrott, president of Parrott Real Estate Associates in Fairfield, Conn., was appointed by Governor Thomas Meskill to the Advisory Committee for the Center for Real Estate and Urban Economic Studies at the University of Connecticut for a term ending in September 1977.

Alexander Saharian is president of the Polytron Corporation in Elkhart, Ind.

Carol Binder Tanenbaum and B. Samuel Tanenbaum live in Cleveland, where Carol is a law student at Case Western Reserve. Sam is a professor of electrical engineering at Case Western and recently served as vice-chairman of the university faculty senate. He is also on the scientific advisory committee of the National Astronomy and Ionosphere Center in Puerto Rico.

57 Robert S. Brody was recently named president of Amesbury (Mass.) Plastic, Inc., the shoe heel finishing and molding subsidiary of the Vulcan Corporation. He lives in North Andover, Mass.

Robert A. Corrigan is dean of arts and sciences at the University of Missouri in Kansas City.

M. Charles Hill is a program officer for China in the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs of the Department of State in Washington, D.C.

Eugenie Loupnet Martin of Miami, Fla., runs her own market research firm specializing in guidance and motivational research. Her husband, Alberto, is a loan officer at the Bank of America International. She is active in La Lèche League and the Childbirth Education Association. Their child, Alexander, is 2.

John J. Roche has completed his second year as president of the Big Brothers Association of Greater Boston, Inc., an agency which matches fatherless boys with volunteer "big brothers." He has recently been elected a life member of the Indian Society, America's oldest missionary society. John writes that he recently took up the sport of soaring and expected to get his private glider license this spring. "At an altitude of about 6,000 feet, with no noise and no vibration, you begin to understand what *Jonathan Livingston Seagull* is all about," he says.

58 Robert M. Barta is a project engineer with the Dynamics Research Corporation in Wilmington, Mass. He lives in Maynard, Mass.

Peter C. Charron is a systems engineer with IBM in Palm Beach, Fla.

David Ellenhorn and Glenda Goldstone Rosenthal were married December 24 in New York City. David is a partner in the New York law firm of Kronish, Lieb, Shainswit, Weiner and Hellman; and Glenda is an assistant professor of political science at Rutgers University.

Bron D. Hafner has moved to 442 North Highland Ave. in Los Angeles, Calif. He is president of Guild Capital, Inc., in Beverly Hills.

Fred W. Nordenholz, former assistant manager of merchandise at the Western Electric Company in Winston-Salem, N.C., was promoted to manager of merchandise, shop control, and services for the firm's North Carolina works. He and his wife, Lillian, have two daughters, ages 12 and 8.

Patricia Patricelli, fashion director of Filene's in Boston, was recently elected director of the Fashion Group of Boston for the 1974 and 1975 seasons.

Dr. Arnold C. G. Platzer has moved from San Francisco, where he was assistant professor of pediatrics at the University of California and a member of the National Heart and Lung Institute, to Los Angeles, where he has joined the faculty of the University of Southern California Medical School as director of the neonatal-respiratory disease division at the Children's Hospital of Los Angeles. He lives with his wife, Marjorie, and his children, Elizabeth, 6, and David, 8, in Pacific Palisades.

Robert C. Wood has been elected president of People's Trust Company in Providence, a commercial affiliate of People's Savings Bank, of which he is president. He also serves as chairman of the board of People's Trust.

59 George A. Forsythe is a sales manager involved with computer leasing for the Itel Corporation in New York City.

John W. Norsworthy is personnel manager with D. C. Heath and Co., a Raytheon subsidiary in Lexington, Mass. His children are Richard, 13, Jennifer, 10, and Kimberly, 4. John received a kidney transplant in March 1973 and has been doing well since.

Lt. Cdr. Donald A. Stouffer (USN) is enrolled in the Naval War College in Newport, R.I.

George William Whitney, Jr., former purchasing agent at the Amica Mutual Insurance Company in Providence, has been named purchasing agent at Middlebury College.

60 Richard E. Benson has been elected president of Citizens Leasing Company, the equipment-leasing affiliate of Citizens Bank in Providence.

Richard K. Fox, assistant dean for development of the William Jewett Tucker Foundation at Dartmouth College, has been named director of development of the Dartmouth Medical School.

Charles A. Heckman is a professor of law at the Western New England College School of Law in Springfield, Mass.

Stephen Kanter is a diagnostic radiologist at the City of Hope Medical Center in Duarte, Calif.

Suzanne Livermore Ketchum is a trial attorney and administrator in the criminal court division of the Legal Aid Society in New York City. She previously served as an examining attorney and director of the complaint bureau of the New York City Department of Investigation for seven years.

James N. Rudolph is a senior analyst for Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette Securities Corporation in New York City.

Allen G. Shepherd, III (GS) is a professor of English at the University of Vermont.

David M. Ullman and his wife, Suzanne, are parents of twin sons, Jonathan Mayer and Matthew Joseph, born November 19. They live in Needham Heights, Mass., where they raise and show Australian terriers. "There are plenty of puppies around for the twins," David writes.

Robert J. Walsh retired from the Navy in 1971 and is a contract specialist in major ship acquisitions for the Naval Ship Systems Command in Washington, D.C.

61 John R. Hagenbuch is a computer programming consultant for the IBM Corporation in Gaithersburg, Md.

Gerald F. Huetz is a medical service representative for Parke-Davis and Company in Westborough, Mass.

Harold M. Stanford is a staff oceanographer with the Marine EcoSystems Analysis (MESA)/New York Bight Project of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. The project is being conducted from the Marine Science Research Center at the State University of New York at Stony Brook.

62 Judy Vessells Dean is working toward her M.Ed. degree in community service education at Boston State and works part-time as a community school coordinator in Newton, Mass. Her husband, Andrew Dean, is an architect with Perry, Dean, and Stewart, and their children are Christopher, 9, and Virginia, 8.

Margie Miller Gustafson is a member of the Portland, Ore., City Planning Commission. Her husband, John, is the assistant labor commissioner for the state of

Oregon. Their children are Deborah, 4, and Dan, 6.

Stephen H. Levine, who received his Ph.D. degree in electrical engineering from the University of Massachusetts, is a post-doctoral research associate in mathematical ecology at the State University of New York at Albany in the department of biological sciences. He and his wife, Sandra, have two sons, Jeremy, 3, and Matthew, 1.

Judith Stamberg Machshen lives in Tel Aviv, Israel, where she teaches at the university. She and her husband, Daniel, have a new son.

Thomas Noy is an intelligence indications center supervisor based at Clark Air Base in the Philippines.

Henry B. Richardson (GS) has been promoted to senior vice-president of Daniel H. Wagner Associates of Paoli, Pa.

Joyce Francoline Schober recently received her Ph.D. degree in modern European history and modern German literature from the Ludwig-Maximilian University in Munich, Germany, where she studied under a Fulbright scholarship. She lives in Munich, where her husband is studying for his doctorate in economics.

63 *John R. Barresi*, who received his Ph.D. degree from the University of Wisconsin in 1973, is an assistant professor of psychology at Emory University.

Anne Hayes Bedlington, who received her Ph.D. degree from Cornell University, is an assistant professor of government at Smith College. Her husband, Stanley, has finished his dissertation and is writing a book on politics in Malaysia and Singapore for the Cornell University Press.

Sara Lee Silberman Burlingame, who received her Ph.D. degree in history from Johns Hopkins University this spring, has been promoted to assistant professor of history at Connecticut College. Her husband, Michael, is an assistant professor of history and director of the American studies program at Connecticut College. Their daughter, Rebecca, is 2.

Herbert Chase is an associate professor of management at Salisbury State College in Maryland.

Susan Dunham Coffey and her husband, Maurice, live in Arlington Heights, Ill. They have three children, Barbara, 12, Debby, 9, and Deirdre, 3. Maurice is in sales for the Campbell Soup Company.

John M. Creane, who received his J.D. degree from Georgetown University Law School in 1969, is an attorney with Trowbridge and Creane in Bridgeport, Conn.

Lynn Kurlancheek Gonohar and her husband, Leonard, live in Kingston, Pa. Their children are Elizabeth, 6, and Michael, born May 24, 1973.

James Henry Herzog (GS) left the Navy as a captain in September 1972 and is now working at the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) headquarters in Brussels, Belgium.

Peter C. Mayer is an architect and partner in the Chicago, Ill., firm called The Works.

Robert Reiss is an assistant professor

Frederick R. Goff '37

'The collecting game is fun'

April 23 is the birthday of William Shakespeare and of Frederick R. Goff '37, a man who has spent a lifetime as chief of the rare books division of the Library of Congress. Goff quickly brushes off any further comparison. "Will Shakespeare and I were centuries apart, in more ways than one," he says with a soft smile. "He wrote books; I collected them."

For Goff, the collecting process began during his growing-up years in Newport and Barrington, R.I., where he developed a substantial library. During his College Hill days, Goff worked at the Annmary Brown Memorial Library and then studied under Dr. Lawrence C. Wroth while pursuing his master's. Wroth was librarian at the John Carter Brown Library and a consultant to the Library of Congress. It surprised no one that in 1940 Goff joined the Library of Congress staff as assistant to the curator, who was then Arthur A. Houghton, Jr., a wealthy and famous collector of books.

Five years later, following Houghton's retirement, Goff was named chief of the rare books division. Commenting on his rapid advancement, Goff said, with some understatement, "Well, the field was not exactly overcrowded."

During Goff's 32 years at the Library, the rare book collection increased from 127,000 volumes to 300,000, plus 27,000 broadsides. In 1971 alone, the division served 35,000 readers from all over the world. The quality also increased, with the addition of the William Montelle Carpenter collection of Rudyard Kipling, the late Jean Hersholt's collection of Hans Christian Andersen, and the Alfred Whitall Stern collection of Lincolniana.

Fred Goff: The field was not overcrowded.



"I've been fortunate to work closely with a number of fine individuals," Goff says. "One is Lessing J. Rosenwald, the son of the founder of Sears & Roebuck. More than 30 years ago he donated a collection of early illustrated books that was the finest in the country. He's been adding to it ever since, at a rate that has been quite staggering."

Goff arrived at the Library of Congress not long after the start of the golden age of rare book collections in this country. And many of the additions to the rare book collection have been described with meticulous scholarship by him in the pages of the *Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions* and its successor, the *Quarterly Journal of the Library of Congress*. A gifted writer, Goff is particularly noted for his editorship of *Incunabula in American Libraries: a Third Census* (New York, 1964).

The job hasn't been without its frustrations, the major one being a budget that never satisfied Goff's appetite for additional purchases. "Rare books come under the general library budget," Goff says. "Unfortunately, we were often at the tail end. We had to depend on grants, bequests, and an occasional sale of duplicates."

"Due to our relatively small budget, I often sat on the sidelines at auctions, envious of what the private and university libraries could bid on—and get. We don't have a loyal band of alumni behind us. But the collecting game is fun, and always interesting."

The record says that Goff retired two years ago—but that's only the official story. He still serves the Library as honorary consultant on early printed books, does free-lance consulting, and teaches at Catholic University and George Washington University. On May 5, some of his efforts, past and present, were acknowledged when he received the Sir Thomas More Award at the University of San Francisco, the first librarian to receive an award normally reserved for collectors.

Like the postman who retires and takes up walking as a hobby, Goff still finds himself deeply involved with books. "If I'm going to lecture and teach, I must do a great deal of reading in my field to stay up with things. But I also like the whodunits and paperbacks," says the man whose career was devoted to collecting and preserving books. "The best thing about the paperbacks is that you can mark them up and throw them away." J.B.

at the University of Iowa, where he teaches graduate courses and conducts research in biomechanics.

64 Robert J. Aaronson was appointed to the Maryland State Aviation Administration by Governor Mandel in 1972. He is the chief state official responsible for fostering and regulating aviation and is in charge of the operation and management of the Baltimore-Washington International Airport (formerly Friendship International Airport). He has two children, Steven, 5, and Suzanne, 2.

