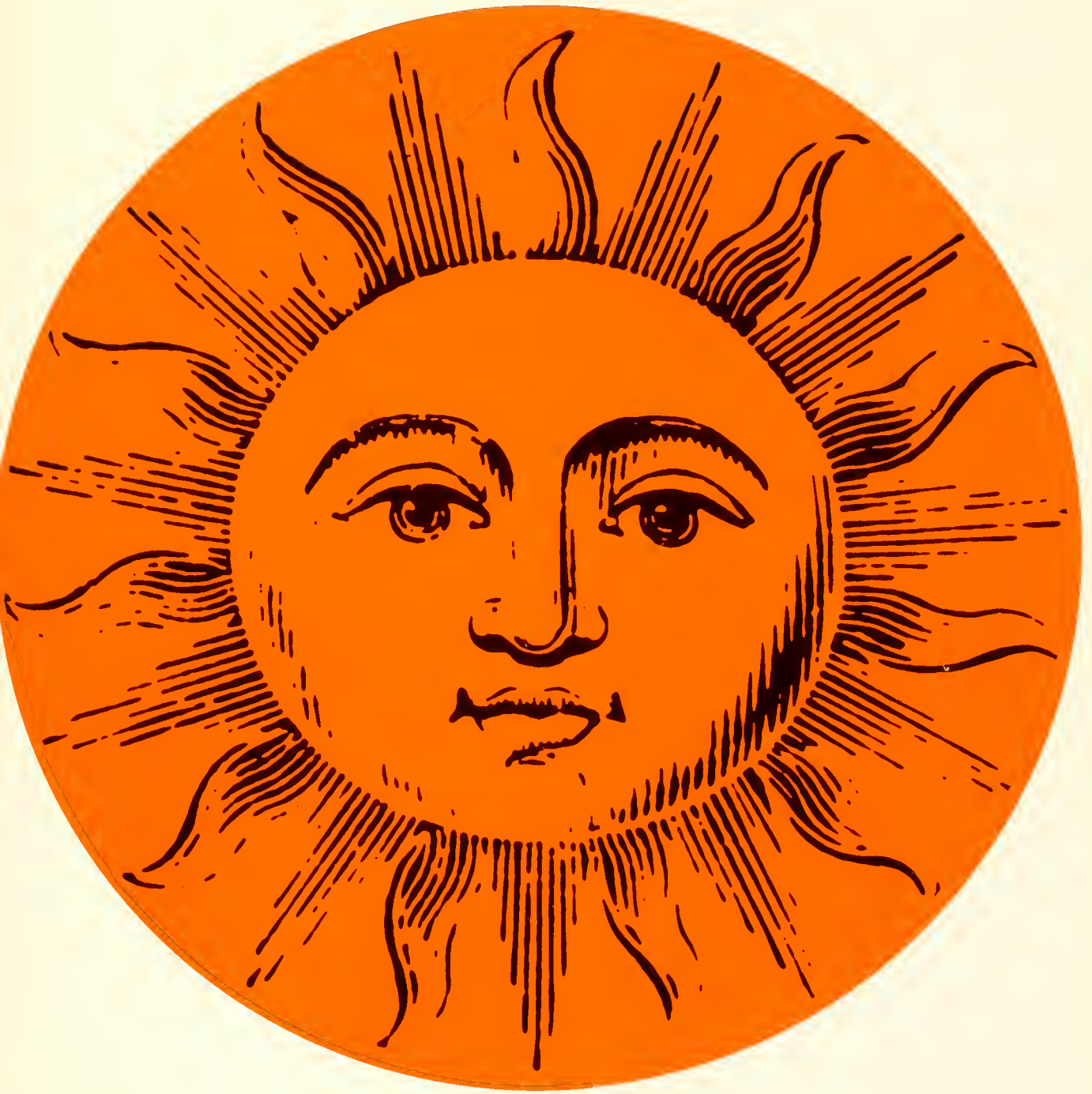


JOHN F. BARRY, JR.

Brown

Alumni Monthly September 1974



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While some may have been devouring Europe in 21 days this summer, 75 friends and alumni of Brown were getting a taste of America in just six — all within a three-block radius of Wayland dorm. The accommodations were less than four-star, but the experience was strictly first-class at the third alumni college.

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28 Sally Horn: At Peace With the Pentagon

The only way to have an impact on government is to join it, says Sally Kusnitz Horn '68, foreign affairs analyst and specialist in Soviet and Eastern European relations, who went to work for the Pentagon at the height of its public disfavor.

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cover: The symbol for Brown's alumni college (and the entire continuing education program) is the highlighted portion of the University shield on the rear cover. On the front cover: an enlarged detail of the symbol.

Under the Elms

Changes in University Hall

The final faculty meeting of the year is usually a routine affair devoted to a formal vote recommending the candidates for degrees to the Board of Fellows and to voting on academic honors for the seniors.

The meeting last May 31 was not quite so routine. President Hornig began by saying he "would like to make a brief announcement. We have recently been giving careful consideration to restructuring the administration in order to face squarely the critical problems confronting this University . . . Although most of the details will have to be worked out during the summer, the general principles have been agreed on. In particular, the provost will devote most of his time to working with me on the general problems of the University rather than concerning himself with the details of the academic departments. He will chair ACUP (the Advisory Committee on University Planning) and put a major effort into developing proposals for educational and scholarly programs which we can present to foundations and other potential sources of support. I anticipate that Dean Mattfeld will assume substantially increased responsibilities for faculty personnel questions. In addition, departments will report to her regarding undergraduate matters and to Dean Glicksman for graduate matters. In each case, this will include budgets as well as curricular questions. Dean Glicksman will be responsible for implementing the selective allocation of resources for graduate programs called for in the Watson Report . . ."

That was it. There was no time for questions. The faculty — and the entire University community — spent the summer weeks wondering just what all this meant.

On August 22, the president, in a letter to department chairmen and administrative officers, spelled out some of the details.

"I consider it important," he wrote, that "because of his long service and deep experience with Brown, its programs and its aspirations, that the pro-



New duties for Mert Stoltz

vost, Merton P. Stoltz, be freed from the requirements of detailed administration so that he can assist me with the more general problems of the University. More particularly, I would like him to have time to portray the University, its needs, and the programs it would like to undertake to foundations and other potential sources of support. His previous success in such efforts and his understanding of the University make him uniquely qualified for this role.

"In order to accomplish this goal," Mr. Hornig continued, "we have created the new post, Dean of the Faculty and Academic Affairs, which will be occupied by Jacquelyn A. Mattfeld. In that capacity she will be responsible for all faculty appointments and the academic budget, including all academic departments and programs. Furthermore, the post (of) Dean of the College will be reestablished and a committee to assist in the selection is being named. The dean of the college will assume most of the responsibilities for the undergraduate 'deanery' previously held by Mrs. Mattfeld. However, in order to avoid overburdening the new offices, certain services, such as admission and financial aid, will report for the time being to the provost."



New duties — and title — for Jackie Mattfeld

Attached to the letter was a description of the duties of the provost, the dean of the faculty and academic affairs and the dean of the graduate school, most of which had been outlined in his letter or in his statement to the faculty on May 31.

The provost, according to the president's description, is the "general deputy of the president in the supervision of the University." The provost is responsible, in addition to the departments mentioned earlier, for the libraries, the Office of Institutional Research, and the registrar.

A new image for the campus security guard

Only one crime seems to be on the rise these days at Brown and that one is an increasing problem nationally as well: bicycle and automobile theft. All the other larcenies are down from last year on campus, and personal-injury crimes, such as assault, have been reduced by 20 percent or more.

Much of the reason behind the trend-bucking cuts in crime at Brown can be traced to the transformation of the campus security guard from a creature of low morale and efficiency to a

trained professional with modern police equipment and public support.

Likewise, much of the credit for this change in *modus operandi* can be given to James C. Lyons III '71, the new director of Brown's department of security service. The title came in June, but Jim Lyons has been on the job since December, when he was named acting director. Prior to that, he had served the department in almost every capacity at one time or another — from assistant director all the way down to part-time safety patrol relieving other officers.

The new security chief entered Brown as an undergraduate in 1962, but left with a touch of wanderlust which eventually turned into a tour of duty in Vietnam. (He is the founder of the Brown chapter of Vietnam Veterans Against the War.) When Lyons returned to Brown as a junior in 1969, he "realized that savings and the G.I. Bill weren't going to cover expenses," so he signed on for part-time duty with the security force. One thing led to another, and after graduation he took a regular full-time post — "to tide me over" — until he decided what he wanted to do in a tight job market.

After three years and a rapid rise through the ranks, Jim Lyons has discovered that he likes what he's doing. And he seems to be doing the right things.

"We're putting a really strong emphasis on prevention," he says, citing the rise in professionalism as the strongest feature. Once thought of as little more than amiable custodians in uniform, the security officers at Brown are now trained as special police at the Rhode Island Municipal Police Academy. Although they do not carry guns on duty, the guards now have arrest powers for the first time.

"A person trained at a police academy will not only benefit the community by whatever skills he learns," says Lyons, "but he will have an image of himself as a professional that will motivate him to use his authority and training to good effect in reducing criminal activity."

Those people who compose the Brown security force may belie the image of traditional security guards. With a cut-off point that includes both a high school education and an age requirement of 21, the 38-member force of uniformed patrol officers boasts seven college graduates, one master's degree holder, and a Ph.D. candidate in

philosophy. The latter is a woman — one of three on the force.

The officers work with new cars, new communications equipment, and a new system to discourage office and dormitory theft — the number one crime problem on campus. Equipment in offices is marked with an identifying serial number by an electric etching device that is superior to data plates and the like, Lyons explains. Then, the information is passed on to the potential thief through signs on the door. It is less likely thieves will lift traceable commodities.

Other signs — these in the dorms — are part of the second phase in Lyons' preventive campaign. He calls it the "propaganda aspect," but it is really a psychological effort to "get students involved in their own security." Slogans such as "Apathy leads to an empty room — lock your door" are pasted, along with the department's phone number, throughout residential areas.

The effort to involve students has extended to hiring them as aides to assist in patrolling parking lots — an exercise that will be beefed-up this year to cut the spiraling auto-theft rate.

With an eye to bike security, Lyons' department is actively urging students to participate in Providence's new bicycle registration program, and is obtaining the best in bicycle locks for student inspection and possible order through the department.

"By and large, most crimes on campus are committed by outsiders," says Lyons. "At least, most of those caught have been non-students."

Father was parsimonious

Among the members of the Brown community pleased with the selection of Nelson A. Rockefeller as vice-president is Egyptology Professor Emeritus Richard A. Parker. The two were classmates and friends at Dartmouth.

"We came from totally different financial backgrounds," says Dr. Parker, "and yet in college we had one thing in common — we were both hard up for cash. Nelson's dad (John D. Rockefeller, Jr. '97), one of the richest men in the world, gave his son an *extremely* modest college allowance.

"During the fall of 1926, our freshman year, we had planned to go to Boston for the Dartmouth-Harvard game. By Friday we each came to the same sad conclusion that we couldn't afford the

trip. Come Saturday, we retreated to the Alumni Gym on campus with another classmate and a bag of apples provided by Nelson and 'watched' the game on a grid-graph."

Professor Parker recalls Rockefeller as one of the most active men on campus. He was editor-in-chief of the *Dartmouth Pictorial*, vice-president of his sophomore class, president of the Arts Council, a four-year starter on the soccer team, and Phi Beta Kappa.

In addition to going through college somewhat short on spending money, Parker and Rockefeller had something else in common. Each belonged to Delta Omicron Gamma. "The initials stood for Dartmouth Old Guard, and the members were charged with preserving the traditions of the college," Dr. Parker says. "Boy, were we traditional."

Through the years, the Dartmouth Class of 1930 has stuck together, holding reunions each June at different points in New England. The 1974 get-together was at the six-square-mile Rockefeller family estate in Tarrytown, N.Y.

"As we were leaving, someone suggested that it would be difficult to top the glorious day we spent at the Rockefeller estate," Dr. Parker recalls. " 'Maybe next year at the Rose Garden of the White House,' the classmate said. Maybe, indeed."

What Title IX means to Brown athletics

To those who had to rise early one summer morning in July, NBC's "Today" show offered an eye-opening discussion of the equal athletics provisions of the now-famous Title IX section of the Education Act Amendments of 1972. There, in living color, was a grown man growling about women not making good linebackers, and an equally agitated woman protesting that money and crowd appeal are irrelevant to college athletics.

There have been countless other lively dissections, both in the press and in the parlor, of the new regulations issued June 20 on sex discrimination in sports programs. Although Title IX runs the educational gamut — from admissions to hiring practices to class offerings — nothing has caused an uproar comparable to that over its sports provisions. As *Newsweek* reported in its wrap-up of the official regulations (July

1 issue), "Nowhere does HEW tread more cautiously than in the mine field of intercollegiate athletics."