David A. Garbus is a general partner in the Buffalo, N.Y., law firm of Hodgson, Russ, Andrews, Woods, and Goodyear. He and his wife, Barbara Cohen Garbus '65, have two children, Peter, 8, and Samantha, 6.

Carl R. Hendrickson received his Ph.D. degree from Emory University in 1971 and is an assistant professor at Spelman College in Atlanta.

John Robohm is an advisory planner and marketing coordinator with IBM in White Plains, N.Y.

Frederick F. Sommer, Jr., has been transferred by the Ford Motor Company from Chicago to Detroit and promoted to assistant plant manager of the Woodhaven Stamping Plant. He lives in Plymouth, Mich.

65 Leon Bryant and his wife, Bonnie, are parents of their second daughter, Amy Linn, born March 22. Leon is head of the art department at the Pine Crest School in Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

Arthur S. Giroux was released from the Army Medical Corps, where he attained the rank of major, in July 1973. He is a resident in internal medicine at St. Vincent Hospital in Northboro, Mass.

Philip H. Grantham is an assistant treasurer for TWA in New York City.

Molly Perkins Hauck and her husband are parents of their first child, Lindsey Blake Perkins, born February 6. They live in Chicago, where Molly is a part-time student.

Smith L. Holt (GS), chemistry professor at the University of Wyoming, is director of a project to study "one-dimensional" materials. The project recently received a \$38,500 National Science Foundation grant.

Ross Jones, who received his M.B.A. degree in 1970 from Columbia University, is assistant manager of the investment firm of Brown Brothers Harriman and Company in New York City.

Dean B. Pineles is an assistant attorney general in Montpelier, Vt.

John E. Seeley, who received his J.D. degree from George Washington University in February, is an associate with the law firm of Rogers & Wells in Washington, D.C.

66 John R. Alaimo has re-married Evelien H. Grolle and lives in Amsterdam, The Netherlands, where he is writing a journal, poems, and stories.

Samy Baghdadi, who received his Ph.D. degree from Purdue University in

1973, is a senior research engineer with the diesel division of General Motors in Indianapolis, Ind.

Elizabeth Boynton was recently awarded the Lucy Stone League Scholarship at the University of Maine School of Law, where she is a third-year student.

Robert IV. Cox is a resident physician at the Wilmington Medical Center in Delaware.

Margaret Emory and Dr. Christopher Stackpole were married in New York City on September 22, 1973. Chika A. Iritani was an attendant. Margaret is an editor at G. P. Putnam's Sons, and Christopher is a research biologist at the Sloan-Kettering Institute for Cancer Research in New York City.

Dr. Robert A. Epstein is a fellow in child psychiatry at Mount Zion Hospital in San Francisco.

James F. Franco is an insurance broker at the Foa & Son Corporation in New York City.

J. Paul Kinloch and his wife, Eileen, are parents of a son, Scott Sheridan, born January 25. They live in Malibu, Calif.

Robert J. Seltzer (GS) is an assistant professor of psychology at Sangamon State University in Springfield, Ill.

Robert A. Spencer of Cohoes, N.Y., has three sons, Gregory John, 3, and twins, Jason Andrew and Jeremy Robert, born February 6, 1973.

Frederic D. Wells, who received his M.B.A. degree from Golden Gate University in September 1973, is a business manager with Control Optics Corporation in Farmington, Conn.

Capt. Stephen M. Woodruff (USA) is a resident in obstetrics and gynecology at the Magee Women's Hospital in Pittsburgh, Pa.

67 William F. Aikman is an attorney and also president and executive director of the Massachusetts Center for Public Interest Law in Boston. He received his J.D. degree from the University of Pennsylvania in May 1972.

Peter W. Billings, Jr., is an administrative assistant to Congressman D. Wayne Owens (D-Utah) in Washington, D.C.

Carl S. Campbell is a graduate student at the University of Heidelberg in West Germany.

Phillip A. Fensel received his Ph.D. degree from Purdue University in 1973 and is chief research engineer with the Dayton-Walther Corporation in Dayton, Ohio.

Jackson E. Fowler, Jr., and Janet Pohl were married June 2, 1973, in Moravian Falls, N.C. Frederick Fowler '70 was best man. In July 1973, Jackson completed a year of surgery residency at the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania and is now a resident in urology at the Stanford University Medical Center.

Roland L. Guyotte, III, is a history instructor at the University of Minnesota in Morris.

Paul R. Hurlburt, Jr., is a seventh-grade teacher in the St. Louis Public Schools and writes that "working in the city schools can be a tremendous growing experience, as well as a chance to do something worthwhile."

Dr. Peter M. Jucovy and Linda Zierler Jucovy '68 are parents of a son, Timothy L., born July 22, 1972. They live in New York City.

Paul J. Olenick, who received his master's degree in 1969 from the University of Massachusetts, is a policy analyst for the Social Security Administration's Bureau of Health Insurance in Baltimore, Md.

Frederick E. Rugg is director of guidance and pupil personnel services at the North Country Union High School in Newport, Vt.

Joseph J. Ruma was promoted to assistant regional manager for New England at Pfizer Laboratories, working out of Clifton, N.J. He was previously the district hospital sales representative in Boston.

David G. Santry is assistant management editor of *Business Week* magazine in New York City.

Andrea Aranow Todd is in Peru with her 3-year-old son, researching Peruvian textiles and culture.

Carl Eric Walburgh is a medical officer in the U.S. Navy at Norfolk, Va., having completed a year of general surgery residency at the University of Oklahoma. He has a new son, Evan Alexander, born August 4. Carl hopes to return to Rhode Island Hospital in 1975.

John D. Witmeyer received his law degree from Georgetown University and since 1971 has been an associate with Nixon, Hargrave, Devans and Doyle in Rochester, N.Y. His son, Matt, is 4.

68 Robert C. Bernius received his J.D. degree from Yale in 1972 and is assistant district attorney in Kings County, N.Y. On September 8, 1973, he married Elissa J. Bennett, and they live in Brooklyn.

Herbert J. Brass (GS) is a supervisory chemist at the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, National Field Investigations Center, in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Cullen Walter Coates, Jr., and Sally Anne Hamlin were married December 29, 1973, in Locust Valley, L.I., N.Y. Cullen is a student at the San Francisco Law School and is working with Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner and Smith, Inc., in San Francisco. He is also a lieutenant in the U.S. Naval Reserve.

Arthur "Buzz" DiMartino, Jr., has received his M.B.A. degree in finance from the Wharton Graduate Division of the University of Pennsylvania. He and his wife, Susan, have moved to St. Louis, where Buzz is working for Trammell Crow Company, a national industrial real estate firm.

Dr. Robert L. Friend, a 1973 graduate of the University of Southern California Medical School, is an intern in medicine at the Los Angeles County-University of Southern California Medical Center.

Linda Zierler Jucovy and Dr. Peter M. Jucovy '67 are parents of a son, Timothy L., born July 22, 1972. They live in New York City.

Oswald L. Mikell is in the Navy and is a first-year student at the Medical College of Georgia, where he plays wing on the rugby team.

Dr. Pamela E. Miller lives in Pittsfield,

Mass., where she is a resident in internal medicine at the Berkshire Medical Center.

The by-line of William W. Reynolds, a free-lance writer, has appeared in *The Rhode Islander*, the magazine of *The Providence Sunday Journal*, several times this spring. The former Bruin basketball star is also writing the Friends of Brown Basketball Newsletter.

Harold Woodcome, Jr., and his wife, Karen Discoli Woodcome (see '69), live in West Roxbury, Mass. Harold is a resident in ophthalmology at Boston University Medical Center. The Woodcomes recently became parents of a daughter, Mary Beth.

69 Linda Abbott Antonucci is a secretary for the associate director of alumni relations at Brown.

Michel L. Bayard (GS) and Judith E. Johnson (see '70) were married in July, 1970 in Williamsburg, Va. Michel was drafted into the French army in Pointoise, near Paris, and then received a fellowship at the University of Bordeaux to complete his Ph.D. They have recently returned to the States, and Michel is a postdoctoral fellow at Cornell University.

Ben Brewster, who had served as assistant soccer coach at Yale, is now the playing coach for the Boston Minutemen.

Barry C. Canner is a city planner and director for the city of Brockton, Mass.

William J. Chevalier (GS) is an associate professor at New Hampshire Vocational Technical College. He lives in Gilmanton Iron Works, N.H.

James M. Collier, Jr., who received his M.B.A. from Columbia, is employed by the Bankers Trust Company in New York City in the commercial banking department.

Robert C. Devaney, formerly public telephone manager in New Hampshire for New England Telephone, has been named commercial manager for the company in Laconia, N.H. He lives in Concord, N.H.

Edward A. Grove (GS), professor of mathematics at the University of Rhode Island, is co-author of *Introduction to Complex Variables*, published this year by Houghton Mifflin Company.

Chantal Noiseux Haussmann and her husband, Wolf-Ulrich Haussmann ('70 GS), live in Vancouver, Canada, where he is a teacher. Chantal has her master's degree in French. They have one child and are expecting another.

Gerald E. Johnson is a student at the Western New England School of Law in Springfield, Mass.

Lawrence A. Johnson, who received his M.S. in environmental biology at Harvard in June 1973, is enrolled in a Ph.D. program in plant ecology at the University of Alaska's Institute of Arctic Biology.

Charles and Susan Cowell Lauster live in Cambridge, Mass., where he is a first-year student in architecture at the Harvard Graduate School of Design. Susan is a Ph.D. candidate in Chinese and Korean history at Harvard. They spent the past four years with the Peace Corps in Korea.

John F. Lucey, Jr., received his J.D. de-

Richard Foreman

'Responding to life in my one leaf-like moment'

"People think my theater is strange," says Richard Foreman, playwright and owner of the Ontological-Hysteric Theater in New York City, "but I don't. I think they're looking at it the wrong way." Richard Foreman's avant-garde techniques have earned him critical acclaim from such bastions of excellence as *The New York Times* and *The New Yorker*, and his 1972 production of *Doctor Selavy's* (pronounced as in *c'est la vie*) *Magic Theater* at the Mercer Arts Center was the hit of the Off Broadway season. He is also currently responsible for two other Off Broadway plays, *Vertical Mobility*, and *Pain(t)*.

Playwright Foreman has very definite ideas about the function and purpose of art. The worst thing art can do, he says, is to "deepen the grooves of patterned responses and emotional clichés. Western dramatic art is based on reproducing real life and reinforcing trained responses, so that whenever you see a flag and hear patriotic music, for example, you immediately feel a certain way.

"What art should do," he explains, "is to put you in trouble as a perceiving person so that you are forced to reorganize the features presented. This act makes you creative and puts you in touch with the most basic elements." He believes art should force one to draw on inner resources ordinarily tapped only in "crisis situations such as a shipwreck."

Richard is a great admirer of Gertrude Stein and what he calls her "almost Zen-like quality of being-in-the-present. What is created in her text," he says, "is

Richard Foreman: Non-actors in his plays.

what is going through her mind at the time—associations, noises in the next room, and especially, the difficulty in writing." To achieve this effect in his own work he sometimes uses tape-recorded and slide-projected dialogue, unusual sounds such as a loud buzz, and flashing lights. His recent work contains less of these "spectacular effects," however, as he feels it is easy to be "seduced into using too many of them" and they often "wear out in rehearsal."

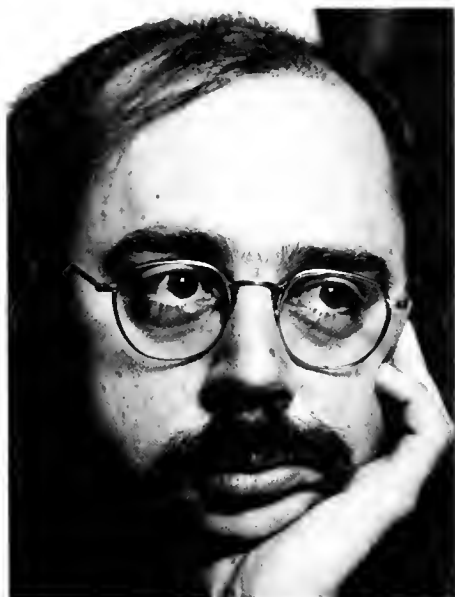
Richard usually casts "non-actors" in his plays because he wants them to "reveal what they really are." Instead of holding auditions, he telephones people he likes and asks them if they'd like to be in a play. "I want my plays to be open to as many different people as possible," he states. "I try to cast people I'd like to spend, oh, 12 weeks with." By using non-actors, the kind who would "stumble and fall," he is able to explore the uncomfortable and awkward theatrical situations which exist between people on the stage.

Once referred to as an "intellectual esotericist," Richard Foreman is nonplused by criticism of his work. "Admittedly, I'm making coterie art, but there's no other alternative in this society. I can't do what I think is right and good for most people and expect them to take the time to get into it. You may say I'm getting away with murder—but so what? The worst that can happen is that I'm getting away with murder."

Richard began writing plays while an undergraduate at Brown. In 1962 he received an M.F.A. degree from the Yale School of Drama, and six years later, after directing summer theater and working at the Film-Maker's Cinémathèque, he founded the Ontological-Hysteric Theater on Wooster Street. "What my theater tries to show," he explains, "is the ontology or ground being or basic isness of the hysterical," or tense situations between the performers.

He makes the analogy that he and all other artists are individual leaves which "keep on falling" as time goes on. "I'm responding to life in my one leaf-like moment," he says, "and I'm interested in the present moment in the naked phenomenological sense." His art tries to change the spectators' relationships with their own watching mechanisms, he says, and what matters most is getting his own vision across. "The only truth which exists at the moment is my truth, your truth, his truth, etc., and anyone else's is hocus-pocus."

K.S.



Carl Samrock

gree from Boston University in June 1973, and is an associate attorney with the law offices of George T. Bolger in Fall River, Mass.

Ira R. Mitzner is an attorney with Colson and Shapiro in Washington, D.C.

Peter D. Nalle and his wife, Eleanor, are parents of a son, Graham Devereux, born November 24. Peter is a field manager for the college and university division of the McGraw-Hill Book Company, in charge of the Southwest. He lives in Pacific Palisades, Calif.

Don Olowinski received his law degree from the University of Pennsylvania and clerked for Judge James Hunter, III, of the U.S. Third Circuit Court of Appeals. Now Don is a legal officer in the U.S. Marine Corps and lives in Triangle, Va., with his wife, *Pat Truman Olowinski* (see '70).

Bruce B. Parker is a graduate student in physical oceanography at MIT in the department of meteorology. For the past three years he was an oceanographer with the National Ocean Survey, Department of Commerce, in Washington, D.C.

Willard C. Parker, II, writes that he has settled in Easton, Md., where he is an associate in the law firm of Miller, Wheeler, Thompson, and Thompson. He lives in Royal Oak, Md.

Mark H. Raider, who graduated from Suffolk University Law School in 1973, is studying for his master's degree in taxation at the Boston University School of Law.

Dr. Joan M. Ruffle has nearly completed her internship in surgery at Boston University Hospital and plans to remain there for her residency in surgery.

Charles Robert Sawyer was released from active duty in the Navy in August 1973, and is at the Graduate School of Business at Stanford University. He lives in Woodside, Calif.

Stephen M. Strocker received his M.B.A. degree from the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School of Finance in 1971. On April 29, 1973, he and Gail Robin Baker were married, and they now live in Fort Lee, N.J. Stephen is a member of the tax staff of Arthur Andersen and Company in New York City.

David S. Studdert received his Ph.D. degree in chemistry from the University of Pennsylvania in December and is a research associate in the department of chemistry at the Illinois Institute of Technology in Chicago.

Elizabeth Edwards Pfeiffer Tumbas ('70 GS) and her husband, *Stephen D. Tumbas* '72, are living in Versailles, France, where they are liaisons for the Club Culture, a private educational travel organization affiliated with the Boston University School of Education "Wider Horizons Project."

Robert J. Walsh, released from the Army in 1971, is a student at the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School of Finance.

Karen Discoli Woodcome and her husband, *Harold Woodcome, Jr.* (see '68), live in West Roxbury, Mass. Karen recently

"retired" as a photographic technician at the Boston University Medical Center to take care of their new daughter, Mary Beth.

70 *Marcel R. Ausloos* (GS) writes that he is working in the biochemistry laboratory at the Université de Liège in Belgium, studying the electrical properties of "black lipid membranes" and "cooking up a phenomenological theory of aging cornea in vitro."

Thomas Carter, who received his M.B.A. degree from Dartmouth's Amos Tuck School of Business in June 1972, is a loan officer at the State Street Bank & Trust Company in Boston.

Eugénie Goulet Cooper and her husband are parents of a son, Seth, born September 25, 1973. They live in Elkhart, Ind.

Joseph Attaway Cox, III, and Vicki Lorraine Crandall were married November 17 in Scotia, N.Y., with *Chris Burgess* serving as best man. They live in Elnora, N.Y. Joseph is a member of the corporate audit staff of the General Electric Company.

Robin I. Goldenberg graduated from the Georgetown University School of Medicine in May and will begin his residency in pediatrics at Children's Hospital of Buffalo, N.Y.

Marshall A. Gould, who received his J.D. degree last June from the Suffolk University School of Law, is a practicing attorney with the Gould Law Offices in Clinton, Mass.

Judith E. Johnson (GS) and *Michel L. Bayard* (see '69) were married in July 1970 in Williamsburg, Va. Michel was drafted into the French army in Pointoise, and Judith worked as a computer analyst in Paris, before moving to Bordeaux, where she worked as a systems engineer at the University of Bordeaux computer center. They have recently returned to the States, and Michel is a postdoctoral fellow at Cornell University.

Suzanne Kalbath is teaching high school English in Camden, N.J., for the second year, and hopes to teach in Latin America next year.

Franklin P. Lauer is assistant city attorney in Pueblo, Colo.

Jeanne Maguire has been named coordinator for medical alumni affairs at the Brown Medical School. She was formerly a teacher at the Presidio Pre-School and the Yerba Buena Children's Center in San Francisco.

Dr. Paul Andrew Meyers and *Maria Luisa Padilla* were married November 24 in Mamaroneck, N.Y. They live in New York City. Paul is an intern in pediatrics at Mt. Sinai Hospital, and received his M.D. degree from Mt. Sinai School of Medicine last June.

Sean R. Mitchell, former reporter for the *Washington Star-News*, has been named editor of *Iconoclast*, a weekly newspaper in Dallas, Texas.

Catherine B. Nicholson works in the print collection of the Boston Public Library. She is active in a tenants' union and in a neighborhood group fighting to make urban renewal responsive to community needs.

Pat Truman Olowinski has left the

Philadelphia School District, where she was teaching third- and fourth-graders, and moved to Triangle, Va., with her husband, *Don Olowinski* (see '69).

Charles R. Oysler, Jr., is playing folk music with his partner, *Larry Olson*, in Knoxville, Tenn. Their address is Rt. 22, Robinson Road, Knoxville.

Patricia S. Radez graduated from Stanford Law School and is practicing law with the National Labor Relations Board in San Francisco.

Jack D. Rickly was released from the Navy in July 1973, where he attained the rank of first lieutenant. He is a graduate student in chemistry at the University of Rhode Island.

Don Williams and *Geraldine Lemoi Williams* are living in Arlington, Mass., and Don is a research chemist with the Kendall Company in Lexington, Mass. Don received his S.M. degree from MIT in 1972.

71 *Daniel P. Altieri* (GS) is enrolled in a doctoral program in Chinese literature at Indiana University.

Stewart E. Butler (GS) is an assistant professor of economics at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in Troy, N.Y.

Tjee-Hung Chong (GS) is an assistant professor at the State University of New York at Buffalo.

Thomas T. Hanold is a mortgage loan representative at the First National Bank of Minneapolis (Minnesota).

Dana C. Hendrickson is a sales engineer for the Westinghouse Electric Corporation in Towson, Md.

Robert W. Lynch and *Andrea Reiner* were married in Baltimore on February 23. *Jerold Mikszewski* was best man. Bob is a structural engineer with David Volkert & Associates of Washington, D.C., and is currently doing design work on the Washington rapid transit system. Andrea is employed by De Leuw Cather & Co., a consulting engineering firm in Washington.

W. Alasdair B. Macphail (GS) is an assistant professor of history at Stanford University.

Leila Novak and *James Francis Lasser* were married on April 11. Leila received her M.A. in science education from Columbia University's Teachers College in May 1973, and is a science teacher at The Hewitt School in Manhattan. Her husband is with the research department of Asiel and Company, members of the New York Stock Exchange. They live in New York City.

Stuart Kent Olvey graduated from Baylor Medical College in May and will begin his internship at Johns Hopkins Medical Center in July. He and his wife, *Margaret Rice Olvey* (see '73), have two children, Jennifer Anne, 3, and Jay Stanton, born March 10.

Alan E. Reider and *Helen L. Dallas* were married October 20, 1973, and are living in Jamaica Plain, Mass. Both are second-year law students at Boston University.

72 Donald T. Bouffard (GS) is a senior real estate analyst with the State Mutual Life Assurance Company of America in Worcester, Mass.

George Brothers, Jr., and Elaine Hart '73 are married and both are second-year medical students at Tufts University.

Dennis Butcher ('73 GS) is a second-year medical student at Case Western Reserve University.

Paul W. Concannon (GS) is a research chemist with the S. D. Warren Company, a division of Scott Paper Company, in Westbrook, Maine.

After a year in Holland, James J. Healy (GS) is a lecturer at the Queen's University in Belfast, Ireland. He and his wife, Jackie, would like to meet old friends from Brown passing through. Their address is c/o the Department of Industrial Chemistry, The Queen's University, Belfast, North Ireland.

George M. Henry (GS) and Kathleen M. Quinn were married February 9 in Providence.

Lowell Thomas Jordan (GS) is director of the Hugh F. MacColl Studio for Electronic Music at Brown.

Diane Kell is a project manager for ABT, a research firm in Boston.

Gary P. Kennedy is a graduate student in math at the University of New Mexico.

Wen-Hsiung Li (GS) is an assistant professor of population genetics in Houston at the Center for Demographic and Population Genetics of the University of Texas.

Kirk McKinney is attending the University of Michigan Law School and working for the Legal Aid Society.

After graduation, Charles E. Petty, II, took a year off to work for the Penn Central Railroad in Columbus, Ohio, as a car inspector. "In doing this," he writes, "I earned enough money to enter the University of Cincinnati's master's degree program in civil and environmental engineering, part of the water resources division."

Bob Rothbaum and Cynthia Smith were married on March 23, with Donald Rothbaum '68 serving as best man. The bride's mother is Margaret Buffe Smith '49. Among those present at the wedding were Dennis Butcher ('73 GS), John Boyd, Sue Adams Boyd, Diane Kell, Kirk McKinney, and Tony Carter. Cynthia is a marketing assistant in the commodities department at Hornblower & Weeks-Hemphill, Noyes in Chicago, and Bob is a second-year medical student at the University of Chicago. The only person who didn't show up for the wedding was the rabbi, Cynthia writes, so "after an hour and a half, an obliging priest finally did the honors."

Michael A. Sandberg (GS) is a research fellow at the Harvard School of Public Health.

Lauren Southwick and Richard H. Moore were married in Litchfield, Conn., on August 18, 1973. Patricia Brennan '75 was the maid of honor, and Joel Silverberg '74 and Gregory Spanos '74 were ushers. Lauren is a graduate assist-

ant at the University of Connecticut, and Richard is a lecturer there.