That caution may possibly be a result of the growing role that male intercollegiate competition has assumed in the social ordering of some segments of the society. Yet, on the other hand, it is curious to note that in a discussion, during the summer alumni college, about the Title IX impact on women's athletics at Brown, the arched eyebrows in the audience were those of some of the older women present. Clearly, the issue is one that touches some deep cultural roots.

"Intellectually, I don't really understand the emotional approach to this," says Brown Athletic Director Andy Geiger. "If men and women of this country can't get together and devise quality athletic programs for both sexes, we ought to have our heads examined."

The witty and affable Geiger has been in philosophical agreement with Title IX long before the legal clarifications of summer. "If I have a problem philosophically," he says, "it's that it had to be pushed on us." Last year Brown had the most comprehensive program of women's athletics in its recent history, he notes. (It was also last year that Geiger named a woman, Arlene Gorton '52, as his assistant director of athletics and director of physical education at Brown. She is one of a small handful of women who hold comparable positions at coeducational schools around the country.)

Even though he may not have the woes of someone such as Alabama's Paul "Bear" Bryant, whose legendary "Bryant Hilton" athletic dorm will be hard to duplicate for women, Geiger does not play down the problems that Title IX presents.

"The potential financial implications are great," he says simply. "Although there is nothing in the guidelines that says expenditures have to match equally, it is clear that everything that is done for men must be done on a comparable basis for women. Programs have to be of equal quality."

This would extend to areas such as pre-game meals and training tables, which are offered for men in three sports but not for women, as well as "prime time" use of facilities for women's teams and staffing, travel, uniforms, and so forth. "The equalization can be done in two ways," Geiger says, "by an escalation of the women's



Hugh Smyser

*A Panda watches the action:
Getting away from bake sales*

programs or by a de-escalation of the men's programs." His approach is likely to be a combination of the two, he predicts, but he adds, "It is really too early to tell."

The official regulations governing the enforcement of Title IX have only been out since June, and schools have until October 15 to file objections, at which time HEW will consider modifications before submitting its final regulations for President Ford's signature.

Meanwhile, the Brown athletic director is putting his faith in Ivy League cooperation. "We have a leadership responsibility to work within the league to establish policy and to insure that no school will be acting unilaterally, thus jeopardizing its own team competitiveness," he says. Preliminary discussions were held during the spring, and more talk on Title IX is due at a meeting this month of Ivy League athletic directors.

"In the Ivy League, if our justification for athletics is based on financial revenues, we're going out the window," Geiger jokes. "We gauge athletics in the light of how many students participate, the quality of the experience, and the educational value of the program for the community."

And the athletic director adds: "If athletics are right for Brown students, then we should provide quality athletic programs for all students — male and female. That's the object of the guide-

lines, and that's what we're trying to do at Brown: insure the same educational philosophy for all students."

Women haven't pressed for this in the past, he says, because there hasn't been a tradition of athletic programs for women in grades nine through twelve. "This is changing very fast," he says.

Money will be a problem in all athletic programs, according to the director. One of the things he wants to accomplish first is to "get women out of the 'bake sale' tradition." Members of women's teams, such as the Pandas of hockey, have been selling candy bars to raise the money for the extras that male teams receive through "Friends" donor organizations.

"I'm going to have to be something of a referee in this whole thing," concedes Geiger. "I'm reluctant to sell the men's program down the river, and at the same time, I am committed to improving women's athletics. It should be a very interesting year."

Brown's alumni program is honored for its excellence

When Martha Matzke of the Brown News Bureau prepared a release on the awards announced recently by the American Alumni Council and the American College Public Relations Association, she noted that the University's alumni and publications programs had received a "shower of honors."

The honors won by Brown may have been the only "shower" of the drought-plagued summer. But she was right. The honors did come raining down on Brown — more honors, in fact, than any of the 2,000 or more institutions of higher education belonging to AAC and ACPRA.

The most important of all the 1974 honors was a single award for comprehensive excellence in alumni administration, awarded by the AAC this year only to Brown and Bryn Mawr College.

Although this is the first time Brown has ever received recognition for the quality of its programs for alumni, the award reflects the accomplishment of the last few years in alumni relations. The merger of the alumni and alumnae associations and the opening of the Maddock Alumni Center on the campus are just two of the more obvious accomplishments.

Robert A. Reichley, associate vice-

president and director of University relations, talked about the award and its meaning: "I feel that the AAC's comprehensive excellence award signifies two things. First, it offers recognition of the two-year effort to really change directions in our relationship with our alumni. But second, it hammers home to us involved in alumni relations that you don't quit. It's like winning an Ivy title in football. You want to repeat.

"Two years ago, a pair of ambitious reports (the so-called Edwards and Fearon Reports) of far-reaching significance for the alumni were handed to President Hornig and members of the Brown Corporation. Sixteen months later — in the spring of 1974 — most of the major recommendations of those two reports had been implemented.

"What is particularly striking about the steps taken in those short 16 months is that the recommendations set in motion and completed were, for the most part, those requiring the most radical changes and/or the largest investment of resources. Considering the financial problems of Brown during this period, it is truly remarkable that so much was done in so short a time."

Reichley points out that the comprehensive award for excellence means just what the name implies — that the University has a solid program in alumni relations. Among the areas on which the AAC based its award were Brown's programs in continuing education, student-alumni relations, and the Alumni Schools Program.

Overseeing the operation of these three programs, and a myriad of other alumni activities, is Jon Keates '66, the 30-year-old director. The Alumni Schools Program alone has some 2,000 alumni across the country working to help identify potential applicants to Brown.

Three or four years ago, alumni-student relations were at a low point. Today, the situation has reversed itself at Brown thanks to the programs introduced and run by Reichley and Keates. Student-alumni programs, both on campus and on the road, have brought alumni and undergraduates together for social gatherings, job counseling, and professional externships.

In addition to the comprehensive excellence award, which recognizes the overall breadth and quality of the University's alumni program, Brown's alumni relations staff received several awards from AAC for individual com-

ponents of its work with alumni. The 1972 "self-study" by a committee on alumni-alumnae relations chaired by Knight Edwards '45 also received recognition.

The University's continuing education programs — offered for alumni, parents of students, and friends — were also cited by the AAC for excellence. Directed by Sallie K. Riggs '62, associate director of University relations, the programs include six all-day seminars given by Brown faculty in cities across the country, evening seminars on the campus, the Commencement Forums, and the summer alumni college.

Conrad Kulawas, director of University publications the last four years, received 11 AAC awards and one ACPRA honor for writing and design work in direct-mail posters, brochures, and stationery for various departments at the University. Kulawas was also one of five runners-up in the AAC's direct-mail competition, sponsored by Time, Inc.

A slide-tape show of Brown's 1972 Alumni College also received recognition in the ACPRA national communications competition, which honors the "finest films, tapes, and slide presentations produced to advance higher education."

"We have no intention of resting on our laurels, or on anything else," Reichley says. "We're happy with the awards we won, sure, but there is still a long way to go. Our immediate objective is to solidify the gains of the past two years and see if we can't make some inroads on improving other aspects of the alumni program, such as reunions and Brown Club activities."

In addition to Keates and Mrs. Riggs, Reichley's staff includes associate directors Mary Louise Barksdale '51 and Dave Zucconi '55, executive officer Paul F. Mackesey '32, and alumni relations officer Susan Au '73.

Some notes on the BAM

With this issue, the *BAM* begins its seventy-fifth year of publication (as those who read mastheads may have already noticed). It does so with a slightly altered publication schedule, two staff changes, and a batch of new awards from the annual competition sponsored by the American Alumni Council.

We begin the seventy-fifth year with this September issue, rather than

the October issue. But there will be no January issue, since we will continue to publish nine times a year.

The magazine has a new assistant editor, Kathleen C. Smith '74 GS, who was the secretary and editorial assistant in 1973-74. Kathy replaces Christy Bowman '72, who is now making her home in Chicago, where she is working for Scott-Foresman Publishing Company. Janet Phillips '70 is the new secretary/editorial assistant.

For the sixth consecutive year, the *BAM* has been named one of the ten best alumni magazines in the nation. The award was announced at the annual conference of the AAC in Boston in July. The Sibley Award for the best alumni magazine in the U.S. was won this year by the *Harvard Magazine*. This is the seventh consecutive year that the Sibley Award has been won by the *BAM* (1969 and 1973), the *Yale Alumni Magazine* (1968 and 1972), or the *Harvard Magazine* (1970 and 1971, prior to this year).

The *BAM* was honored with a special citation for "consistent excellence" in its use of photography, and eight photographs (seven by Hugh Smyser and one by Erik Hart) which appeared during the past year were winners in the "best photographs of the year" category. Among the winners were photos of the crew (May 1973), the new swimming pool and soaring (November 1973), and dancer Kathy Eberstadt (March).

The magazine was co-winner (with Yale) in the New England region of the Newsweek Award for coverage of public affairs related to higher education. It also received a special citation for the article in July 1973 written by Roger Vaughan '59, "Fragments of Greece." Finally, the *BAM* was a nominee for the Atlantic Award for excellence in writing by members of the staff.

The men and women in the befeater hats



The members of the Brown Corporation find themselves the object of increasing interest and curiosity

By Robert Stewart '74

To most students and alumni, and even to some faculty members, they're the men and women in the "befeater" hats who arrive on campus every year around Commencement time to preside over the march down the hill, hand out a few diplomas, and then disappear again until another June rolls around. In between, they gather quietly two or three times a year to ratify decisions already made by the president and his officers, or an even more obscure group of their own known in the lexicon of the University as the A and E. The special garb which identifies them at academic functions seems to underscore their status among many members of the community as ceremonial vestiges of an earlier Brown, reminiscent of those days when, according to the Charter of 1764, 30 of their number were to be Baptists, five Quakers, five

Episcopalians, four Congregationalists, and four indeterminate. While some of their names, like those of John Nicholas Brown and the late Leonard Carmichael, are instantly recognizable as symbols of the Brown tradition, they are regarded as having little to do with the running of a modern, increasingly complex University. In the jargon of the times, the Brown Corporation, in recent years, has had a very low visibility.

But there are signs that this view of the University's governing body is beginning to change dramatically. With the release of the highly publicized Report of the Corporation Committee on Plans and Resources last February, and the less heralded but equally illuminating debate over investment of the University endowment which surfaced in the spring,

the veil that once obscured the workings of the Corporation from the average student or alumnus has, to some extent, been pulled aside. By their own admission, the members of the Corporation's two boards, the fellows and the trustees, have found themselves the object of increasing interest and curiosity, both on campus and off.

The document pointed to most frequently as a catalyst for this spurt of attention paid to the workings of the Corporation is the report issued last winter by the Committee on Plans and Resources, better known as the Watson Committee. Chaired by Thomas J. Watson, Jr. '37, who has been on the Corporation as both a trustee and a fellow since 1948, and who recently retired as chairman of the executive committee of IBM, the Plans and Resources Committee made 31 specific recommendations. The most widely discussed of these was a portion of the report which called for the size of the University's undergraduate population to be limited, for the time being, to 5,150 full-time students. Other suggestions included a request for the president to establish a permanent mechanism to provide a constantly updated five-year plan for the University, and an admonition to the administration to, in the future, "desist from any form of overcrowding in dormitories," while at the same time urging formulation of a long-range plan for improving the quality of residential life.

In the spring, a less widely reported event also stirred campus interest in the affairs of the Corporation. At that time, the Corporation was debating a major change in the manner in which Brown's endowment would be invested. Some members were urging a shift away from investment in stocks, which produce a relatively low rate of income from interest, and a move toward the purchase of high-yield bonds, in order to provide the capital necessary to close the \$1.7-million gap between University income and expenditures. Other members, however, maintained that such a move would be risky, as the currently depressed stock market could improve, and stocks would appreciate in value, while the value of high interest-bearing bonds would remain constant. A final decision on the matter was temporarily postponed, though, after the Rhode Island state legislature passed a bill enabling the University to use some additional endowment funds to apply to the current deficit. However, the fact that this was a decision contemplated by the Corporation, and not the administration, increased the curiosity over the role of the fellows and trustees in University decision-making.

In the semester since the release of the Watson Report, and in the weeks following the debate over finances, the *Brown Daily Herald*, as well as members of the student body and faculty, repeatedly cited these developments as evidence that the Corporation, so long perceived as a quiet, deferential group of respected figureheads, was somehow coming out of its

shell and exhibiting a renewed interest in the technical affairs of the University.

But not all members of the Corporation shared that view. Knight Edwards '45, a trustee since 1971, whose family has been closely associated with Brown for many years, made this observation: "Looking back over a long period of time, looking back over 50 years, I don't perceive that the function of the Corporation has changed materially. It may be true that because of the publicity of reports and so on, that to the present generation of students and faculty, it appears as if there's been some new visibility, but I don't think there's any marked change."

Elliot Maxwell '68, who, along with Ira Magaziner '69, co-authored the report which was eventually transformed into the new curriculum, had a different view. "The normal practice among boards of trustees, I think, has been to accept the policy decisions made by the administration. Trusteeship was a process of ratification, rather than questioning. I think that role is changing some at Brown."