Anthony J. Spalinger (GS) is a Fulbright Scholar doing postdoctoral research at the Collège de France in Paris.

Timothy L. Strotman is a graduate student and teaching assistant in math at the University of Minnesota.

Thomas N. Taylor (GS) is a post-doctoral fellow in physics at the University of California's Livermore Radiation Laboratory in Livermore.

Timothy J. Thurlow is a graduate student in sociology at the University of Chicago.

Stephen D. Tumbas and Elizabeth Edwards Pfeiffer Tumbas ('69, '70 GS) are living in Versailles, France, and working as liaisons in France for the Club Culture, a private educational travel organization affiliated with the Boston University School of Education "Wider Horizons Project."

73 Robert A. Cloutier is a regional economist at Data Resources, Inc., in Lexington, Mass.

Robert W. Daly is a statement analyst with the Chase Manhattan Bank in New York City.

Peter Fredericks and Corinne Zubiate were married December 28 in El Paso, Texas. Adolph Vezza '72 was an usher. Peter is a second-year medical student at Brown.

Elaine Hart and George Brothers, Jr. '72 are married and are second-year medical students at Tufts University.

Howard W. Hochheiser is an M.S. candidate in urban and policy science at the State University of New York at Stony Brook.

Kevin L. Jaros is an assistant to the controller of the northwest paper division of the Potlatch Corporation in Minnesota and plans to attend graduate school in business in the fall.

Michael P. Mack is a customer relations manager with Respiratory Care, Inc., in Clarendon Hills, Ill.

Gary J. Melillo is an underwriting surveyor with Chubb and Son in Summit, N.J. He lives in Warren, N.J.

Margaret Rice Olvey graduated from Rice University in May. She and her husband, Stuart Kent Olvey (see '71), have two children, Jennifer Anne, 3, and Jay Stanton, born March 10. Stuart will begin his medical internship at the Johns Hopkins Medical Center in July.

Robert Pangia is a student at Columbia University's Business School.

Frederick S. Reding is a management trainee at the Union Trust Company in Stamford, Conn.

Peter M. Scott is a correctional officer with the Department of Corrections in Howard, R.I.

Douglas W. Squires is a title examiner for the Security Title Insurance Agency, Inc., in Providence.

Ojetta Rogerice Thompson and Michael S. Spearman '74 were married June 4, 1973. Ojetta is attending law school in Boston.

Roy E. Verley is a graduate student at Stanford University.

74 Henry B. Hearn, IV, is a freshman at the Medical University of South Carolina in Anderson, S.C.

Richard H. Louth and Doris Littmann were married September 1 in Providence. Mark S. Gearreald was best man, and Christopher Lappala and Peeter Kivestu were ushers. They live in Providence.

Michael S. Spearman and Ojetta Rogerice Thompson (see '73) were married June 4, 1973.

Deaths

Reinhart William Berthold '06, Minneapolis, Minn., retired director of industrial relations with Western Union in New York City; March 1. After graduation, Mr. Berthold worked for the Providence Telephone Company before joining Western Union in New York City in 1912. During World War I, Mr. Berthold was assigned to Washington, D.C., by Western Union, where as manager of the investment and employment departments, he was involved in war work. He had been retired since 1950. Mr. Berthold is survived by his wife, Millie Brobst Berthold, 2816 Silver Lane, N.E., Minneapolis.

Samuel Adams Steere '07, Akron, Ohio, retired vice-president of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company's textile mills; March 27. Mr. Steere received an advanced degree from Lowell Textile in 1917, served the textile industry in various capacities in New England, and joined Goodyear in 1919 as superintendent of the fabric mills at Los Angeles. Appointed manager of the firm's fabric division in 1924, Mr. Steere planned the construction or acquisition of the mills at Cartersville, Rockmart, and Cedartown, Ga., in 1929 and at Decatur, Ala., in 1933. In 1932, he was the first recipient of his company's Paul W. and Florence B. Litchfield Award of Merit for outstanding improvement of product, the award given for his efforts in developing super-twist tire cord, a major step forward in tire development. He retired in 1957. Mr. Steere is survived by his wife, Edith Bowen Steere, 2831 Shade Road, Akron; five sons, Col. Samuel A., Jr., the Rev. Kenneth, Joseph, Richard, and Anthony; and a sister, Nancy Steere '15 of Chepachet, R.I.

Edward Wood Berriman '14, Clearwater, Fla., retired president of Berriman Brothers, Inc., cigar manufacturers, of Tampa; June 1970. Psi Upsilon. Survivors include a daughter, Katharine B. Bie, 804 South Evergreen Ave., Clearwater.

Raymond Bissett Gallant '15, West Hartford, Conn., retired textile broker; March 11. In addition to working in the textile field, Mr. Gallant sold securities, was a cloth broker in New York City,

and was associated with an aircraft company. Delta Tau Delta. He is survived by his wife, who lives at 1075 Farmington Ave., West Hartford.

Mildred Edith Bliss '16, Rehoboth, Mass., former owner and operator of Mildred's Dress Shop, Providence; March 21. Before retiring ten years ago, Miss Bliss had operated Mildred's Dress Shop for a decade. Prior to that she had been a secretary at several construction companies in Providence. After attending Pembroke for two years, she transferred to Simmons College and received her degree there in 1918. She is survived by two sisters, *Alice Bliss Armstrong '21* of Springfield, Mass., and *Hazel Bliss Bacon* of Jim Thorpe, Pa.

Franklin Chapman Smith '16, Ashaway, R.I., former president of Smith Granite Company of Westerly, R.I.; March 30. After World War I service in the Army, Mr. Smith joined the family business, which for generations was a leader in the Westerly granite industry. A member of the Westerly Historical Society, Mr. Smith frequently presented papers, including one now in the Library of Congress on the Babcock-Smith House, a Westerly landmark. Delta Phi. Mr. Smith is survived by his brother, *Edward W. Smith '20*, of Westerly.

Dorothy Carter Allan '18, Greenville, R.I., a playwright and teacher; March 20. Miss Allan taught English at Hope High School in Providence for 39 years, retiring in 1957. In 1953, she became the first teacher in the state to give accelerated English classes under a Ford Foundation grant. Miss Allan earned her master's at Brown in 1925. During her teaching career, Miss Allan was the author of more than 35 plays and one-act comedies, with some of the latter broadcast nationally on the Kate Smith and Charlie McCarthy radio shows in the late 1930's. She also wrote poetry and served as president of the Rhode Island Short Story Club. There are no immediate survivors.

William Dana Critcherson, Jr. '19, Westerly, R.I., a former teller with the Washington Trust Company, Westerly; March 28. During World War I, Mr. Critcherson was an officer in the U.S. Marine Corps, seeing service in Cuba. He was a member of the Westerly Players for many years. Delta Upsilon. Survivors include a daughter, *June Critcherson Hartt*, of Long Island.

James Johnson Walker '19, Bradford, R.I., retired president and owner of Kenyons Cleaning Company, Westerly, R.I.; March 27. Mr. Walker also served as executive vice-president of C.I. Hayes, Inc., in Cranston, R.I., for 15 years. While a resident of Cranston, he served as Republican city chairman and as a member of the GOP State Central Committee. Mr. Walker was a 1921 graduate of the Harvard School of Business Administration.

Delta Sigma Phi. Survivors include his widow, *Myrtle Jordan Walker*, 76 Beach Road, Charlestown, R.I.; a daughter, *Deborah Walker Downs*, of Sylvania, Ohio; and two sons, *James*, of Wakefield, R.I., and *Robert*, of Uncasville, Conn.

Dr. Samuel Goldman '21, Cherry Hill, N.J., former chief of the obstetrical department at West Jersey Hospital; December 21, 1972. Dr. Goldman attended Boston University School of Medicine and is a graduate of Hahnemann Medical College in Chicago. Phi Lambda Kappa. Survivors include two sons, *Dr. Harold Goldman '50*, 2 Sheppard Place, Larchmont, N.Y., and *Dr. Stanton Goldman '52*.

Telford Roxburgh Jones '21, Boston, retired official with Paine Furniture Company of Boston; September 10. Theta Delta Chi.

Michael Thomas Prendergast '21, attorney in Brookline, Mass.; March 23. A graduate of Boston University Law School, Mr. Prendergast served as defense counsel for several insurance firms. An excellent swimmer at Brown, he later coached at Harvard and was identified with the sport throughout his life. Mr. Prendergast was a veteran of World War I. Survivors include his wife, *Mildred Bruner Prendergast*, 265 Mason Terr., Brookline, and two sons.

Louise Richardson '22 GS, Brandon, Vt., March 1. Mrs. Richardson was also a graduate of Oxford University in England. In recent years, she had been on the board of the Brandon Library. Survivors include two daughters, *L. Barbara Richardson*, of Brandon and *Jane Richardson Martinez*.

Eloy John Murphy '24, Sunnyvale, Calif., retired senior engineer with International Telephone and Telegraph Company; January 24. After retirement from business in 1965, he moved to California. Mr. Murphy is survived by his wife, *May Quinn Murphy*, 2154 Ashington Drive, Glendale, Calif.

Garrett Thomson Green '26, Glen Ridge, N.J., executive director of the American Cancer Society; March 11. Mr. Green also served as vice-president of Hilton C. Brewer Company of Glen Ridge, N.J., realtors. Delta Tau Delta. Surviving are a son, *Stuart*, and a daughter.

Marion Breen Milliken '27, Hoptown, Abaco, Bahamas; July 25, 1973. After graduation, Mrs. Milliken took a secretarial course at Katharine Gibbs and then worked at Radcliffe and as assistant to the director of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. Later she ran her own business, a hosiery mail order firm, retiring in 1962. Survivors include her husband, *LeRoy Crosby Milliken*, and three children.

Edwin Aram Kevorkian '29, Reading, Mass., dealer in Oriental rugs and carpets and a member of the Brown Iron Men of

1926; 1973. For years, Mr. Kevorkian had his own business in Boston, *A. Kevorkian & Sons*. Phi Gamma Delta. Survivors include his wife and a brother, *Dr. Albert Y. Kevorkian '28*, 58 Valentine Park, West Newton, Mass.

Warren Strasser Davidson '31, Stamford, Conn., member of the New York City law firm of Silberfeld, Danziger & Bangser; December 4. A 1934 graduate of Fordham Law School, Mr. Davidson spent his entire career in the practice of law, with time out during World War II for service in the Sixth Air Force. Surviving is his wife, *Sydnee Strauss Davidson*, Old Wagon Road, Stamford.

Chester Arthur Lawton '32, Fall River, Mass., former regional sales manager for American Potash Chemical Company in Chicago and president of Continental Appraisal Corporation of Providence; March 24. Mr. Lawton worked in insurance and real estate in the 1930's and then served as an officer in the U.S. Navy from 1942 to 1946. After the war, Mr. Lawton worked briefly for Nicholson File of Rhode Island before joining American Potash, where he remained from 1950 to 1962. He had been retired since 1966. Mr. Lawton suffered a heart attack while in the Commencement march in 1972, and his life was saved by the prompt action of two alumni physicians who happened to be nearby. Delta Kappa Epsilon. Survivors include his wife, *Marion Crossley Lawton*, Rolling Green Drive, Fall River; a daughter, three sons, and two brothers, *James P. Lawton '31* and *George Lawton '32*.

Harold Jason Tanner '34, Greenbelt, Md., former supply management specialist with the U.S. Army Supply and Maintenance Command, Washington, D.C.; March 12. Lambda Chi Alpha.

Thomas P. O'Hara '36, Staten Island, N.Y., for 22 years one of the leading political reporters in New York City; March 21. A brother of the late John O'Hara, the novelist, Mr. O'Hara was a reporter for the *New York Herald Tribune* from 1942 until it ceased publication in August 1966. He served the successor newspaper, *The World Journal Tribune*, until it, too, folded. At the time of his death, he was a public relations officer for the New York State Labor Department. A hard-working reporter, Mr. O'Hara wrote of city, state, and national politics in a warm, lucid style. His interests extended far beyond politics, and he could talk learnedly on such things as papal encyclicals, the music of Sibelius, sports, or, nostalgically, on the superiority of the food and scenery of Pennsylvania, his home state. A gregarious, urbane man, Mr. O'Hara would frequently hold forth at Bleeck's Restaurant, spinning stories, past or present, of things that happened on his beat. He had the confidence of the politicians because he never betrayed a trust. Survivors include his widow, *Rebecca Browning O'Hara*, 144 Guyon Ave., Oakwood, S.I.; a son and six daughters.

Mary Felicita McGeough '38, Rumford, R.I., former teacher and social worker; March 30. Miss McGeough received her master's in biology and education from Brown in 1942. She served as a teacher, rehabilitation counselor, and as a social worker before being employed by the Rhode Island Department of Education. She had been retired since 1965.

Stanley Richard Millard '40, Boonton, N.J., assistant treasurer with Morgan Guaranty Trust Company, New York City; February 14. During World War II, Mr. Millard served four years in the Coast Artillery. Sigma Chi. Survivors include his wife, Eunice Cocks Millard, Decker Lane, R.D. #2, Boonton, N.J.; a son, Stanley, and a daughter, Sandra.

Elizabeth Chiarello Vogel '44, Treasure Island, Fla., former engineer with Western Electric Tube Shop in New York City; December 26, 1972. After graduation, Mrs. Vogel worked in public relations for W. R. Grace Company of New York City before joining Western Electric, where she was involved in classified radar work. Survivors include her sister, *Helen Chiarello Hagg '47*, 11 Glenn Crescent, Centerport, N.Y.; and her son, William H. Vogel, III, 25-27 Nela Ave., Orlando, Fla.

Robert Henry Diamond '48, Providence, president and treasurer of the Providence brokerage firm of Diamond, Douglas & Company, Inc.; March 31. After serving from 1955 to 1959 as a partner in Hawkes & Company, a New York Stock Exchange member firm, Mr. Diamond returned to Providence and joined Michael Investment Company as a vice-president. In 1960 he was one of the founders of Diamond Doorley & Company, a firm that later became Diamond, Douglas & Company. Mr. Diamond also was part owner of Otto Seidner, Inc., Westerly, R.I., a food products concern, and Port O' Call Marina in Newport. He had served as a member of the Providence Redevelopment Agency since 1969. Survivors include his wife, Ellen Lynch Diamond, 16 Montague St., Providence; two sons, Robert and Henry, and a daughter, Margaret.

Donald Morris Joseph '48, Wichita, Kan., president and owner of Phillips & Easton Supply Company, Wichita; March 27. During World War II, Mr. Joseph was a captain in the U.S. Air Force, where he was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross with cluster and Air Medal with three clusters. He was president of CIBA Products Company of Fair Lawn, N.J., vice-president of Rock Island Oil and Refinery Company of Wichita, and president of Koch Products Company of Wichita before becoming president and owner of Phillips & Easton two years ago. Active in Brown affairs, Mr. Joseph was a former vice-president of the Brown Club of Texas. Phi Gamma Delta. Survivors include his wife, *Ruth Tyrrell Joseph '47*, 6 Park Ave., Wichita; two sons and two daughters.

William Francis Bishop '50, Westport, Mass., supervisor of social service for the Massachusetts State Department of Public Welfare in New Bedford; February 6. Mr. Bishop was graduated from Southeastern Massachusetts University and Bridgewater State College and was a Marine veteran of World War II and the Korean conflict. He is survived by his wife, Catherine Collins Bishop, 6 Rosalyn St., Westport, and a daughter, Karen Bishop.

Dr. Richard Macy Thorpe '56, Pittsburgh physician; date unknown. A 1960 graduate of the University of Pittsburgh Medical School, Dr. Thorpe was a member of the medical staff at the McMillan Hospital in St. Louis before entering the Army, where he served at Brooke Army Medical Center, San Antonio, Texas, during 1962-63. Phi Lambda Phi.

Crosby Wight Smith '60, Kansas City, Mo.; date unknown. After attending Brown, Mr. Smith transferred to Washington & Lee University. Survivors include his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert C. Smith, 1203 West 70th Terr., Kansas City.

Richard Keith Dentel '71, Falls Church, Va., graduate student in engineering at the University of Pennsylvania; February 17. Following graduation, Mr. Dentel worked as a nuclear engineer in the shielding division of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, Newport News, Va. In the fall of 1972, he registered in a master's program in transportation engineering and management at the University of Pennsylvania, and in April 1973 was also accepted as a candidate for an M.B.A. degree at the Wharton School. Survivors include his wife, *Martha Clark Dentel '71*, 136 East 76th St., Apt. 12A, New York City, and a brother, *Steven '74*. Expressions of sympathy may be made in the form of donations to the medicine branch of the Cancer Institute of the National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Md., in care of Dr. Vincent Devita.

William Arthur Stinson, Jr. '71, Port Chester, N.Y., teacher at the Todd School in Briarcliff Manor, N.Y.; March 17. Mr. Stinson received his master's degree in education at New York University in 1972. While majoring in psychology at Brown, he was active in work with troubled and orphaned children, and in his senior year, was president of Brown Youth Guidance. Survivors include his wife, *Katherine Fagen Stinson '71*, 377 Westchester Ave., Port Chester, a daughter, and his parents, Mr. and Mrs. *William A. Stinson*, 469 Fairfield Road, Wyckoff, N.J. His father is Brown '41.

Winthrop W. Aldrich '44H, a Providence native and former trustee of the University who served as board chairman of the Chase National Bank and as United States ambassador to England during the Eisenhower administration; February 25. Although he was a graduate of Harvard and the Harvard Law School (1912), Mr. Aldrich retained close ties with Brown. His sister, Abby, married *John D. Rockefeller, Jr. '97*. Mr. Aldrich's career was illustrious in both law and banking, as well as in the world of yachting, where he became an international figure. During World War II, he organized the British War Relief Society to aid persons bombed out and homeless, serving as president from 1940 to 1943. When that organization was consolidated with other relief funds into the National War Fund, he became head. One of his most famous legal cases came in 1929 when he handled Rockefeller's hard-fought and successful proxy battle to oust Col. Robert W. Stewart from the chairmanship of the billion-dollar Standard Oil Company of Indiana. He is survived by four daughters and a son.

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.

'Kudos to Mr. Watson'

Editor: Your coverage of the Watson Committee report has triggered this, my first letter in many years to the BAM. And I think I know why; because it brought a rash of Brown happenings into focus which, over the years, have both pleased and puzzled me.

Let me take it back to my days as a Brown senior, where I was a campus guide for Emery Walker. I took great pride on Saturday mornings leading prospective freshmen and their parents around campus and explaining to them the uniqueness of Brown: smallest of the Ivies, coed, undergraduate-oriented, surrounded by an eighteenth-century neighborhood it could almost call its own, tradition, friendly, etc., etc. And there was never any question in my mind that one day we would be taking it for granted that annually two of our seniors would be named Rhodes Scholars. That part has come true. But here we are 22 years later looking more and more like Penn and Cornell as each day goes by. But the country doesn't really need any more Penns or Cornells. Both schools, I'm sure, would agree with me.

The brains are obviously there, on both sides of the lectern at Brown. But we're not unique in size anymore. And that is very sad. Compromises have been made for the sake of change. Look at what change has done for our sister schools that "went along with the times." Yale went coed a few years back because everyone else did. Maybe that's why only half the people they accept go there now. Princeton did the same thing. So did places like Skidmore and Vassar and Wesleyan, and with the change went the identity. But Harvard's undergraduate situation is pretty close to what it's always been in recent years. So is Amherst's. And they certainly have nothing to apologize for in 1974. Brown didn't have to change. We were already coed close to 100 years ago when it should have been done if you were going to do it.

But Brown lately has tried to be some-

thing it could not and certainly should not ever be. It went out of its way to lose its personality by moving into the Penn-Columbia-Cornell non-mold. And kudos to Mr. Watson and company for applying the brakes. My suggestion is that Dr. Hornig not only heed the advice of the Watson Committee, but maybe throw the enrollment situation into reverse, and put undergraduate Brown back to where it's comfortable and unique again, at a level of about 4,000 students. I have three kids who would like to be lucky enough to go to Brown. It would make me extremely happy to be able to tell them what I used to tell many hundreds of sub-freshmen when I was a campus guide: "Brown is the kind of place where you can get to know anybody you want to get to know." I don't think it's that way any more and I wish it were.

ROBERT F. RYAN '52
Darien, Conn.

'Recognition' or 'Key to success'?

Editor: As a Phi Beta Kappa elector for the first (and perhaps last) classes ('72 and '73) to have wholeheartedly adopted the New Curriculum, I read with great retrospection your article concerning the election process for this prestigious fraternity.

I vividly remember the marathon sessions in which we electors agonized over decisions concerning the qualifications of students with many S's and few CPR's [Course Performance Reports]. I remember calling a friend of mine immediately after the election to congratulate him for his selection and then finding him an hour later furiously writing his graduate schools to tell them the good news. At that time, I was a little shocked at the idea that election to Phi Beta Kappa would mean the difference of admission or rejection to a graduate school. While it is a pleasant thing to say that one is a member of Phi Beta Kappa when applying to graduate schools, I think one's entire academic, extracurricular, and social history in college are what determines the "success" of a student once he leaves the hallowed halls of Brown.

I also remember telling a friend five days prior to graduation that he had just been elected. He smiled, blushed, and pumped my hand and then called his girl friend. He had already been accepted to graduate school on the strength of his "record" excluding honors like Phi Beta Kappa. I am certain that to him election meant not an honor for an end, but it meant that others appreciated and recognized the sort of intellectual processing which he had displayed at Brown. I believe he captured the true essence of what Phi Beta Kappa is meant to be and what we, as electors, tried

to accomplish as we subjectively chose new members.

Perhaps members of Phi Beta Kappa should only be selected just prior to graduation so that the "recognition" aspect of this old fraternity is divorced from its "key to success" meaning.

JEROME B. ZELDIS '72
New Haven, Conn.

'Beyond my belief'

Editor: This is my first letter to the *Brown Alumni Monthly* since I was graduated in 1936.

In reading "Carrying the Mail" in the February issue, Gene Keenoy's account of the Brown Band performance at Princeton last fall really shocked me. To read that Brown band members were cavorting around the field pretending to be sperm and a uterus was beyond my belief. I can be thankful that I had not taken my family to the game.

I would like to pose the following questions to Brown University's carefully selected, upper-I.Q., well-rounded, highly motivated "cream of the crop" Ivy Leaguers:

Have you at long last no sense of decency?

What has happened to the concept of "good taste"?

Is there any course in civilized behavior in the modern curriculum?

Has man (the Band) risen above the animal?

Perhaps the Band would be interested to know that I have informed the University administration that I will no longer be available for fund-raising telethons and will seriously reconsider the advisability of continuing my own annual contribution. It is not this one incident which prompts my decision, but there seems to be a long line of events by the Band, cheerleaders, class groups which offend the values I put together at Brown some years ago.

I always thought I had a fairly "youthful" sense of humor, but this last incident is too much.

JAMES C. MAIDEN '36
Glen Cove, N.Y.

Where can a loser turn?

Editor: Brown, 20 years after my graduation, has me confused.

First, I could always depend on Brown's losing at football. Now, I gather, money is being pumped in to make Brown football a winner. By that route, what do you win when you win?

Secondly, in a course I took recently at Brown, the young instructor spent an hour reading from Joyce's *Finnegan's Wake*. He called it magnificent. Well, I think it's looney—and the work of a loser.