But Maxwell underscored his comment with the suggestion that there is not yet a clear direction to any shift which may be occurring within the group. "At Brown," he said, "most people are still sorting out what level of policy they'd like to be involved in." That sentiment was echoed by other members of the Corporation — both young and old, male and female — in a number of different ways, but perhaps most succinctly by the trustee who observed, "Before you can know whether or not your role is changing, you've got to know exactly what your role is. And that's a hard thing to figure out."

When Brown University was founded as Rhode Island College 210 years ago, the Charter provided for the establishment of "one Body Corporate and Politic in Face and Name to be known in Law by the Name of Trustees, and Fellows of the College or University in the English Colony of Rhode Island," whose responsibility it would be to oversee the founding and operation of the new institution. The purpose of the college for which those fellows and trustees were to be responsible lay in "forming the rising Generation to Virtue, Knowledge and useful Literature and thus preserving in the Community a Succession of Men duly qualify'd for discharging the Offices of Life with usefulness and reputation."

To better carry out that lofty responsibility, the Charter divided the governing body into two distinct groups: the fellows and the trustees. The fellows were the chief academic officers, who alone were empowered to grant degrees. The trustees' responsibilities were less well defined, although it was clear they were to participate with the fellows in the more general operations of the University. In the eighteenth century, the Board of Trustees was composed primarily of wealthy merchants and businessmen from the city of

The befeater hats

continued

Providence, whose financial stature could provide fiscal security for the fledgling institution. The Board of Fellows, on the other hand, drew its membership almost exclusively from the clergy, who were the "learned faculty" called for in the Charter.

Originally, members of the Corporation were drawn from the immediate Providence vicinity and maintained close personal contact with the small college. But as Brown grew through the nineteenth century and into the twentieth, Corporation members increasingly came from farther afield, and were confronted with an institution vastly larger and more complex than the Brown of the late 1700s. As the University emerged into national prominence under the strong presidency of Henry M. Wriston in the second quarter of this century, more and more authority was delegated to the administration. As a result, the fellows and the trustees, with the exception of one small group, grew further and further removed from the workings of the University.

That one small group is the Corporation's Advisory and Executive, or A and E, Committee, generally regarded as the body's most powerful council. Meeting monthly, the A and E keeps close tabs on how the administration is carrying out the policy formally voted by the Corporation at its three annual meetings. According to Chancellor Charles Tillinghast '32, the A and E "makes most of the policy of the Corporation, though by no means all of it." He added, "It is the group that holds the Corporation together."

It is also the group which is generally regarded as being responsible for monitoring the performance of the president. In the words of the chancellor, "I think that there are a number of us who regard it as our responsibility to keep our eye on the presidency, in terms of how the particular president is doing." The Corporation's Committee on the Presidency, which submits nominations in the case of a vacancy, is composed of the University's chancellor, secretary, and treasurer, all of whom are A and E members.

Currently, the A and E is composed of nine representatives from the fellows and trustees, who are elected by the whole Corporation, after a nominating process, for three-year terms. Frequently, however, A and E members succeed themselves in office. Other members include the president and the secretary, who are fellows, and the chancellor and treasurer, who are trustees. In addition, new Corporation members are periodically invited to attend meetings, as are other members who have a particular interest in a topic to be discussed.

One of the reasons that the A and E has so much power is that the 41 other far-flung members of the

Corporation have very little to go on in determining their proper role in University decision-making besides that committee's leadership, and the nebulous charge laid down in the Charter.

Armed only with the document's order to "Regulate, Order and Govern (the University), Appoint Officers and Make Laws, and hold, use and enjoy all the Liberties, Privileges, exemptions, Dignities and Immunities enjoyed by any College or University," Corporation members have, in the past, found it difficult to determine exactly what they should be doing. It is a restlessness with this uncertainty that has been pointed to as underlying, at least partially, what some characterize as the current resurgence of activity.

On the most general level, all of the fellows and trustees interviewed agreed that their role should be one of cautious stewardship, and not active involvement in the day-to-day administration of Brown. Alfred Joslin '35, secretary of the University and a Rhode Island Supreme Court justice, summed up a common attitude towards the Corporation's responsibilities when he said, "A Corporation, which meets only occasionally, and whose members aren't in daily contact with the University, has got to leave it to the administration to run the University, within the broad general policy outlines which they consider to be for the best interests of the University. So long as the administration is accountable, not only to the board, but to the various University constituencies, then everything goes along peacefully."

But there was some difference of opinion over how that general stewardship is best carried out. Augustus White '57, an orthopaedic surgeon at the Yale-New Haven Hospital, a member of the Yale Medical School faculty, and a trustee since 1971, said, "I think of the Corporation as an idealized interface between the University community and the society in which the University is attempting to function. In that way, it should include in its perception more of a world view of what is going on with the University."

Elliot Maxwell felt that the Corporation should press the administration by asking questions constantly: "You sort of go at someone, so that you actually know what is being said." Joseph Ress '26, the University's treasurer, insisted, on the other hand, that the Corporation member's role should be "supportive of the administration and the president."

Knight Edwards concurred: "You can analogize the Board of Trustees with a board of deacons at a church, who serve a ceremonial function, but who, in times of crisis, are there to back the minister." Charles Tillinghast amplified that comment by adding, "If you start with that premise [that day-to-day matters should be left up to the administration], then obviously the Corporation brings itself to bear in those

areas in which it feels the administration needs some pressure, or guidance, or change in direction. As long as the Corporation is convinced that everything is going just fine in the direction in which it should be going, then it has very little to do."

More specifically, various fellows and trustees outlined these areas in which the Corporation exercises its authority: (1) in selecting and evaluating the president and his administration, a responsibility which most agree is the primary concern of the Corporation's officers and its A and E committee; (2) in planning the development of the University; (3) in watching over the University's financial affairs and fund-raising; and (4) in monitoring the quality of the University's academic product, a task assigned by the Charter to the Board of Fellows.

It is in this latter area that a number of Corporation members feel that the group's conception of its responsibilities is beginning to undergo significant change. Although the Charter specifically calls for the Board of Fellows to oversee the academic affairs of the University, in the past these responsibilities have been delegated almost completely to the faculty. Richard Salomon '32, a fellow and member of the A and E Committee, observed, "The Board of Fellows went into an almost comatose state for 50 years. I think its sole function, other than watching the parades in a different type of hat, was the selection of honorary degree recipients. Now, I think for the first time, the fellows are stirring and starting to familiarize themselves with the educational processes, and what's behind them."

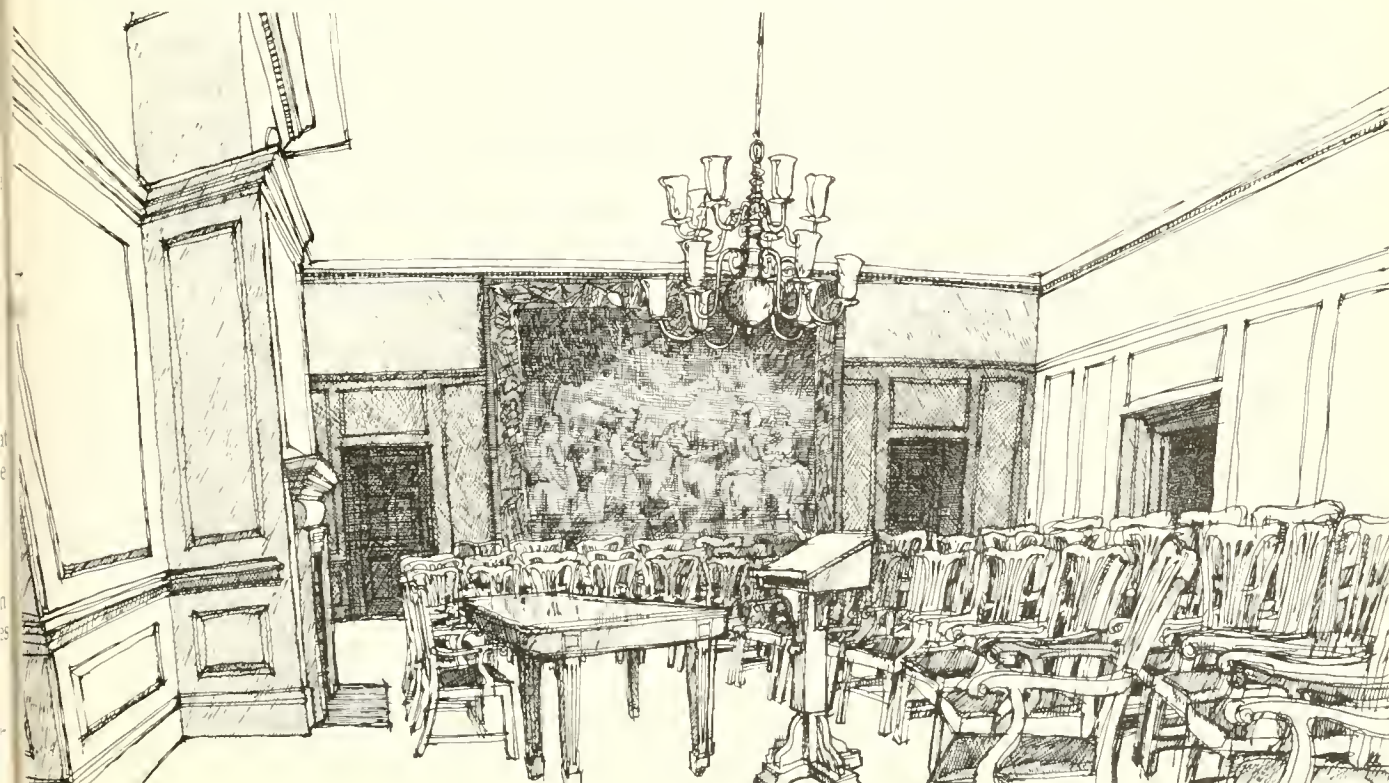
One of the reasons for the fellows' long inactivity, according to a member of the board, was the practice of promoting trustees whose five-year terms had expired to the Board of Fellows, whose members serve for life. This was done in some cases in which a trustee's retirement might have meant the possible loss of his financial support of the University, so some people became fellows who weren't either particularly interested in or qualified to evaluate academic matters.

Another fellow, Thomas Watson, added this comment: "The fellows became less of an intellectual body, which under the Charter is what they're supposed to be, and more a group of the senior trustees of the Corporation."

Gordon Cadwgan '36, a fellow since 1966, pointed to some reasons for the renewed interest among the fellows in academic matters: "I think the faculty had some changes of attitude towards academic problems as a result of some of the student involvement in the area, which took one form in the Magaziner-Maxwell report. And at about the same time, I think it became obvious to certain members of the board that changes were taking place in the students' interest in the academic governance of the University. All of these things began to come to a head and began to attract the attention of the fellows to the need for Corporation involvement in the matter."

Even though the fellows appear to be stirring, some board members insisted that responsibility for the curriculum will continue to rest primarily with the faculty. "There may be a renewed interest in academia

The Corporation meets in a room called, appropriately enough, the Corporation Room, on the third floor of University Hall.



The beefeater hats

continued

among the fellows," explained Judge Joslin, "but I think, essentially, what is taught and who shall teach it will remain in the hands of the faculty for the foreseeable future, and probably quite rightly so. Basically I don't think we have the expertise to decide those matters."

The basic difficulty is that many of the members of the board are businessmen, skilled in finance, but not in education. "The problem is that so many are businessmen, and not scholars, that they find it difficult to contribute much of value," Richard Salomon observed. "The only thing I question is whether I belong on the Board of Fellows, as a layman. I think that in future appointments, there should be more scholars placed on the board."

If the business background of these Corporation members has made it difficult to discharge their responsibilities with regards to academics, it has aided immensely in dealing with what most consider to be the Corporation's most important, and unchanging, responsibility: management of financial affairs.

"I think the Corporation takes a more active interest in the management of the University's funds than it does in other areas," Judge Joslin pointed out, explaining that the business background of many of the body's members makes finance an area in which they can contribute considerable, and unique, expertise.

While the debate in May over investment of the University's endowment prompted speculation that the Corporation was moving into an area which had previously been the province of the administration, Corporation members were almost unanimous in insisting that this simply wasn't so. They pointed to the traditional role of trustees as overseers of financial affairs, but made the distinction between their concern over generating revenue and the decisions over how that revenue is to be spent, which are generally left up to the administration. According to Joe Ress, "The treasurer is responsible for items of income, not expenditure." But even in the area of expenditure, the Corporation makes its views known through its Budget Committee. "The Budget Committee does a very thorough job, line by line," Richard Salomon said. "There is a lot of attention paid to the budget."

Judge Joslin used the spring discussions of investment as an example of how the Corporation exercises its power in fiscal matters.

"The Corporation has got to decide, and will decide, whether there will be a substantial change in investment policy. If the A and E decides that we invest less heavily in equities, and more heavily in debt securities, we can achieve a balanced budget. But some people think a stronger position in equities is to be pre-

ferred. Others think otherwise," he said.