As a confirmed loser myself, I was a little gratified by the inclusion of Joyce—but, in the final analysis, I was disappointed. Brown should insist on winners. The Russians expelled Solzhenitsyn for not writing Socialist Realism, but we entertain the nonsense of a spoiled priest.

Samuel Beckett was coming up next in the course. Fearing that the instructor would somehow hustle Beckett—his miseries and all—into Brown's camp of winners, I dropped the course.

The point? In the old Brown I could count on losers being presented as losers—if they were introduced at all. Now I question whether I can depend on the old staid sanity of my alma mater.

Finnegan's Wake and that clown Beckett—that's not Brown! God forbid that Brown go modern. For then, whom can we losers turn to for models of winners?

ROBERT FRENETTE '54
Swansea, Mass.

'Let's sentence them'

Editor: In the February issue of the *Alumni Monthly* I liked the quotation from Rhodes Scholar designate, Brian McHale: "linguistics is a window on our culture . . ."

And lo, behold! Three times in this same February issue this "window of language" reveals a deterioration of mental alertness and, thus, an incipient disregard of serious responsibility. The three persons quoted were Worth David, dean of admissions at Yale; second, Chris Niekrash, new female editor of the *Brown Daily Herald*; and third, James H. Rogers, director of admissions at Brown.

I am not concerned over the horrible confession of weakness on the part of a Yale staff member. Neither can one be too severe with an undergraduate editor who needs only startling headlines and little or no cerebration. But when Mr. Rogers echoes the words of the other two and, like them, in an interview admits that he has an empty mind, then I become suspicious about the total atmosphere at Brown. Maybe he is the self-appointed director for the general admission that many at Brown are avoiding the *thought* process.

Rogers, David, and Niekrash all asserted in interviews, "I don't think . . ." Why can't they at least pretend a *positive* culture by replying, "I think . . ."; "I am sure . . ."; or "I know . . ." With assuming such assurance they could then learn that the negative word *not* belongs in another part of the sentence. If they can't learn, let's sentence them.

PAUL A. WILLIAMS '26
Tucson, Ariz.

Curricular revitalization

Editor: Re: The article on the New Curriculum in the March 1974 *BAM*. The traditional or pre-professional educative system is very limited in scope and very resilient. It has been with us for a long time. It was too resilient perhaps for the comparative short-term enthusiasm of the late Sixties. What is needed is not merely a revitalization of the Brown New Curriculum, but coordinated new curricular measures throughout the graduate and professional school network in order to take potential growth and learning into account in the non-major area. A university changes from year to year as new people become involved. The older and more resilient system has yet to institutionally reflect many of the changes. You can't turn a stampede, even a slow one, with a single shotgun. Brown can't expect every generation of students and faculty to pick up the ball and keep trying when the rest of the system dictates otherwise.

G. F. McAVOY '73 GS
Fall River, Mass.

'Unsubstantiated assumptions'

Editor: As members of the first "New Curriculum" class of '73, our disappointment with the development of curricular reform was reinforced by "Rethinking the New Curriculum" in your February issue. First of all, we disagree with the whole tone of the article which seems to devalue the goals of the 1969 reforms. We recognize the importance of "provoking thought" and agree that the curricular program needs to be continually evaluated and subsequently modified. However, as opposed to your emphasis on student misuse, we view the problem of failure as attributable to students, faculty, and administration alike. A joint effort by all three groups is needed to find a solution that does not simply revert to the standards and evaluating criteria of the Old Curriculum, but that is an outgrowth of the conceptual framework of the New.

In our estimation, the committee's appraisal is based on unsubstantiated presumptions. Although there has been a noticeable decrease in the amount of enthusiasm and energy devoted to curricular reform, we ascribe these problems to a lack of committed effort on all sides to emphasize the goals of the New Curriculum and maintain channels for feedback. When the changes were implemented, there was a committed group of people who initiated, practiced, and monitored policies of reform. Such commitment is sorely lacking now.

We feel that such things as the abolition of distribution requirements, the S/NC option, MOT courses, opportunities for GISP's and independent study projects, the

broader conception of concentration, and interdepartmental cooperation provided a valuable structure for our learning experience. The long-term value of this new approach to our own education has been reinforced this year as we have both moved on to postgraduate study. The self-discipline that stems from being able to organize one's own education will have direct bearing on all our future activities and attitudes.

It is deplorable that economic constraints are playing a major role in policy making; we object to the idea that financial considerations be employed as a standard for measuring the practicability of the reforms. Given the priority of maintaining good undergraduate instruction, resource allocation should accordingly be directed to the realization of goals set by Ira Magaziner in 1969. His report set out a well-defined structure for the New Curriculum that needs to be continually and thoughtfully reviewed by all members on the University community if it is ever to realize its potential. Perhaps if Brown supplied, Gideon-style, a copy of the *Magaziner-Maxwell Report* at every bedside, thought would be provoked on a more widespread scale.

SUZANNE REMINGTON '73
Freiburg, Germany
LYNN HIGGINS '73
Edinburgh, Scotland

A letter from Carberry

Editor: I am at the moment in Bactria-Sogdiana to look at the Blue Birds of the Garden of Paradise. It has been both an interesting and instructive trip. Old Brown men seem to get around all over the world. Tripping to and fro to the ends of the earth are dear to my heart, too. I note from the *Monthly* that my old friend, John Rowe Workman, is about to go on another trip. "AVE atque VALE." *The New York Times* reached me while sitting under a palm tree in Persepolis—and what to my dear eyes came but the article on the renewed interest in Greek and Latin languages and literature. We are not dead yet, we will continue the study of the Blue Birds of Paradise hoping to report some conclusions on their proliferation. My greetings to all in University Hall, let them know I've had a ball.

JOSIAH CARBERRY
Bactria-Sogdiana

The sports scene

Written by Jay Barry

Spring roundup: 115 years can make quite a difference

When Brown first competed in crew on July 27, 1859, the Bruin boat, the *Atalanta*, weighed 150 pounds more than either the Harvard or Yale boats and finished a distinct third on Worcester's Lake Quinsigamond. Facing the same opponents a year later, Brown took to the water in an especially light shell, which broke up and sank halfway through the race. There was no further crew at Brown until after the Civil War.

Fortunately, there have been some improvements in the construction of the shells during the past 114 years. When the new women's crew made its first official appearance in varsity competition on May 4, the shell neither lagged behind nor sank. Instead, the Brown women roared to victory over Assumption, Holy Cross, and Clark. Only the location was the same—Lake Quinsigamond still providing the setting.

While members of Brown's varsity crew lined the shores cheering on their female counterparts, the women rowed like seasoned veterans. Falling a length behind at the beginning, the women's boat pulled even with Assumption with 200 meters to go and then won going away with a 4:01 clocking over the 1,000-meter course.

Barbara Buhlke was the Brown coxswain in this historic race. When it was all over she took part in an ancient rowing tradition—she was tossed in the lake.

The Brown crew used boats borrowed from Clark University and rowed with the oars the Brown freshmen normally use in the fall.

Arlene E. Gorton '52, assistant athletic director, was among those who were especially pleased with the results of the race on Lake Quinsigamond. It was she who took the first steps last fall to get a women's crew program going.

"Our policy at Brown in recent years has been to develop a program for the women anytime they show a genuine interest," Miss Gorton says. "Interest in crew has been growing, and last fall about 50 women indicated they'd like to participate."

A preliminary sailing program



Coxswain Barbara Buhlke—about to take part in an historic tradition.

started last fall under the direction of Vic Michalson, Brown's crew coach. Earlier this spring, two women's coaches were hired, Lynda Calkins, a member of the University's physical education staff and a member of the Narragansett Boat Club, and then Peter A. Amram '61, former Brown freshman crew coach and now an administrator at Lincoln School.

Andy Geiger, director of athletics, explained that the University's chief concern was the safety factor for the women. "We felt that it was important to have someone who could handle an outboard motor as well as a launch," Geiger says. "We also wanted someone who knew the situation on the Seekonk and who knew what the problems there can be. We were very pleased to get Peter back with us this spring."

The women first hit the water in late March, rowing in a pair of older eight-oared shells made available by the University. The program was somewhat informal this first year, with the season both opening and closing with the race on Lake Quinsigamond.

"We owe a great deal to Coach Michalson and the members of his crew," Coach Calkins says. "The relationship each day at the Hunter Marston Boat-house was harmonious. Oh, the men were a bit leery of us at first, but in the

race at Worcester they were our biggest fans."

In recent years, crew has become a very popular sport for women. The New England Women's Intercollegiate Rowing Regatta was started two years ago, with 11 crews participating in 1973 on the Charles River in Cambridge. Included were boats from Princeton, Radcliffe, Connecticut College, Williams, Worcester Tech, BU, URI, Barnard, Syracuse, MIT, and Wesleyan.

If the Brown women join that select group next year, they will at least have one thing going for them—an undefeated record.

□ On the other side of the Boat-house, Coach Michalson was having his problems. He had said that this would be a rebuilding year—and it has been just that. Despite victories over Boston University, Columbia, and the Coast Guard, the crew lost badly to Harvard and Northeastern. It will take all of Vic Michalson's magic, of which there is a good supply, to make this boat a contender in the IRA's at Syracuse next month.

□ On the track front, Coach Ivan Fuqua's final season at Brown came to a positive finish. The Bruins ended with a 3-1 record, posting victories over Holy Cross, Columbia, and URI and losing to



J. David Lamontagne—The Providence Journal

Columbia failed to enter 440-yard relay team, so Jim Rudasill is all alone in the rain at the finish line.

Dartmouth. But the highlight of the spring season was the number of individual and team records that were set.

A 5-7, 140-pound freshman from Middletown, R.I., John Escallier, set the tempo for the campaign on the pre-season southern swing by setting a Brown record of 53.5 for the intermediate hurdles. He also teamed on the sprint medley relay team with freshman Howard Peyton, junior Jim Rudasill, and sophomore Paul Grosvenor to take that event at the Colonial Relays in the time of 3:28.6.

While finishing fourth in the Boston College Relays, Brown set a school record in the mile relay, posting a 3:16.6. The old record of 3:16.7 was set in 1972. Senior Trevor Worrell (49.5), sophomore Charlie McKnight (49.7), Peyton (48.8), and Escallier (48.6) made up the unit.

At the Penn Relays a week later, Escallier, Grosvenor, Rudasill, and sophomore Joe Burno combined for a second-place clocking, one-tenth of a second behind the winner, Penn State. The Bears also tied a school record while finishing fifth at 41.3 in the 440 relay, with junior Neil Steinberg, sophomore James Meyer, sophomore Hubie Morgan, and Rudasill combining their talents.

Against Dartmouth, Junior Mark

Feragne set a record in the pole vault with a 14-10 mark.

□ If some of America's most famous baseball scouts end up with heavy colds this spring, it's because they spent so much time at Brown's windy Aldrich-Dexter Field. Lefty Lefebvre and special scout Frank Malzone of the Red Sox were among the scouts who huddled behind the backstop at the Brown home games, pencil and notebook in hand and coat collar pulled high against the chilling effects of a typical New England spring.

Bill Almon, Brown's brilliant junior shortstop (BAM, April 1974), was the object of all this attention, and he didn't let anyone down, his fans or the scouts. In the double-header sweep against Yale, Almon singled in the winning run in the first game and then blasted one out of the park to nail down the night-cap. Later the same week he paced his teammates to a pair of victories over URI, turning the 15-1 romp in the opener into his personal showcase with two blasts over the distant left field fence, four hits, four runs, five runs batted in, and several sensational plays in the field.

Almon, who turned 21 this spring, has become eligible for the June draft, where he is expected to be a first-round

pick. The Warwick native plans to finish at Brown in the off seasons.