The need to make the decision at this time resulted from two factors: the depressed stock market, and the University's spiraling deficit, brought about in large measure by increases in fuel oil costs. Currently, the University operates under the "total return" concept in calculating its income from the endowment. That concept has two components: (1) current yield from dividends and interest, and (2) income which results from the appreciation of the University's stocks, which is, of course, contingent on increases in stock prices. In 1972, the Rhode Island General Assembly passed a measure permitting Brown to use the total return concept by withdrawing from its endowment funds an amount equal to the appreciation in value of its stocks, and a date was set from which that appreciation was to be calculated. Unfortunately for Brown, the date was set at a time when the stock market was at a peak, and as a result, there has been no appreciation in value since to use as operating income.

Therefore, some members of the Corporation have argued that in order to meet the operating deficit, the University should take some of its money out of stocks, and invest in bonds, which do not appreciate in value, but which yield more than twice as much in interest as stocks. A law passed late this spring by the state legislature postponed the need for an immediate decision by re-setting the date from which appreciation is calculated to one more favorable to the University. But as Judge Joslin observed, "This is a decision which will be made by the Corporation, not by the administration."

In fact, it was the deteriorating financial picture which provided much of the impetus for the other development which has stirred interest in the role and function of the Corporation: The Report of the Committee on Plans and Resources. The concern with Brown's financial health permeates almost every one of the recommendations made by the committee: that the size of the University be limited; that graduate programs be selectively supported; that funds be sought to implement the new curriculum; that departments which are underutilized or overstaffed be scaled down or eliminated; that increased financial aid be primarily in the form of loans and work opportunities; that the University consider year-round operation; that Brown strive to achieve a major increase in endowment; and that the president establish a mechanism to provide a permanent, revolving, five-year plan for the University's future.

The one recommendation which has been pointed to most frequently as evidence of the Corporation's reassertion of its authority — the limit on the size of the undergraduate population — has been directly attributed to the dissatisfaction among Plans and Re-

sources Committee members with the fashion in which the administration was attempting to close the budget gap (increasing undergraduate enrollment). Chancellor Tillinghast commented, "I think the most significant thing that the Committee on Plans and Resources said was that we cannot go on curing this financial problem in this way, or we will lose our identity." He added, though, that part of the problem may have stemmed from an earlier Corporation decision. "When Don Hornig came to Brown," Tillinghast explained, "one of the things impressed upon him by the Corporation was the need to get the budget in balance."

The way that was being done, according to Plans and Resources Chairman Watson, was by increasing the size of the student body, in moderate amounts, year by year. "It seemed to our committee," he said, "that this increase in size had not been related in detail with the character of the University. The committee decided that the character of Brown could only be unique if we remained a small- to medium-sized University." Tillinghast added, "We're going to have to try to put a cap on growth and seek other financial resources to solve the problem."

It is this crisis in finance — brought about by a decline in federal support for higher education, a leveling off of the number of qualified college-age students who want to attend college, and the bleak economic outlook for the country as a whole — which has been, according to most board members, a central factor in moving the Corporation to take decisive steps such as the preparation of the Watson Report and the contemplation of dramatically shifting the University's investment policies.

"These are crisis times in higher education," explained Vernon Alden '45, a fellow and the former president of Ohio University. "The 1960s were in

many ways unbelievable years for higher education. All you had to do was mention education to the federal government or to a state legislature, and the money flowed in. Now all that has changed. People should not be surprised that the Corporation is carrying out its responsibilities." Gordon Cadwgan agreed: "I think the Corporation has been called upon to take a far more active role."

Charles Tillinghast made this comment: "Take two issues that are hot today: finances and the size of the University. True, the Corporation is taking a considerably more aggressive position in both areas than is normal. The reason for this is that the times make these particularly crucial policy questions. If there weren't financial problems of a very large magnitude, I'm sure the Corporation wouldn't be nearly as concerned with finances. If it had not been for the very rapid growth as a means of solving this financial problem, I'm sure the Corporation wouldn't have been involved in the growth issue."

Corporation members generally agreed with Elliot Maxwell's view that "traditionally, the history of the Corporation is one of ebb and flow, of activity and disengagement," claiming that in times of trouble, the Corporation makes its presence known, while, as Charles Tillinghast put it, "When everything's going smoothly, there's no need for the Corporation's being officious and demonstrating that it's running things. A little rest between crises is good for it."

But one provision in the Report on Plans and Resources has been cited as falling outside of the "ebb and flow" model of Corporation activity, in that some feel it will materially alter the role of the Corporation in the future. That provision was the recommendation that the president implement a constantly updated five-year plan for the University's development, and that the Corporation be kept closely informed as to the administration's progress in meeting the plan's stipulations. "To me," commented Richard Salomon, a member of the Watson committee, "it marks the end of Brown as sort of a mom-and-pop candy store operation, and recognizes the fact that it is a major university-college, perhaps the greatest in the country, and that the management format which was perfectly applicable 40 years ago is not anymore. Now we have to do some planning that before we didn't really have to do."

Many trustees and fellows agreed that the institution of a five-year plan marked a major departure for Brown. Most felt that implementation of such a system should probably have occurred earlier. "I think we've been derelict in not doing enough forward planning," observed Vernon Alden, "and that's one of the reasons that universities are in financial trouble right now."

"I think that a five-year planning cycle for Brown University is a major change," Thomas Watson emphasized. "We felt, after hearing everyone's story, after hearing of the great desires and conflicts of the



The beefeater hats

continued

various constituencies, that it would be better to start the battle of 1977 in a minor way in 1974, to begin to understand some of the problems that were going to be present, some of the financial requirements, and some of the professorial needs. All that needed to be done on a longer-term basis."

Nancy Buc '65, one of the newest trustees, who was recently nominated to serve on the A and E Committee, said she felt the most significant thing the Committee on Plans and Resources did was to institutionalize the planning process, making it part of the Corporation's annual business, rather than leaving it on an ad hoc basis. "The key to the Watson Report," she said, "was the systematized collection of data, on a permanent basis."

Given the current financial outlook in the nation as a whole, and at Brown in particular, and given the call for an annual report to the Corporation on the administration's progress in meeting its five-year development plan, it seems that in the near future, at least, the Corporation will continue to assume increased prominence in the management of Brown's affairs. And this development may have implications for the Corporation internally, as well as for the University as a whole.

"If the Corporation is going to take a more active role in leadership," commented Gus White, "then I can see how a lot of questions might arise as to what the constitution of the Corporation should be, and how these people should be chosen."

The Board of Fellows and the Board of Trustees select their members independently. Each has a committee on vacancies, which maintains a list of individuals who are regarded as having the qualifications necessary to serve as a Corporation member. When a vacancy occurs, the list is slowly whittled down through discussion, and finally the nominations are made. The respective boards must then formally elect those who have been nominated, but rejection of candidates is almost unheard of. The Board of Trustees has an additional mechanism for selection of members, through which alumni are elected by their peers among the Associated Alumni, after having been requested to run for board membership by a committee similar to the two boards' nominating committees.

The qualifications for a good trustee or fellow are as hard to define as those of a good president or teacher, according to many members of the Corporation. It was suggested, though, that a board member ought to be possessed of prominence in the intellectual or business community, a certain degree of wealth to aid in the financial support of the University, or qualities which fulfill a special need in the constitution of the Corporation. Elliot Maxwell added that a good

Corporation member should have "a blend of trust and skepticism" in his or her dealings with the administration, the faculty, and the students.

Most Corporation members agreed with Henry Wriston's often-quoted criteria for selection of fellows and trustees. They ought to be able to contribute, Mr. Wriston said, work, wealth, and wisdom — or any two. But measuring those qualities can often prove to be a difficult task, especially in individuals who, because of their status in the social system, may have been denied opportunities to achieve prominence.

Of the 54 members of the Corporation, only ten are women. Even fewer are members of ethnic minority groups. While both women and blacks have been added to the ranks of the Corporation over the last few years, there are some who believe more progress can be made. Gus White, one of the few blacks on the Corporation, said that, while he felt Brown has taken steps in the right direction in recruiting minority group members for the Corporation, "the group somehow should be more representative of the overall society in which the University is functioning." He added, "It's still very much skewed to upper socio-economic, white-male predominance."

Ruth Wolf '41, a trustee, agreed: "There are nine women out of 42 trustees. It is a painfully small number." She added that there are certain difficulties associated with being a female member of an overwhelmingly male board, most of whose members are businessmen. "There is a tendency to feel that women aren't, well — you know I'm sure I'm looked upon as an average housewife, even though I did go back to school to get my M.A.T. There is condescension, I suppose, but I don't let it bother me too much." She also observed, "Total return investment is not something I fully understand, but I'm not sure how many male members of the Corporation fully understand it either."

One of the problems in seeking minority group members for the Corporation was suggested by Charles Tillinghast, who is chairman of the Board of Trustees' vacancy committee. "Whenever you apply objective tests, whether it's 'work, wealth and wisdom,' or something else, you have the question, 'What has the person achieved?' And whether it's right or wrong, if the person has become head of something, we take that as evidence that he is a person of ability and accomplishment. So you use ready characteristics that identify people of the type you'd like to serve. Now when you apply those characteristics to blacks and women, you don't get them. Because whatever the reasons may be, historic or otherwise, they have not, in large numbers, achieved these positions. And therefore, in selecting trustees, you have to go out of your way for blacks and women and young people and

use a different set of standards than you use for others."

The addition of young people to the Board of Trustees is a fairly recent, but well-noted phenomenon, and may have something to do with the more visible posture of the Corporation in recent years.

The group of younger trustees, who are referred to privately as "The Young Turks," consists of Elliot Maxwell, Nancy Buc, Peter Billings '67 (whose term expired this year), and one or two others. "What I think the 'Young Turk' designation means," Maxwell said, "is that we've been asking some questions and trying to figure out where things are going, to have some better sense of what our own roles are. It's important, because it gets some questions out in the open."

Some older members have a slightly different view. "There's more a tendency in that group of people to think that they're on there to run the University. In the older half, there is a deeper conviction that our job is to monitor the running of the University. But that's only a matter of degree," Chancellor Tillinghast said. "I suspect that if Peter Billings and I were each writing an essay on what the Corporation should do, they'd sound rather similar." Nancy Buc agreed: "The differences are differences in perspective, not in goals."

One characteristic of many of the Corporation's minority group members — women, blacks, and the young — is that, by their own account, they don't vote in blocks, but rather follow their individual judgment in deciding what is good for the University. Gus White explained: "If somehow I end up as the black person on the Corporation, and every time I stand up, everybody knows what I'm going to say, then it's not as effective as if I can look at the issue in more of a human context in terms of taking positions which seem reasonable to me at the time, which are not based on any feeling that I have constituents to represent."

Perhaps the most significant thing that the mem-

bers of Brown's governing body had to say concerned their perception of each other. There was a widespread feeling that somehow, no matter what the differences of opinion over how involved the group should get in decision-making, Corporation members were firmly committed to listening closely to opposing views. "I have a feeling that the Brown Corporation understands in advance that there are going to be differences," said Nancy Buc, "and that diversity is important and necessary, and that it may pose problems in people understanding each other. But people are making an effort." Elliot Maxwell added, "Anything that anyone says is listened to, and registers at some level. In that sense, it is a very interesting group."

That "very interesting group" will meet three times in the coming year: in the fall, during the winter, and at Commencement time. In those meetings it will have to make hard decisions on how to grapple with the problems of dwindling income, decreasing federal support, and rising costs, while at the same time trying to insure that Brown remains an academic institution of the highest quality. In times like the present, those decisions don't come easily, and so the Corporation has found itself called upon more and more to lend its assistance in guiding the University through a difficult period. And, according to Gordon Cadwgan, the members have risen to the occasion. "There's been a realization by the administrative officers that, in the Corporation, they have a group of people who are willing to draw on their experience and spend some time trying to be helpful in shaping policy," he said.

Whether or not the Corporation will continue at its present level of activity over the next few years is unclear. That will depend mainly on how good a job Brown does now in solving its many problems. But the recent round of Corporation involvement has amply demonstrated one thing to the University community: the men and women in the befeater hats have a lot more on their minds than supervising the Commencement march down the Hill.

Bob Stewart, executive editor of the Brown Daily Herald this past year, is now studying for a master's degree at the Newhouse School of Communications at Syracuse University.



Illustrations by DAVID MACAULAY



Former NASA Director Thomas O. Paine used slides (that's Earth on the screen) to illustrate man's pattern of exploration.

Journal of an intellectual vacation (BYOB)

By Sandra Reeves

Homer had no sense of humor. If he had, he might have eked out that inevitable conclusion to the *Odyssey* that goes something like this: after wandering for 20 years, after plodding through a world populated by Sirens, Cyclops, and Circe, after winning back his wife by slaying her suitors, a beleaguered Ulysses is greeted by his mother, who says, "Well, son, where did you go, and whom did you see?"

In the best Greek tradition, about 75 friends and alumni of the University gathered this summer to do battle with a few of the more heinous monsters of society. What these people chose to tell the folks back home might have been fairly interesting.

For one thing, they had spent a perfectly good week in June pondering such things as pollution, overpopulation, threats to individualism and freedom, pervasive loneliness, loss of integrity in leadership, galloping technology, disintegration of basic values, mushrooming powers of media, and diminishing capacities for interpersonal communication. Nothing fancy. Just the standard-sized epic confrontation.

But, as if that weren't enough to wreck a vacation, these people also did, at one time or another, the following:

- Wandered blindfolded for three-quarters of an hour while fondling parking meters and tickling the freshly mown grass with bare feet.
- Exposed their feelings and their value systems to a group of 20 or more complete strangers assembled each day to discuss the shape of the world.
- Heard a chaplain talk about love and how we have grown to confuse it with what it is not and to expect from it what it cannot give. He said, "If ginger ale tastes like love, then we ought to have a good belch and be rid of it."
- Listened to a former adviser to eight presidents say that every corporation in this country has better organized help than the President of the United States.
- And, learned that Walter Cronkite is the most trusted man in America, that humans are the only animals on earth who consume and swim in their own garbage, and that narrow, lumpy dormitory beds improve in direct proportion to level of exhaustion.

It was probably useless for them to try to explain such a thing as the alumni college experience, anyway. Its very essence is that it cannot be duplicated in day-to-day living. That's why people pay to come. Here is the opportunity to be a college student without taking it for granted. It is a time for real talk, too, a commodity rarer than people let themselves realize.

Brown claims credit for pioneering the summer alumni college format in the early sixties, although the program on the Hill was discontinued shortly thereafter, to be regenerated only two years ago. The idea spread, however, and has become popular summer fare among the Ivies and elsewhere. As a matter of fact, some Brown insiders tell (with a slight aftertaste of sour grapes) of the time "they came down from the hills of Hanover and watched how we did it, then they went back and started their own, and we quit having ours." (Dartmouth's summer college, now in its eleventh year, has gone big-time and draws several hundred people per summer.)

But, no matter; the idea is to bring adults back into the college environment, where they will have their minds re-cranked, their creative juices refueled, and (hopefully) their school loyalty recharged. At Brown, the program is deliberately held to an enrollment below 100, because close group interaction is an essential ingredient. Most, but not all, of the summer college enrollees have a direct connection to the school, being either alumni, parents of students, spouses of Brown graduates, or the like. This year, several townspeople were enticed by a newspaper announcement and signed up for the course, as did a Richmond, Virginia, physician and his wife, both of whom had never laid eyes on Brown.

The latter chose to come on the strength of the program, which included a course on "Directions for America," taught by such people as Milton Eisenhower, the president of CBS, and the former head of NASA, among others; and a course on "The Creative Experience," led by a famous novelist, a leader of the black theater, and an artist and sculptor. The good doctor from Virginia had been reading in a magazine called *Diversions* about a similar program at Cornell and, finding a listing of all such summer offerings, wrote to each school for material. Brown's was his choice from the field.

So what did he and others learn during their stay? Why was it that, despite a dismal display of Rhode Island weather at its worst and a few other unexpected hitches, people who came were genuinely sad to be leaving? In an effort to answer these questions and to give its readers a first-hand glimpse at what has become an American educational experiment — the intellectual vacation — the BAM presents on the following pages a three-part look at what happened on campus between June 23-29, a time called "The Summer of '74."

'Watch these people and see how they change during the week'

I don't know why we laughed. It was an innocent enough inquiry about logistics. But when alumni college director Sallie Riggs '62 asked, "Did anything occur overnight in the dorm that I should know about?" we all cracked little tension-easing chuckles.

The remark seemed humorous, I suppose, because we had, for at least 12 hours, begun to think of ourselves as college students again, with all the attendant authority hang-ups. And, for those of us who had not previously enjoyed the amenities of co-ed dormitory living, the sight of men ambling to the showers alongside women was a bit of a start at first. As one Pembroke graduate of the sixties put it, sleeping in Wayland dorm was a jolt to her sense of propriety. She persisted throughout the week in calling our headquarters the Lambda Chi house.

What, in fact, had happened that Sunday night of check-in was rather tame. Everyone had dutifully attended the opening cocktail party, clustering in timid little groups according to age bracket. It was stiff, rather like the first day of camp. But I had been bolstered by the whispered directive of an old-timer at these events who told me, "Watch these people and how they change during the week."

Who were these people who were going to change? They were No One and Everyone, for the variety of personality types attracted to such a thing as this is fascinating. Unfortunately, there were no blacks, a conspicuous absence which led one younger participant to charge that "too much WASP mentality" crept into our discussions. I don't think so, however. We had the influence of a black psychologist and a black creative artist in our search for meanings. Both were marvelous teachers. But, the case goes deeper. Geographically, we spread from all the New England states, over to New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, down to Maryland, Virginia, and Georgia, up to Indiana and Ohio, and out to California.

There was also an impressive range of occupations, from our accountant and architect, to our six writers and a

travel agent. Among my colleagues were two college deans, a restaurant owner, four physicians, a horse trainer, two psychiatrists, the owner of an ad agency, four librarians, a free-lance designer, eight teachers, a physics professor, two health administrators, a husband-and-wife publishing team, two business executives, an engineer, and the director of a secretarial school.

Members of the largest group in proportional representation, however, found to their chagrin that their occupational title was omitted from the prepared roster. (It was an affront not taken lightly by some when the discussion turned to discrimination.) To set the record straight, therefore, there were 19 housewives among our group.

So much for statistics. The interesting thing was that everyone had a story, and, when he or she gave — in little spurts of verbal wisdom or curious little mannerisms — a clue to that story, it made the sense of who America is a little more tangible.

The woman who felt slightly naughty in the Lambda Chi house, for example, was on a pilgrimage to find more than a week's worth of mind-bending. She hadn't been back to Brown since her graduation, and the long trip from Georgia to Providence had been a thirtieth birthday present from her husband, a career army officer. Shortly, they would become expatriates of a sort, moving to Germany for a three- or four-year hitch. Thus, this mother of two, who felt defensive about being thought "over-educated" (two advanced degrees) for her role in life, was trying to accomplish two things: to soak up enough nostalgia to fortify herself for new worlds, and to sort out the priorities of her life at its arbitrary milestone, 30. She seemed to do both. She rambled the streets of Providence long after others were too tired to trot. She made midnight runs for an "Awful-Awful" at the local ice cream haven. She bought out the collegiate bookstores. And she threw herself intensively into the business of learning.

Another sixties graduate — this one male — was launching a bold new direc-

tion for his life, and the summer college fit in nicely. He had quit his job to concentrate on writing for a year. With his wife, who would support his efforts as a continuing-care coordinator at a Boston hospital, he was a refreshing sight each morning at breakfast. Enthusiastic, friendly, and casual, the two often dressed to match. They were obviously pleased to be together. It was nice.

Less soothing, but perhaps more intriguing, was the mysterious horse trainer from Virginia — the young, angry horse trainer who was somehow both threatening and appealing. A tall, gaunt chain-smoker, he came on strong in group discussions. One day, I overheard a conversation fragment by an older woman, who said, "And then he was yelling his opinions at me, and I suddenly felt as if there were just two people in the room." I knew she was talking about the horse trainer, even though I had not been in that particular group. No one else had as much passion for what he thought. Everyone knew about the horse trainer, and yet, nobody knew him. I had this mental picture of him, though, writing the poems and stories I had seen him quietly slip to R. V. Cassill in the writing class, and watching the wild, free horses gallop across sloping terrain beneath the Blue Ridge mountains.

There were others I'd like to have known more about. For instance, the illusive "Mrs. Potemkin" (no one called her by anything other than that marvelously apt surname, to my recollection). She makes a seasonal career out of these summer odysseys and has been traveling to one college or another for years because, as she says, "I love the college environment." And there was the college dean from Maine, quiet and dignified, wishing only to "listen to intelligent people." In the writing class, she could effectively mask the fact that she held a Ph.D. in American literature from Brown, while accepting humbly the "explanations" to her penetrating questions. And, what about the computer man whom IBM was reimbursing for the trip? A clean-cut, All-American guy, he could come to life convincingly as a vehement proponent of communal living in the drama group's improvisations.

The list could go on . . . a bearded restaurant owner who was also a utility rates analyst, and who carried his little daughter, April, so affectionately on his shoulders . . . a pleasant suburban



Hugh Smyser

As part of their "creative experience," art class members were given the opportunity to work with modeling clay.

housewife who had once been a reporter and who yearned now for more college and for a world in which "we regain our sense of country, honor, freedom, and *humor*" . . . a free-lance designer from New York, whose son was baby-sitting so that she could experience what he does at Brown . . . an advertising agency owner from Maine who said we had to "sell ourselves on ourselves" and who had a quiet, though insistent, curiosity about people . . . a distinguished physician from California who got an almost child-like glee from editing the videotapes of our experiences . . . a New York attorney who metamorphosed from stern to jolly, who traveled to the beach with his art class and later offered his sandcasting for "\$500 or the best offer." (I deduced that the piece of "sculpture" bearing that sign in the Alumni Center was his.)

We were, thus, a mixture of viewpoints as we faced our first day probing the ills of society. We had a good enough beginning. Walter Quevedo, the professor of biomedical sciences whose course in biology is the most popular one among students on campus, took us on a tour of man's "eight deadly sins." Familiar enough already (overpopulation, pollution, development of nuclear weapons, rejection of traditions, and so forth), they were sharpened by his interpretations. What he said that most struck me was this: "Man has an innate susceptibility to indoctrination. A response to authority will cause him to go against his own nature." Because of the submissiveness,

he said, "it is vital to have in authority positions those who bring out our best, rather than our worst."

He also left me with a new concept of ethnicity and the current wave to foster one or another kind of "pride" by close identification within groups. Could it be that this is a product of overpopulation, rather than a social attempt to return to true values? Dr. Quevedo had asked the question. And he told us, "Compaction has driven people together to the extent that man closes off himself. He feels besieged. He huddles in small groups to solve little problems, hoping the big problems will go away."

After the talk, we broke off into smaller groups to mull it over. That was the schedule each day. First a lecture, then a good session of group therapy. But, the first day wasn't good. There was a lot of throat clearing, an embarrassed politeness, and a sense of disconnectedness. I had this mental image of an operating room with a large, round table of medical students staring dispassionately at a patient who keeps gasping, "What are my chances, doc?" Unfortunately, America died that day. The group was too large and too unfamiliar. Someone observed later that we were "trying to dock a ship (of state) without knowing the port (goals)." He was right. There was talk about parental responsibility, about individual activism, about communication. But, in the end, we succeeded only in proving Dr. Quevedo's contention that man's ninth deadly sin is boredom.

A dash of creativity was on tap for the afternoons. Some of us went wandering in the visual worlds of Assistant Professor of Art Richard Fleischner, who urged us "to see when we look" and took us on photography jaunts, blindfold walks, and beach excursions. Others dabbled in drama with George Bass, the power behind Brown's black repertory group, Rites and Reasons. Bass is a man who believes that "new forms will liberate us to express things we feel" and practices the same through the impromptu dramatics of "ritual theater." The remainder went to creative writing class with novelist R. V. Cassill, or to learn the techniques of videotape with Rhode Island School of Design's TV prof, Robert Jungles. We would all spend three concentrated hours every afternoon learning to loosen our rigid perceptions.

Fortunately, discussions picked up considerably after the first awkward beginning, and I became amazed at what people are willing to tell about themselves — that their daughters are living with some guy and they "think that's fine," that their church disowned them, that their kids sent them to this thing because "they thought I needed some new ideas," that they really have some gnawing feelings about the women's movement. Possibly, the new openness came about as the result of getting to know one another. On the other hand, it could have been because our second lecturer was a psychologist.

He was Ferdinand Jones, clinical psychologist in the University's health services, as well as a faculty member and a private therapist. Jones told us, essentially, that our society was either (1) depressed, (2) going crazy, or (3) in the process of changing things. He thought that the latter, healthier course of events was taking place. "Society feels guilty and ambivalent," he said, making an analogy to the psychology of the individual. When there is a conflict in the individual between what he *says* he believes in and what he, in fact, *does* believe in, guilt sets in. A person can handle this internal guilt in a number of subconscious ways, but, if his defenses fail, he will get depressed, go crazy, or change things.

American society, being forced to watch its civil rights struggles, the Vietnam protest, and other controversies that involve basic human values, has had a wedge driven between what it says it stands for and what it does,

Watch these people

continued

Jones said. The defenses have failed because "the inconsistencies are too transparent." And the evidence that there is constructive change taking place now may be the very pain of the present-day. "If there is a real change in values," said the psychologist, "there is suffering."