□ After winning eight straight lacrosse games over a two-year period, Coach Cliff Stevenson's men were jolted by Cornell and then Penn, cutting short any chances for a second straight Ivy League title. Junior Bob Mueller paced the team in scoring through its first eight games with 12 goals and nine assists.

□ Junior Dave Miller was expected to be the tennis team's number one singles player this spring—but then came an injury to his wrist and a seat on the bench. Meanwhile, Coach Jim Dougherty's team lost eight of its first nine matches. When Miller returned to action in mid-April, the team went on a tear, winning five straight, including upsets of Cornell and Yale. Miller was back in the number one slot, winning the key matches, and all was right with the world.

□ Things were even brighter for the women's tennis team. Paced by a pair of sophomores, Nancy Fuld and Julie McClure, the women swept to victories over Clark, Yale, Dartmouth, UConn, and Wheaton, with only Radcliffe able to best the Bears.

□ If you're a golf team looking for some lush green fairways to practice on

in the spring, why not go to Cali, Colombia. That's where Coach Dick Toomey took his squad in March, thanks to the hospitality of Charles Johnson '49 and his wife.

Young Russ Johnson, a junior at Brown, was only too happy to make the arrangements with his father for the trip to South America, where seven members of the Bruin team worked out at the Club Campestre in Cali. The senior Johnson, who competed in golf and hockey at Brown, is general manager of Compania Fleischmann Colombiana, Inc.

□ Phil McMorro '75 made the "Faces In The Crowd" page of *Sports Illustrated* this spring after leading the rugby team to the Ivy League title with victories over Dartmouth, 25-12, Yale, 20-3, and Princeton, 28-4, in the championship game. For the spring season, the powerful and elusive McMorro had 21 tries in 11 games, a new Brown record. Earlier in the season he set a Gator Bowl record with 13 tries in four games. For frosting on the cake, 14 of McMorro's 21 tries came from 50 yards or more from the goal. With his fall record thrown in, McMorro ended the academic year with 34 tries in 17 games while leading Brown to a 15-1-1 record.

Brown's only defeat of the spring season came in the opening game, a 9-3 setback at the hands of the Pensacola Rugby Club in the opening round of the Gator Bowl Tourney. The most impressive victories came against an internationally experienced Miami team that had won 30 of its last 31 games. The Bruin ruggers prevailed twice, 17-6 and 22-0. Capt. Peter Crist and Rugby Club President David Zucconi head the organization.

Dale Philippi: 'I try to instill my competitive instinct in my players'

In sports, there is always the intriguing question of whether or not the highly skilled, competitive athlete can make the transition and become an understanding and effective coach. A look at the women's lacrosse picture this spring would indicate that, at least in the case of Dale Philippi, the answer has to be an emphatic "yes."

Assistant Athletic Director Arlene E. Gorton '52 is particularly high on this 28-year-old graduate of Lincoln School and Northeastern's Boston Bouvé College. "Dale has exceptional athletic



Dale Philippi—a giant on the field.

ability in a number of different areas," Miss Gorton says, "and she has brought to our program a versatility in personal athletic prowess that is unusual in women."

Versatility seems to be the key word to describe Dale Philippi. While she served as assistant professor of physical education at Goucher College from 1969 to 1974, her main responsibility was to handle the physical education program. To some people, that can be a job in itself. Not to Miss Philippi. She also took on head coaching responsibilities in field hockey, lacrosse, fencing, and badminton.

A woman with this drive wouldn't be expected to spend her summers basking in the sun on the soft sandy beaches of her native Little Compton, R.I. And she doesn't. Since 1967, she has been owner and director of Sakonnet Day Camp in Little Compton and manager of nearby Goose Wing Beach. And for the past four years, she has been a coach at the Merestead Hockey and Lacrosse Camp in Maine.

All of this may sound like a full schedule for anyone, but read on . . . Dale Philippi also happens to be one of the top women athletes in the nation in two sports and a state champion in three

others—in three different states.

Take field hockey. Here she's been a member of the U.S. #1 or the U.S. reserve team since 1966. She spent ten days in England this April with the touring Boston Amateur Field Hockey Club.

This country also has a #1 and a reserve team in women's lacrosse, and Dale is there. She has been with the reserve group for nine years and currently serves as its captain.

In 1972-73 she was the Maryland state doubles champion in squash, and earlier this year she captured the singles title. In badminton, she was an intercollegiate doubles winner and has recently captured the Massachusetts doubles championships in both the "B" and "C" divisions. And in tennis the story is much the same—Rhode Island junior singles and doubles title holder, senior doubles champ, and a New England ranking.

At 5-3, Dale Philippi seems almost too small to have accomplished so much in such a wide variety of competitive fields.

"Dale is tiny until you see her on the field," Arlene Gorton says. "Then she's a giant. She's quick, has fantastic reactions, is extremely knowledgeable in each of her fields, and seems to have a sixth sense when she's competing in a team sport such as lacrosse. She's definitely unique among today's women performers, most of whom have to settle for athletic skills in one or two areas."

Much of Dale's work earlier this spring when she was hired to coach the Brown women's lacrosse team was devoted to organization. There had been informal lacrosse at the college before, but never a women's team with an intercollegiate schedule. But for Dale Philippi, a coaching responsibility means much more than the myriad of details that go with organization.

"I think that the on-the-field coaching has everything to do with the success or failure of a varsity team at this level," she says. "In lacrosse, for example, you have 20 to 25 individuals out there, each going her own way, and the job of the coach is to pull all this together, provide some instruction, and turn the individuals into a team.

"When I first started coaching at Goucher, I had to learn the bitter lesson that not all my athletes had the same native talent or even the same desire to excel that I did. I'm inclined to be a Prussian, strong on discipline. But I

found—and I think this is to the good—that there has to be an adjustment of standards somewhere along the way.

"This isn't to say that I enjoy losing, or take it lightly. I like to win every time out. The only time I might be at all satisfied with a defeat is when we lose but learn something from that loss. I try to instill this competitive instinct into my players because I really believe that if you do something you should try to do it as well as possible."

The members of the lacrosse team don't look upon their coach as a Prussian or a bully. Capt. Kathy Brady says that she is "lots of fun" and has the respect of the entire team: "Sometimes she'll yell at us for not playing well. But she has a good sense of humor and we sense that her bark is worse than her bite. She has very high standards, some of which are impossible for most of us to reach. But we try to come as close as we can.

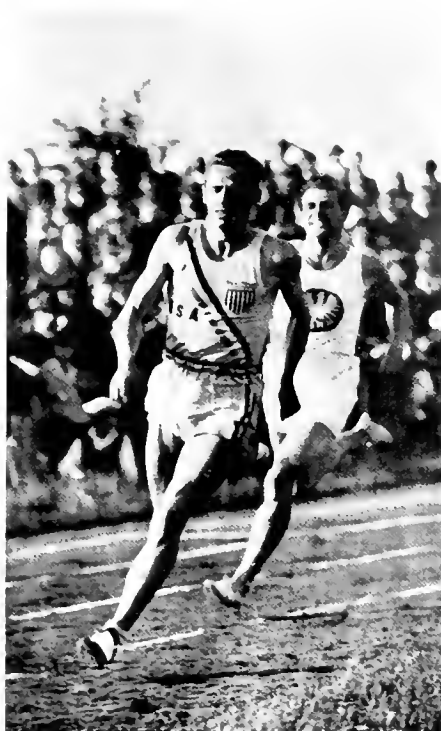
"The big thing about Coach Philippi is that she is someone you can like. This is very important because I think girls tend to identify with their coach much more than boys, most of whom seem to play for the love of the game. With us, identification is the big thing."

Retirement for Ivan Fuqua—but nothing can dull his enthusiasm for track

When Ivan Fuqua returned to New York in the late summer of 1935 from a European tour with an American all-star track team, a telegram awaited him from his coach at Indiana University. "Connecticut job open," it read. "Go in—interview and take it."

Fuqua took the job, and he's been in the business of coaching young men ever since. But all this will end in June when Fuqua winds up a 52-year association with track, the last 37 as head coach at Brown. He will be 65 in August—and that's retirement age at the University.

"I'm not ready to quit," he says. "No way. Track has been in my blood since I was in the eighth grade. On paper they say it's the end of the road. Well, maybe it is—officially. But how can you turn the page of a calendar and suddenly erase something that's been



In Dusseldorf in 1933, Fuqua leads the German champion, Metzner.

a burning force within you practically all your life?"

Ivan Fuqua's name appeared in the headlines for the first time in the spring of 1928. As a sophomore at Brazil High in Indiana, he ran with three upper-classmen on a mile relay team that set a school mark of 3:29.6, a figure that stood until 1971.

More records followed. Fuqua's 49.4 as a junior is still a school record for the quarter-mile, and he achieved national acclaim as a senior, setting a high school world record for the 100-yard dash with a 9.7 clocking. During his senior year, Fuqua capped his amazing secondary school career with two state titles, 100 and 440, and national championships in the 100, 220, 440, and the low hurdles. More than 40 years later, Fuqua is still considered the greatest athlete ever produced at Brazil High.

By 1932, Ivan Fuqua was a sophomore at Indiana University, a member of the United States Olympic track team—and still a winner. He was a member of the U.S. 1,600-meter relay team that broke the world's record with a time of 3:08.2, a mark that stood for 20 years. Fuqua was the leadoff man in that Olympic group that included Karl Warner of Yale, Ed Ablowich of Southern California, and Bill Carr of Penn.

Fuqua still had two years to go at Indiana, and what years they were. As

a junior, he won Big Ten titles in the 220 and 440, captured the national AAU crown in the 440, and was named the outstanding athlete of the year in the K of C Games at Boston, where he set a world record in the 600-yard run. There were more records and honors in 1935, including the Balfour Award for outstanding contributions to the state of Indiana in track. Then there was the tour to Europe with the All-American track team—and the telegram that led him to his first coaching assignment at the University of Connecticut.

Fuqua received \$1,650 when he started at UConn, or Connecticut State, as it was then called. For this sum, he was varsity cross country coach, ran gym classes from 8 a.m. until 3 p.m., and assisted with the football program.

His duties were more specific between 1942 and 1945. He was a lieutenant commander in the Navy. After a brief stint back at UConn, Fuqua took over the head coaching job at Brown in the spring of 1946.

"The salary wasn't so hot," Fuqua recalls. "But the big attraction for me was the promise of new facilities. 'A field house and gym are just around the corner,' they told me. Well, there have been plenty of corners over the years, but I never found those new facilities around any of them."

Despite the lack of facilities, Coach Fuqua helped provide some fine moments in Brown track. There were New England cross country championships in 1950, 1960, 1962, 1963, and 1967, along with New England track and field titles in 1949, 1960, and 1961.

There have also been some outstanding individual stars, men such as Dick Phillips '50, the national high jump champion who won the IC4A, NCAA, and NAAU crowns in the same year; Bob Bennett '48, NAAU hammer throw champion and a member of the 1948 Olympic team; Bill Dwyer '48, junior national low hurdles champion and NAAU 40-yard champ; Gil Borjeson '51, NCAA and NAAU hammer throw champion; Bobby Lowe '61, Jim Moreland '61, and Angelo Sinisi '61, all IC4A champions; and Walt Molineux '53, a standout miler.

Coach Fuqua has particularly warm memories for the group that ran for him in the mid-1960's—Bob Rothenberg, Vic

Boog, Mike Henderson, Dave Farley, Bob Rosen, Dean Pinnelas, and Al Yodakis. In four years, these men had a 64-7 cumulative record.

When he wasn't coaching, Ivan Fuqua was making efforts to overcome the facility gap. For some years now, the indoor track team has had the use of the new Moses Brown field house. And five years ago, the Bruin coach got together with some alumni and raised \$40,000 to give the Brown Stadium track a face-lift and bring it up to Heptagonal standards. The result of this effort was that the prestigious Heps were held at Brown last spring for the first time in more than 20 years.

Through it all, Fuqua never lost his enthusiasm for dealing with kids, although the recruiting part of the game became something of a drag the last couple of years.

"I never really minded recruiting. Hell, it's a necessary part of the job. But at times it has been a lonesome job. I never could get enough help from the Brown alumni. Fortunately, I developed friendships with high school coaches around the country—and they provided most of my support.

"The one thing that hasn't changed over the years are the kids themselves. The real dedicated kids—the ones who work at it and love it—are still as dedicated in 1974 as they were way back in 1935 when I started at UConn. Track athletes are improving every year and are going to continue to improve. Their training starts earlier, diet is improved, facilities are better, and schedules are longer.

"Oh, some things do change. The college students today are inclined to question things more. And once in a while we have a difference of opinion on how much they should be doing. But it's never serious. And it's never dulled my enthusiasm for coaching track. Nothing ever could."

Toward the end of Fuqua's career, a number of honors have come his way. A few years ago, he was named to the Helms Track Coaches Hall of Fame and just a year ago he was selected as a charter member of the Indiana Track Hall of Fame.

Despite these honors, and despite his long and successful coaching career, Fuqua says that his biggest thrill came in 1932, when he was still a sophomore in college. "I had just returned from winning the gold medal in the 1932 Olympics at Los Angeles, and a Brazil, Ind., fire truck drove me through the streets

of my home town, past lines of cheering people. I had goose bumps all over and a dull feeling in the pit of my stomach, but you know something—for 30 or 40 minutes that day I felt like a king. There's just never been anything like it."

Scoreboard

(April 7 to May 11)

Varsity Baseball (14-15-1)

Princeton 6, Brown 3
Brown 6, Holy Cross 4
Harvard 9, Brown 7
Dartmouth 4, Brown 0
Dartmouth 6, Brown 5
UConn 6, Brown 1
Brown 5, Yale 4
Brown 3, Yale 1
Brown 15, URI 1
Brown 3, URI 2
Providence 5, Brown 3
Providence 14, Brown 2
Northeastern 7, Brown 1
Cornell 2, Brown 0
Brown 9, Cornell 0

Freshman Baseball (9-7)

Brown 3, Choate 0
Pilgrim High 5, Brown 2
Brown 15, Yale 4
Brown 24, Cumberland High 0
Brown 6, Harvard 4
UConn JV 6, Brown 0
Eastern Connecticut JV 6, Brown 0
Eastern Connecticut JV 6, Brown 3
Worcester Academy 6, Brown 0
Brown 7, Bishop Hendricken 1
Brown 9, Pilgrim High 7
Brown 8, Bishop Hendricken 7
Northeastern JV 2, Brown 1
Brown 2, Holy Cross 1
Brown 4, Eastern Connecticut JV 1
Eastern Connecticut JV 7, Brown 3

Varsity Lacrosse (6-4)

Brown 6, UConn 1
Brown 8, Yale 6
Brown 13, Princeton 7
Johns Hopkins 21, Brown 7
Brown 21, Harvard 7
Cornell 17, Brown 4
Penn 13, Brown 8
UMass 10, Brown 9
Brown 19, Dartmouth 6

Freshman Lacrosse (3-3)

Farmingdale 14, Brown 8
Brown 19, UConn 3
Brown 14, Yale 5
Brown 17, Army 6
Harvard 13, Brown 10
Nassau Community College 13, Brown 10

Women's Varsity Lacrosse (3-5)

Yale 7, Brown 3
Northeastern 9, Brown 1
Brown 3, Trinity 1
Brown 4, Worcester State 1
Radcliffe 13, Brown 0
UConn 5, Brown 4
Brown 9, Springfield 4
URI 14, Brown 0

Varsity Track (3-1)

Brown 107½, Holy Cross 46½
Brown 104, Columbia 46
Brown 85, URI 69
Dartmouth 90, Brown 64
4th B.C. Relays
6th at Heptagonals

Varsity Tennis (6-8)

Princeton 9, Brown 0
Navy 9, Brown 0
Harvard 9, Brown 0
Dartmouth 5, Brown 3
Brown 7, MIT 2
Brown 9, URI 0
Brown 7, Williams 2
Brown 6, Cornell 3
Brown 6, Yale 3
2nd in New England

Women's Varsity Tennis (6-1)

Brown 5, Clark 0
Brown 5, Yale 4
Brown 8, Dartmouth 1
Brown 8, UConn 1
Radcliffe 5, Brown 4
Brown 4, Wheaton 1
Brown 5, URI 0
2nd Ivy Invitational

Varsity Golf (4-7)

Bryant 393, Brown 411
Holy Cross 423, Brown 459
Brown 4, Wesleyan 3
Brown 6, UConn 1
Amherst 14½, Brown 8½
Brown 19, Middlebury 4
Brown 4, URI 3
Providence 5, Brown 2
Harvard 404, Brown 431
Boston College 418, Brown 421
Dartmouth 399, Brown 428

Varsity Crew (2-3)

Brown 6:19, Boston University 6:20
Harvard 6:23, Brown 6:50.7
Northeastern 5:43.5, Brown 5:53.1, Columbia 6:02.4
Brown over Coast Guard

JV Crew (1-3)

MIT 6:24, BU 6:26, Brown 6:36
Harvard 7:19, Brown 7:58.5
Brown 6:08.9, Northeastern 6:10

Freshman Crew (2-3)

BU 6:35, Brown 6:36
Harvard 7:10, Brown 7:31.4
Northeastern 6:05.4, Brown 6:11, Columbia 6:20.4
Brown over Tabor Academy

Women's Varsity Crew (3-0)

1 Brown, 2 Assumption, 3 Clark, 4 Holy Cross

Women's Varsity Softball (3-3)

UConn 34, Brown 7
Brown 36, MIT 9
URI 11, Brown 2
Brown 8, AIC 6
Barrington 17, Brown 4
Brown 9, Rhode Island College 7

Women's Varsity Track (1-2)

Fitchburg 58, Brown 47
URI 64, Brown 19, Fitchburg 15

A New Way: alumni and students keeping in touch

A group of volunteers working to bring students and alumni together just became official. And, as a new standing committee of the Associated Alumni, the Student-Alumni Relations Committee (SARC) sponsored a suite of student service programs this year which included informal Suppers for freshmen and seniors in local alumni homes; a week-long program of alumni-sponsored voluntary apprenticeships called Externships; a series of career counseling sessions — Career Nights — on campus; and a program to help identify local Summer Jobs for students returning home for the summer vacation. SARC also produced a booklet for seniors entitled "Keep in Touch," introducing them to the services Brown offers its alumni and telling them how they may remain active in the affairs of the University. Next year we hope to expand upon these pilot projects and add a few more — and we're starting now to develop a network of Alumni Liaisons, members of the Brown community across the country and abroad who would offer "good neighbor" information to other alumni moving into their communities.

The Student-Alumni Relations Committee wants to continue trying to improve the relationship between alumni and students, and you can help by making yourself available as a resource person for the students who have come after you. Whether your insights and experience concern a career or graduate schools or a new city or job possibilities or life in general, the information you contribute can make an undergraduate's decision-making a lot easier. And, while your service helps to build toward more positive attitudes among these future alumni, you keep in touch with what's really going on at Brown.

SARC needs you to share your expertise with students and with us. We're a body of alumni, alumnae, and students working to change things for the better. Let us know you want to help by returning the form below; we'll be in touch.

Student-Alumni Relations Committee
Brown University Box 1859
Providence, Rhode Island 02912

Yes, I'm interested! Please let me know more about:

- | | |
|--|---|
| ☐ Alumni Liaisons | ☐ Career counseling off-campus |
| ☐ Suppers program | ☐ Externships |
| ☐ Career Nights on campus | ☐ Summer Job Development |

Name _____

Address _____

City, State, Zip _____

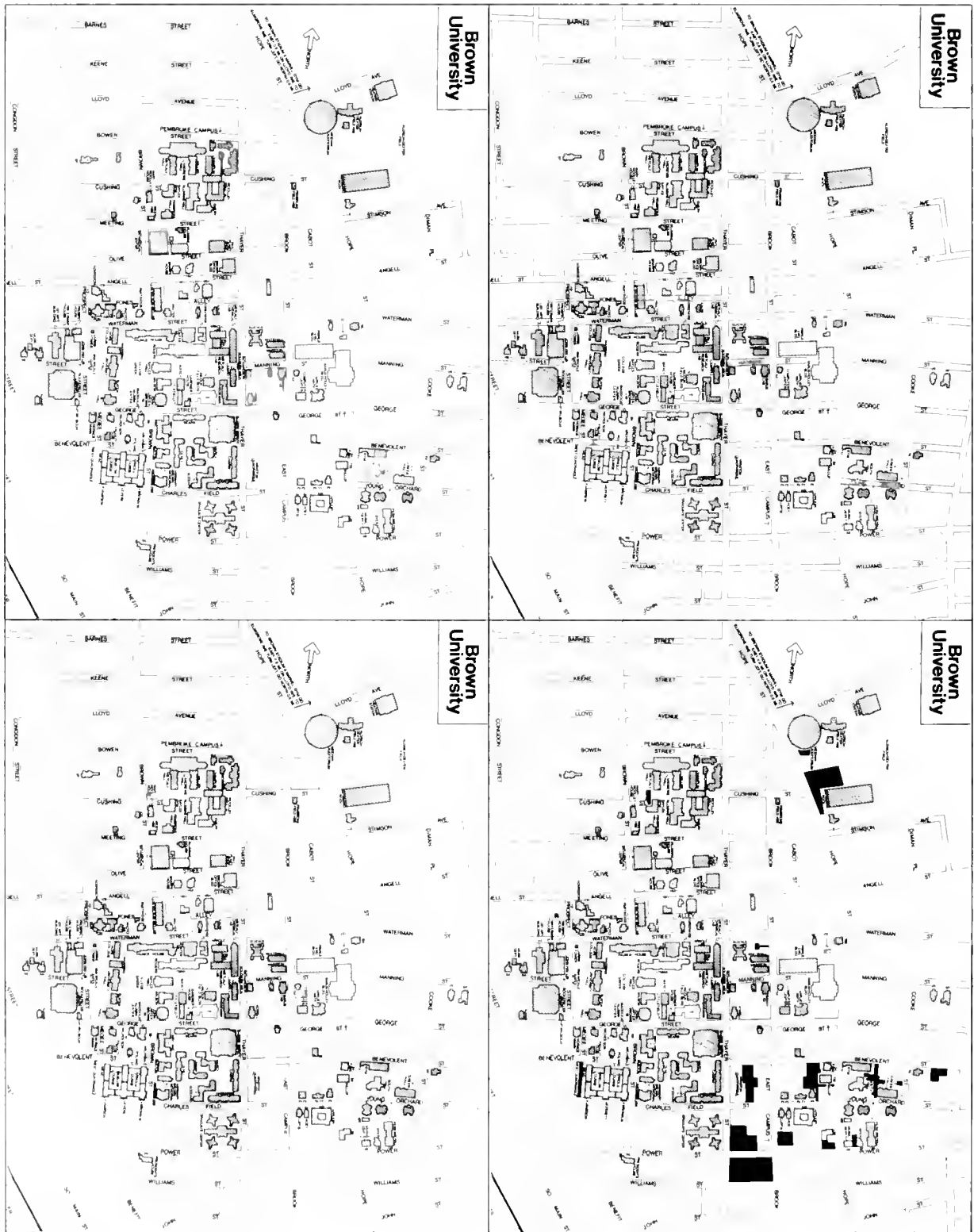
Telephone _____ Class _____

MAJOR DEVELOPMENT SITES

Academic/Administrative
Housing/Dining
Athletics

STREET CLOSINGS

Proposed
Completed



FUTURE LAND ACQUISITIONS

PARKING LOTS

Unreserved Daytime
Reserved Daytime
Overnight Lots
Temporary