Ironically enough, I was beginning to notice those "transparent inconsistencies" in our own group behavior. For instance, here we were talking pollution, right? And yet, we could litter up the List Art Building with our paper cups and plates bearing excesses in food that an overpopulated world could use. We also smoked in rooms that clearly bore "no smoking" signs and relied on the daily 5 p.m. cocktail (BYOB, of course) to stimulate that communication we felt "society" needed so sorely. Likewise, we watched the shower stalls fill to the brim with those tiny cakes of hotel soap, while we said we ought to teach our children that "waste is wrong"; and we were surprised and amused by the dorm signs that coached us in taking "the two-minute shower" (was there an energy crisis?). And, yes, we saw little significance in the fact that our numerical tilt was toward women (about four-to-three, for some mysterious reason) and yet not one speaker was female. In short, we were typical Americans, even if we were genuinely concerned readers of *The Closing Circle* and *The Pursuit of Loneliness* (required texts).

Perhaps what University Chaplain Charles Baldwin said was apt. That is, that we need to start thinking of ourselves in new terms — as a "household," rather than a "melting pot." He said that we might better transform "vague pervasive anxiety into attitudinal change." His sermon: "It is time to unpack and reassert the central value of religion, which is love." Faith in science and technology must diminish, he asserted, just as the notion that "progress" must guide the course of events has to lessen. It was an assertion that was to be partially disputed the following day by former NASA Director Thomas Paine '42 (see story beginning on page 20)

To my surprise, the topic that produced the liveliest post-mortem of the whole week was media. Arthur Taylor

'57, the young president of CBS, who at 39 is one of *Time* magazine's "200 Faces for the Future" (July 15 issue), had not entirely satisfied his audience during a 60-minute presentation that was low-key and without much controversy. He agreed to stay around, though, and joined each discussion group for a while to field questions. In my own group, there was an almost conspiratorial nature to the anticipation of his visit. We went so far as to appoint a group secretary to write down our most pointed questions. People seemed genuinely frightened by television's impact on public opinion and decision-making. The IBM man voiced it. He said, "My first direct experience with television was the class here in videotaping. We taped for three hours to get 15 minutes of film, and I learned that the normal filming-editing rate is ten-to-one. Frankly, I'm frightened about the integrity of those who choose."

Taylor was hampered in his responses by time and by his role as media spokesman, but he conceded that some fears were valid. Television has a tremendous power and influence, he agreed, but he maintained that there is enough competition in news reportage for bias to be effectively dealt with. The inherent problem of decisions in editing, he thought, might be diminished in the future through the growth in live coverage of events, such as Congressional hearings and possibly even court proceedings. This will become more and more prominent with the refinement of the newer line of small, lightweight television equipment, he said.

By the time we reached Friday evening's good-bye dinner, most of us were exhausted. "I thought this was going to be relaxing," moaned one misguided Brown parent. "It was different . . . but I think I enjoyed it."

We all had our opinions, I suppose. We had studied together, suffered together, played tennis together, gone to a New England clambake together, disagreed together, drunk together, created together, eaten breakfast together, learned together, and goofed off together. But we each judged the experience in a different light. Here are what some of my friends from the alumni college thought upon leaving.

"Talk is just talk. But even though we lacked a single solution, it was worth every penny."

"One important thing that I will

take away with me is to remember to stop and look and listen. No more pigeon holes and slots."

"The discussions lacked depth and were superficial — so polite and staid."

"It engendered in me the urge to do something artistic beyond painting one's fingernails."

"It has given me the incentive to go back to school and update my education, to teach again."

"These 'bull sessions' have so much personal bias. It made it interesting, but wasted."

"What meant most was the chance to communicate with a person of 'artistic sensibility,' which is a method of thought and a way of seeing life that is quite often alien to most of the people I see in my daily life."

"I didn't learn how to draw pretty pictures, but I learned again how to sense things."

"I stayed away from the University for 15 years because I was afraid my recollections of 'college days' would be polluted with the taste of how things really are in, say, 1974. The best gift of the week for me was a reaffirmation of the Brown experience."

Another woman summed it up with eloquent brevity. "It changed me," she said. And so it did, I guess. At least, I've had a harder time adjusting to the industrial smokestack that looms outside my window; and the little things I see each day do have a keener edge since I saw the taste buds of a guppy on film. But it was so lonely when I went home from the alumni college, I dallied around with the television dial, switching to each network to see if it were biased. Then I read and re-read the composition I had written in my creative experience, patting myself on the back with each metaphor. But, in the end, I was alone as we all are. So, I did the only decent thing: I talked to my plants and wrote to my congressman.



Hugh Smyser

Arms moving animatedly, R. V. Cassill "takes an almost impish delight in confounding his students."

Between the problems of society and cocktails — three hours of creativity

Everybody, or surely *almost* everybody, wants at one time or another to be a writer. Ah, to live luxuriously off the royalties of that bestseller that is also a critical success. It's the adolescent fantasy that drives many a future businessman, or housewife, or even horse trainer. That is why, along about May, June, or July, the small ads for exotic "writer's conferences" and "writing seminars" begin to dot the pages of the better magazines. They entice hundreds of would-be Hemingways each year to try their hand at learning what can't really be taught — creativity. For each person who indulges himself in the experience, there are perhaps a dozen others who stare wistfully at the advertising, wondering what goes on at such a gathering.

R. V. Cassill is a man who knows, for he teaches the fine art of creative writing not only to Brown students but also to the fledgling literati who throng

to the summer retreats. He is an accomplished author, having written not only countless short stories that appear regularly in the leading anthologies, but also seven novels, the latest of which, *The Goss Women*, is a current selection of the Literary Guild. This summer, he took on an unusual assignment — a six-day crash course for a diverse assortment of adults who had to sandwich their three hours of daily creativity between the heavy problems of society in the morning and the afternoon cocktail gathering.

But, Professor Cassill was up to the challenge. In less than a week, he was able to captivate, infuriate, aggravate, and motivate his class into at least an appreciation of what art is and is not. How he did it is perhaps more important than what was done.

A man who admits to a boyhood passion for model airplanes that keeps cropping up at intervals in adult life,

Cassill takes an almost impish delight in confounding his students. He startles them with unexpected statements and eccentric learning exercises. He throws out an unconventional viewpoint, then defies them to challenge it. He picks an unsuspecting class member whose aesthetic sensibilities differ from his own and then pursues a relentless repartee of civilized bickering. At week's end, when the "victim" protests, "We really do have a problem communicating," he gives himself away: "Don't you know that you and I have a special relationship?" he pleads. "These people count on us to get into just this kind of wrangle."

The meat of his coursework is an incongruous mixture of abstractions and concretes. For example, he begins by exhorting his pupils to engage in "visual thinking" — to give some form or shape to ideas and relationships. What this translates to, in a primitive sense, is doodling, which he recommends highly. Each class member draws a visual representation of his family (Is mother a long, wavy line, or a heart-shaped blob?). Then, they progress to line-plotting relationships be-

Creativity

continued

tween characters in the stories they read for class. (Sherwood Anderson's "The Egg" produces some particularly artful squiggling, if one likes overlapping ovals.) Astonishingly, the exercise works. People actually do begin to see things differently when they commit them to paper. Even a doodle decision says something about how one feels.

Next come the word exercises. The assignment is to compose three lists — favorite places, verbs that involve eating, and adjectives that describe people at the summer college. Cassill takes the lists and begins to juxtapose them on the blackboard, showing as he does that apparent unrelatedness can in actuality lead to fresher language.

There are other moments easily grasped. One is an analytic exploration of the biblical story of Joseph, which, the class learns, was considered by Tolstoy to be the perfect model for all storytelling. Another is the lecture on list-making as a means of finding structure. Still another is Cassill's inside colloquy on the publishing world — from beginning efforts to dealing with those agents who can wrangle lucrative paperback deals for unwritten novels over martini luncheons. (His advice to beginning writers is to submit short stories on their own to leading magazines, beginning at the top — *The New Yorker* — and working down to the "very fine but poor little magazines," such as the *Sewanee Review* and others of literary note. Additional advice: "Do not read rejection slips.")

Eventually, however, the abstrac-

tions set in. A portion of Cassill's intent is to shake up preconceived notions of art, and he does this skillfully with the rhetorical question. Puffing on a Camel cigarette, with a whimsical look on his face and a characteristic groping gesture churning the air around his chest, he says, "Could it be that in beauty we find the seeds of something terrible?" Huh? says a class member, falling for the bait. And then comes the ultimate mind-journey — from Plato's contention that the artist is a threat to the republic, through Frost's poem, "Design of Darkness," to the film, *A Clockwork Orange*, in which the impetus to violence is Beethoven's Ninth.

When the class is not engaged in other philosophical meanderings, they may be reading their own attempts at writing dialogue or performing for a videotaping film crew from another "creative experience" down the hall. Cassill takes delight in this meshing of creative worlds, and he appropriately, though subtly, hams it up for the camera. It is his belief that "all the arts have something in common," that "there is an unbroken kinship among all things — a dancer's gesture is kin to a gesture in stone," and that "fiction shares a common bond with drama."

There is drama in the final day of fiction class. Gaining more confidence each day, the "dissidents" in class now clamor to disagree while they still have the chance. A physician can't swallow the idea that William Carlos Williams' doctor-character in "The Use of Force" is symbolically raping his patient. A homemaker regrets that "we have to ruin" a perfectly nice little poem by ferreting out its hidden meaning, which is unsettling. But all is harmonized in the end, as someone takes a Kodak group portrait, and everyone admits to having had their eyes opened a little.

In the corner of the room, a pleasant little lady from Newport who has been charmed daily by Cassill's antics, says worshipfully, "He's famous, you know. We were looking for a writing workshop this summer, and he's at lots of them. One at Syracuse, one in Vermont, one at . . . well, you know, just lots. We heard about this and said, 'Why not go in our own back yard?' Besides, it was cheaper."

And then the writer who is fond of saying, "Courage is not a separate virtue; it is every virtue at its testing point," leaves the room for Syracuse, Vermont, and, well, you know . . .

Eisenhower and Paine offer two 'directions for America'

Prior to the Summer of '74 program, participants were asked by questionnaire to name the problem that most concerned them about the future of America. Their responses ranged from a dismayed regret that "the grass roots are going to weed" to the apocalyptic note, "survival." It was clear, nonetheless, that the most persistent anxieties involve how we are to govern ourselves and how we are to use the advances of our own technology. Two guest speakers in the "Directions for America" course seemed to take their comments from that cue, and gave their particularly keen insights into what America would, should, or could do in each area. Beginning below are highlights from the presentations of Dr. Milton Eisenhower and Dr. Thomas O. Paine, former head of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and now senior vice-president of General Electric.

Like his brother Ike, Milton Eisenhower has a certain grace and charm (not to mention that warm Eisenhower grin) which make him appear more familiar than famous. Appropriately, his speech was set after dinner in the pleasant yellow parlor of the new Maddock Alumni Center. Shunning a platformed perch slightly above his audience, Dr. Eisenhower stood instead among the people, talking as a grandfather would to his charges about where the times have taken America and what the course of events has taught him personally. He began no less than four sentences with "When I was a boy in Abilene, Kansas . . .," and the crowd loved it. At a time when there was daily progress toward presidential impeachment, there was special significance in what this three-time college president and adviser to eight U.S. presidents had to offer in the way of political improvements.

"When I entered government service under Calvin Coolidge in 1924, the

Cassill and two of his students.



Hugh Smysers



Hugh Smyser

After his address, Milton Eisenhower (center) was surrounded by questioners.

total cost of government was \$2.8 million," he said, setting the tone for his observations. "Today, the cost of running our government is more than the cost of running all the governments of the world was in 1924."

Government has grown so large during his 50-year career, he said, that it has not only become the most powerful influence in our lives, but almost a monopolistic one. "Gosh, when I was a boy, the most important issue of the day in politics was 'Are you for a high tariff, or are you for a low tariff?'" he grinned.

"Because of the cynicism and the lack of faith in our leaders and doubts in our democratic institutions, I would say to you in all candor that the election of 1976 will be the most important one in American history," Dr. Eisenhower mused.

"We won't restore faith just by passing some laws. Election laws will help a little, but the main thing necessary to restore faith is to elect in 1976 — starting with the president and going on down — individuals of great intelligence, judgment, and character, and with absolute integrity and believability.

"Even though I am a good Republican," he offered forcefully, "I couldn't care less whether the man we elect is a Republican, a Democrat, or an independent. I care a hell of a lot more about my country than I do about my party."

The distinguished educator warned, however, that it may not be possible

to elect the type of leaders needed under the present system of doing things. He called the quadrennial convention "a circus" and said that "a prizefight has more dignity to it than a convention to nominate the President of the United States."

He also feels, he said, that the presidential primary system is wrong because it does not force the candidates to expose their true beliefs. "They repeat Madison Avenue clichés to make an instantaneous favorable impression," he said.

What he recommended is a new emphasis on the selection of convention delegates — the search for intelligent and conscientious people who can study the issues, question the candidates, and make an informed decision. (Today, he argued, "not ten percent of the delegates know what the platform is, and most couldn't care less.") He would require all candidates to appear before the convention "for as long as it takes" to answer questions that would define their position on fundamental issues and give a glimpse into their character.

But, merely electing the right president is only half of the battle, according to Dr. Eisenhower's plan. Once we get a good man in office, we need to change the way his job is structured.

"No man, no matter how young, intelligent, physically fit, and vigorous he is, can possibly redeem the responsibilities of the president as now regu-

lated by the Constitution, tradition, and the laws of our country," the former presidential adviser asserted.

The U.S. president starts off with a heavier burden than other world leaders, Eisenhower noted, because he is both head of state and chief of government. On top of this, and on top of responsibilities as the spokesman for the free world, we Americans heap an incredible amount of trivia on our presidents.

"There are more than 350 laws that require the President of the United States to do things he has no business doing," Eisenhower said with a ringing exclamation point in his voice. "When my brother was president, he approved or vetoed 1,050 private immigration papers and signed his name 30,000 times a year, or 100 times a day." (Some of the inane responsibilities deferred to the president exclusively include approving all laws governing life in the Canal Zone, determining whether a new drug is an opiate, and giving permission for the Marine Band to leave the District of Columbia.)

Dr. Eisenhower offered a series of Constitutional amendments to remedy some of the problems of executive functioning. One of the mildest was his suggestion that the election and inauguration dates be moved up to allow the chief executive more time in office before he is required to deliver his major messages to Congress in January. One of the most controversial of his proposals was the creation of two executive vice-presidencies of the United States. These vice-presidents would be appointed by the president and confirmed by Congress, and would have their duties specified by law. Such a measure would curb the proliferation of presidential assistants on the White House staff (presently at 2,236), argued Dr. Eisenhower, reminding his audience that "these people (White House Staff) have executive privilege and are not callable by Congress."

He added, "The president who knew more about organization than any other was Herbert Hoover, and he had in a request for one executive vice-president, which was never acted on. Eisenhower tried to do the same thing."

Other changes in the constitutional structure of government that were urged by Dr. Eisenhower (all of which will be probed in his forthcoming book, *The President is Calling*) involve the length and re-election eligibility of office

Directions

continued

holders. As he sees it, a more flexible and productive system of governance would allow only one six year term for the president, up to three terms of four years each for senators, and only two terms of six years each for members of the House of Representatives.

"If you are elected a congressman of the United States, you owe the people of your district more than a reaction to their preconceptions," said Dr. Eisenhower. "You owe them your best judgment, your best effort, and then some kind of communication to tell them why you did what you did."

In a closing assessment, Dr. Eisenhower said the great issues facing America are whether there will be peace or war, whether there will be prosperity or depression, and whether or not the laws will change to meet changing social demands.

"If you set out to name the great presidents in America," he added parenthetically, "you could do it on one hand . . . well, maybe six fingers." He declined to name those six, however, much as he had declined to name his choice for 1976.

Much of the alumni college course material had produced an uncomfortable ambivalence toward science. Here was the great god Technology, giving with the one hand and taking away — destroying, if you will — with the other. It remained for Dr. Thomas O. Paine '42 — a personable and optimistic sort who has built his career around technology — to restore faith in the benign possibilities of science. He spoke during mid-morning of the program's final day, and he left a ringing defense which tied together in harmony the worlds of science and society.

He said there are two clear lessons from the 5,000 years of recorded history, and that these are (1) "that the most exciting eras that lead to broad cultural advances in the arts, sciences, and humanities are times of vigorous exploration" and (2) "that a major force shaping the world of the future is scientific and technological advance interacting with great social movements."

With an impressive slide-and-talk show giving an abbreviated history of man's pattern of exploration, the senior

vice-president of General Electric turned his attention to today's scientific advances and their relationship to "new human enterprises" of the year 1984. Some of the examples and the predictions he offered include the following:

Space exploration — Regularly-scheduled, airline-like service to and from earth orbit will be a 1984 by-product of the \$6-million Space Shuttle development program underway in NASA laboratories. A proliferation of low-cost, refurbishable satellites, also growing out of this program, will improve weather observations from space, produce oceanographic surveys from space that are able to probe beneath the sea, and maintain continued monitoring of the world's fields, forests, and fisheries — all making possible more intelligent management of the planet's resources.

Food Production — High on the list of the world governments' crash programs by 1984 (particularly if a global food crisis occurs in the coming decade) will be food production from synthetic protein. This area, in fact, may be "the new NASA of the 1980s."

Computers and data processing — The large associative memory banks of the computer establishment will "begin to think less like adding machines and more like people," making human communication with computers almost effortless. Results of this will include more effective engineering and manufacturing automation throughout industry, with its accompanying social result: the four-day work week.

Chemistry — More efficient lightweight automobiles of the 1980s will be brought about by applications of polymer chemistry that will create, by 1984, new businesses in engineering plastics.

Medicine — Automated medical systems for patient testing, monitoring, and data analysis will insure continued progress in areas of health and longevity.

Dr. Paine then focused on the energy crisis, citing "a number of solutions," among which are new power plants built with environmental safeguards, development of the nation's vast coal and oil shale resources ("to provide enough fossil fuel to energize our economy for centuries"), and construction of nuclear parks, like the one at Fukushima, north of Tokyo, Japan. "Development of the Breeder Reactor would meet all of our energy needs for

the twenty-first century using the uranium already mined," said Paine. "Beyond this, we have enough uranium in the ground within the United States to power our economy for one million years."

It that isn't enough, the scientist listed other possibilities — solar heating, which, he said, "appears well out in the future," geothermal power (to produce pollution-free energy from natural and artificial geysers), wind power, and tidal power.

Turning his concluding remarks back to outer space, the man who headed NASA at the time of the first moonwalk said, "It's still too early to foresee the full implications of space exploration for future technically advanced societies, but I can envision a long-range cultural impact comparable to (that of) agriculture, ocean navigation, and industrialization."

Within the next 50 years, he ventured, pioneering spacemen and women will be traveling and working throughout the earth-moon system and beyond, evolving, perhaps, "a new sociology of extraterrestrial societies" that may demonstrate new social possibilities.

Which new worlds will be within man's reach? Dr. Paine took his audience on a voyage through the universe, discounting Mercury, Venus, and Jupiter as space travel possibilities, but predicting that "advanced technology will make Mars a safer and more comfortable place (for future space travelers) than the hostile wilderness of America was for our ancestors."

The first new extraterrestrial world to be permanently colonized, however, will be our own moon. "I'm sure that this is now a principal long-range goal of the Soviet space program," said Paine. "I expect to see the first baby born on the moon before 1994; it will probably be the daughter of an astronomer, and will be named Natasha."

"Inhaling the seeds of change"

By Mark Spilka

Presumably I was chosen for the Phi Beta Kappa lecture this year because my class at Brown is now having its 25th reunion and because I've managed over the years not only to return to Brown more often than most of my classmates, but to get paid for it. It is my double perspective — that is, my capacity for retrospection as a Brown undergraduate then and as a member of the Brown English department now, and as its recent chairman — which makes me the right person to address you today and which more or less determines my topic.

I had considered other retrospective topics for the occasion, such as Sex at Brown — Then and Now, or Religion at Brown, or Politics — all the hardy perennials; and I had even planned to introduce them with appropriately nostalgic anecdotes: the outing at the Haffenreffer estate during freshman week, for instance, at which a balding lieutenant in the ROTC had taken me for a walk in the woods and kissed me on the cheek — that abrupt end to a beautiful friendship might do for a start on Sex at Brown; or the Phi Beta Kappa lecture at the home of a Brown trustee at which Professor George Anderson had addressed us on the Wandering Jew and our tactful host had remarked, after the speech, on how the Wandering Jew was apparently still with us — as indeed many of us were; or the senior class election in which, as the independent candidate for vice-president, I helped a mixed ticket to defeat the favored all-fraternity bloc, our slogan being "Illegitimi non carborundum," which we took to mean, "Don't let the bastards grind you down" — though I was never altogether sure as to who the bastards were, since my presidential running mate was actually named Calvin Coolidge and in my freshman year the gentile fraternity he later headed had rushed me as its token Jew and had then blackballed me for being Jewish.

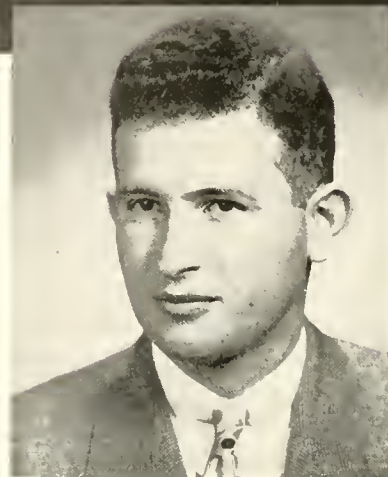
Yes, those were promising beginnings, indicative of how different from the present sorry campus mishmash the old days were. But unfortunately my own sexual, religious, and political development here and elsewhere has not been significant enough, or magnificent enough, or impeachable enough, to justify pursuit; whereas I have managed to be an English major at Brown who later rose by pluck and luck to chair his old department, and I can take a retrospective stance on that experience — which has not been, needless to say, altogether sexless or profane or unimpeachable.

A retrospection, then, or if you will, a retrospective prospect, of the Brown English department of the late 1940s as seen from the mid-1970s, and vice-versa.

We think of poise and self-assurance as desirable qualities which some people arrive at and others never acquire. My first impression of the Brown English department was that all its older members had self-assurance to a remarkable de-



Mark Spilka
now (above)
and in 1949.
The photograph
is from the 1949
Liber.



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English

continued

gree. Perhaps it came with age, or with being a New Englander, or an Anglo-Saxon, or a full professor, or some combination of all four; at any rate I had seen nothing like it in my Midwestern boyhood, and I very much wanted it for myself. I did not understand that in the 1940s; my ambition was to become a successful muckraker and write books like *Gentlemen's Agreement*, and I can remember being slightly contemptuous then of what I took to be the distance between my professional elders and the social realities; but in fact I wanted to be a gentleman and a scholar, too.

Nor were my elders so far as all that from the social realities. Prof. I. J. Kapstein '26, who had somehow managed to be self-assured without being Anglo-Saxon, was noted for the wry reflections of social conscience which pinkened his lectures on the novel. Professor Anderson was interested not only in Wandering Jews, but in the social origins of medieval literature. The department chairman, W. T. Hastings, an otherwise mild-mannered Shakespearean given to Phi Beta Kappa histories and close textual studies, was the only man on campus brave enough to introduce Henry Wallace when he spoke here during the 1948 presidential campaign. The writings of the leftist literary historian, Vernon Parrington, were popular then in American literature, and when a young substitute instructor, J. B. Harcourt, applied them in my honors seminar, no eyebrows rose.

This liberal emphasis was the department's chief intellectual characteristic in the 1940s. Along with it came a striking tolerance of eccentricities, academic and otherwise, which may well be native to New England. Chairman Hastings, a disciple of the famous Harvard scholar, George Lyman Kittredge, had apparently followed his master in refusing to take the Ph.D. degree on the ground that no one was learned enough to examine him. Hastings and his famous colleague, Foster Damon, had stopped with M.A. degrees; Sharon Brown, like H. J. Huntington before him, had stopped with the B.A.

Damon, aside from being one of the great pioneers in Blake and Joyce scholarship, was interested in alchemy, cooking, curating, square-dance calling, and the giving of large Halloween parties. He was the epitome of the eccentric professor, and his deafness added a merely physical dimension to his ability to live within self-delighting worlds. He would arrive late for his writing course in poetry, wearing a red-checked lumberjack shirt which, like Orphan Annie's dress, he apparently never changed; and, while the class buzzed on noisily but unheard by him, he would spend the next 20 minutes ruffling through a bulky folder looking for his lecture notes; then he would launch into a series of obscure literary anecdotes at which he chuckled almost always by himself, since we seldom understood

them. Except for some useful exercises in the writing of sonnets, tercets, and blank verse, he did little to instruct us, though for me at least, his remarkable presence was instruction enough. I was particularly impressed when he returned blank the postcard I had left with him for mailing me advance notice of my final grade. It seemed to me his most eloquent comment on the need for creative detachment.

As these recollections suggest, teaching English at Brown in the 1940s was not an especially intellectual enterprise. Sharon Brown read modern poetry to us beautifully, for instance, conveying his intelligent love for it through his fine interpretive performance; but he had few ideas to offer and marvelled at those we gave back to him on exams. I. J. Kapstein read aloud a great deal from novels, worked from elementary charts, taught down to us with witty cynicism as to what we could take, warned us not to read Joyce's *Ulysses*, a work now widely braved by undergraduates. Robert Kenny, whose nicknames "Pat" and "Colonel" virtually signified the department's openness to returning veterans, was noted for biographical anecdotes and solid background study, as was the great Hawthorne biographer, Randall Stewart.

Then as now the teaching of such men seemed to me more personal and exemplary than intellectually engaging; it engendered respect and admiration for kinds of minds, learned and humane, multi-faceted and self-delighting, witty and paternally scornful; but there was little in the way of meaningful discussion or stimulating address. My most rewarding course with a department elder was Hastings' Shakespeare seminar for honors and graduate students, where I learned much from his rare but acute comments on our papers and our seminar exchanges. Otherwise my best courses were with transient assistant professors and instructors: an honors survey with Fred Marston, a tall, wiry man, shy and insecure, who rushed us excitedly through Chaucer and Milton and taught me to love them; and the Parrington seminar already mentioned, in which Harcourt quizzed and drove us mercilessly — but with welcome intellectual vigor — from Thoreau and Melville to Dreiser and Norman Mailer.

Impressions like these are inevitably shortsighted: they do not take total performance into account, nor the response of other students — like the one who is rumored to have given the University \$40,000 recently out of gratitude for Pat Kenny's teaching. They exclude or merely allude by hearsay to professors from whom I took no courses — Anderson, Bradner, Blanchard, Stewart, Noyes; and they ignore sides of the department I never touched, like the graduate program, through which a number of my present col-

leagues were then passing, including the first black Ph.D., Charles Nichols, or like the active theatre group presided over by Ben Brown, or the sporadic debaters under Frank Drummond. They fail even to do justice to the cumulative value of programs like English honors, which prepared me well for graduate study, or the unique degree in English expression, which combined courses in creative writing and theatre with literary study and from which many of my Benefit Street friends benefited. Above all they ignore the opportunities for self-education and exchange which any good university offers through its libraries, its student body, its cultural activities, its social ambience — as Lionel Trilling would say, its hum and buzz of implication.

One day during my junior year at Brown I noticed two English texts gathering dust atop a dormitory mailbox. A month later they were still there, unmoved, apparently discarded, so I gave them a new home. One was James Holly Hanford's edition of Milton's poems (1936); the other was the first edition of Cleanth Brooks' and Robert Penn Warren's *Understanding Poetry* (1938). Their mutual neglect by some fellow student may or may not support my point about the lack of intellectual directions in those days, beyond liberal inclinations. The Old Scholarship was, at any rate, languishing and the New Criticism had yet to be born.

For those unfamiliar with English studies, it may help to know that *Understanding Poetry* was a revolutionary textbook, widely imitated and adopted from the late 1940s until fairly recent times, which more or less broke the monopoly of historical scholarship in the classroom by providing a ready-made critical method, a practical poetics consonant with the language revolution in other fields. Since the text had just appeared at Brown in introductory courses, I had never used it myself; but I had heard about it from friendly rivals, all denizens of Benefit Street, and I wanted to attack it. That was before I myself moved to Benefit Street, in my senior year, and joined the oddballs from the School of Design, the theater people from Sock and Buskin, the would-be poets and writers whom I had just begun to meet on the staff of the literary journal — the ineptly named *Brunonia*, and the few transient English instructors who befriended us — owlish Bill Elton, who advised the journal and would later compile an infamous glossary of New Critical terms; and florid Jim McGuire, who promoted things Irish among us. It may be that these denizens would have converted me eventually anyway; but in fact I converted myself to the much-vaunted New Criticism by attacking it in an essay for *Brunonia* called "Understanding Brooks and Warren." Alas, I did have to understand them to attack them properly; I had to read and argue with their text, and though I gave little quarter in the essay, I was grudgingly forced to change my mind by writing it.

It follows from all this that a University and a de-

partment which provide the context in which a student may actually change his mind can't be all bad. Seeds of change were in the air for all to sneeze at, and I had perforce inhaled them; indeed, they are probably floating even now among our undergraduates, unknown to us. But it is their presence then — among those seemingly indifferent and self-assured elders whom I secretly admired, in those last homogeneous and ethnocentric days before the GI Bill and the population explosion changed everything — that I wish to establish, because their ingestion and development since that time is pretty much my story.

In 1949 the staff of the English department consisted of six full professors, five associate professors, and six assistant professors, for a total of 17 members, only one of whom (Janice Van de Water) was a woman. In racial origin the names are predominantly Anglo-Saxon, the exceptions being one Irishman, one visiting and one local Jew, and the aforementioned Dutchwoman. There were no blacks on the staff, though the next academic year, 1949-50, J. Saunders Redding '28 came as a visiting professor. It was a homogeneous group trained almost uniformly at Harvard, Yale, or Brown, born and bred largely in New England. The main staff was assisted by 26 instructors and 15 teaching assistants, whose job was to teach about 40 sections of freshman composition and 28 sections of the distribution course, Great English Writers. The combined total of regular and assisting staffs was 58. Interestingly, the names of the instructors and assistants were considerably varied in racial origin: French, German, Irish, Scotch, Dutch, Jewish; the Anglo-Saxon complement was a plurality of about 18, and there were 12 women in the two ranks.

By contrast, the English department in 1974 consists of 22 full professors, seven associate professors, 12 assistant professors, four lecturers and two instructors, for a total of 47 on the regular staff (four of these are part-time or adjunct employees and one is a visitor). There are also 40 teaching assistants (who now largely subsume the old instructor rank), for a combined staff total of 87. The racial composition of the regular staff is instructive: there are 11 Jews, three of whom served successively as department chairman from 1960 to 1973; there are five blacks, an assortment of French, German, Dutch, Irish, Greek, and Portuguese, and 15 Anglo-Saxons. There are eight women on this staff and 24 women on the assisting staff, for which the racial complement is similarly varied. The regular staff members hail from all over the country, as do the assistants, and have been trained at a wide range of institutions.

These sexual, racial, one might even say *political*, changes in the department's makeup began, of course, with the GI Bill in the postwar forties, a socialistic measure which made it possible for people from lower-income families, myself and many of my class-

mates among them, to complete four and more years of college; the population explosion and economic expansion which followed the war further increased the need for teachers in the academies and the ability to pay them; and the social revolutions of the sixties made jobs for blacks and women imperative. One result of these cultural inroads, then, is a faculty which more nearly reflects the surrounding world in its makeup, and which is more closely attuned to its variety and its conflicting life-styles.

Another and more obvious result is growth in enrollment. The University itself has expanded from a total enrollment, graduate and undergraduate, of 4,600 in 1949 to over 6,500 in 1973. These increases translate into a jump of enrollment in English courses from an estimated 3,500 in 1949, enrolled in some 60 courses, to over 5,000 in 1973 in 120 courses. The abandonment in 1968 of the composition requirement for all freshmen makes that jump particularly interesting. Only one staff member and four or five teaching assistants are now assigned to freshman composition, which has shrunk from over a thousand to 200 enrollments. The remaining assistants teach our introductory courses in literature, which means that the regular staff of 47 now teaches the range of advanced courses formerly assigned to 17 people.

That range is considerably more varied than it used to be. The old expression degree, which had died out by the early sixties, revived and multiplied in the late sixties when creativity became a social byword. The department now has a concentration in theater arts, including dance and speech, whose staff of seven people teaches over 500 students, guides a revived debate team, a new black theater, a new summer theater, a new experimental theater, and directs over 30 productions a year; and it has a concentration in creative writing, plus master and doctor of arts degrees, presided over by a staff of eight distinguished and occasionally rambunctious writers teaching some 200 reasonably docile students. There is also a new film program with a rapidly expanding enrollment which offers about eight courses a year in film history and criticism and cooperates with the Rhode Island School of Design for production courses.

It is to our creative wing that the administration points in trying to account for the department's continued high enrollment, which, incidentally, bucks the national downward trend for English studies. But in fact, the department was ready in other ways for changes in the sixties. For one thing, it had acquired a high degree of critical sophistication since the forties as the young men and women of my generation, trained in the New Criticism as well as in the Old Scholarship, moved upward into its ranks. We had learned not only how to give literature the same formal attention that

our culture has always allowed for music and the visual arts, but also how to question the limits and advantages of such treatment.

One result of that questioning was the realization of the generic limits of New Criticism, which had derived its tenets from the study of poetry and had applied them, at times inappropriately, to other genres. The University's first national journal in the humanities, *Novel: A Forum on Fiction*, was founded in 1967, largely by department members, to foster a new poetics for that genre and to meet growing interest in novel criticism. Because of that stimulus, the department staff is now particularly strong in the field of fiction and offers a wider variety of courses in it than in previous years, all well-enrolled. Another result of critical questioning and interest in new methods and approaches was our readiness to offer Modes of Thought courses and independent studies in such areas when the new curriculum came to Brown. For the past few years the department has staffed 25 percent of the University's Modes of Thought courses and 25 percent of its independent studies, and while some of these projects are in the creative arts, and some are scholarly, most of them are critically oriented.

Meanwhile the department has also strengthened its traditional scholarly offerings. The honors program still flourishes as a fine training ground for graduate study, and the graduate program itself has expanded and has jumped in national prominence from twenty-second to fourteenth in recent ratings. All of which means that the department is now almost unique in the country in its tripartite strength in criticism, scholarship, and the literary arts. It may be unique also in its recent introduction of a semiotics program, designed by Prof. Robert Scholes, which attempts to link all three arenas as kindred sign and symbol systems. It seems plain, at any rate, that the department, like the University itself, has moved in strength from its fine regional status in provincial times to national status in more widely competitive times.

As a painful corollary to all this, it must be admitted that the students at Brown are, as a group, more intelligent today than was my class in 1949. This is true of course for all past classes until recent years, for, with the population explosion and the competition to enter the best colleges, entrance examination scores rose steadily in average until about 1971, when along with population growth they began to peak. One consequence of this rise is that it is no longer possible to teach down to such students nor to satisfy them so easily by interesting casts of mind. With the questioning of authority in the sixties, lecturing also fell from its polished podium. Even before the new curriculum ar-

rived, the department had begun to break up its large lecture courses into groups of 50 and to break down its survey sweeps into smaller segments and more topical subjects. The ICI experiment in the fifties, involving the identification and criticism of ideas in small seminars, indicates the trend toward discussion groups and the greater emphasis on classroom exchange. The expansion of the paperback, casebook, and copy machine industries helps further to explain this trend. Fortunately the department's advances in critical sophistication prepared it for discussion classes, and its growing size allowed it to employ them on a relatively large scale and at many levels.

A sampling of course descriptions may help to suggest the range, variety, and what might be called the *sprezzatura*, or better still, the *chutzpah*, of the present curriculum: an honors sequence of romance narratives from medieval to modern times taught by fiction theorist Robert Scholes; a comedy course using film and theater as well as written literature taught by avant-garde director John Emigh from the theater staff and by six teaching assistants; a Renaissance colloquium for dissertation students conducted by Miltonist Barbara Lewalski and neo-Platonist Sears Jayne; a Modes of Thought seminar for freshmen on the Arthurian theme taught by honors director Elizabeth Kirk; a lecture and discussion class on the African novel taught by black novelist Barry Beckham from the class of '66; two graduate seminars on Ezra Pound and Gertrude Stein taught by poet Keith Waldrop; a seminar on Japanese film taught by film critic Michael Silverman; and my own seminars at various levels on the childhood theme in fiction and on critical pluralism.

No doubt such classes have their doldrums, especially as present students see them, but comparatively, their atmosphere is freer and more open than in the past, partly because of the new curriculum, but also because of changing life-styles in the staff. As I have written elsewhere, variety, openness, and candor are qualities which distinguish my generation from the homogeneity, decorum, and reserve of past generations. We tend even to be more playful than our predecessors, to conduct events like the Lovecraft Lurk-in held in a local cemetery on the midnight of that gothic writer's deathday, to form organizations like the Wastepaper Theatre for performing original caprices in large parlors, to give poetry readings and theatricals in schools, museums, and churches in the community, and to throw large enjoyable parties for ourselves. But perhaps this is only the Foster Damon element among us coming to the fore. There is — even in our differences from our predecessors, even in our loss of the old assurances, the old provincial insulations of the past — a striking continuity of development which it is the whole point of these remarks to bring out.

I have already indicated how the critical stirrings in the lower ranks in the forties prefigured the critical revolution of the fifties and sixties, how democratic variety in that quarter is now reflected throughout the staff, and how the department's liberal emphasis, its very eccentricities, helped to set such changes going. If we were successful in hiring blacks and women in the sixties, it was because we were able to build on liberal precedents; if we could float new programs in theater, film, speech, and writing, it was because the department was one of the few in the country to keep the theater arts under its wing, and to encourage *all* the literary arts; if we continued to thrive in scholarship, it was because we could build on the distinguished tradition of Anderson, Bradner, Damon, Hastings, Kapstein, Stewart. It is no accident that out of these gentlemen have sprung what Martin Green would call "decent" men and women of many races; that, out of these scholars have emerged artists and critics as well as scholars — whose distinction I must leave for another generation to celebrate.

Let me observe now only that this kind of academic heritage is at least as vital to the future of education as, say, having a winning football team. At a time when the University must rely heavily on the nostalgic pride and loyalty of its alumnae and alumni in order to survive, it seems worth remarking that we have always had a winning English department.

This address was delivered by Professor Spilka at the annual Phi Beta Kappa luncheon during Commencement weekend.



Sally Horn travels the stark corridors of the Pentagon, a place she calls "less foreboding than people think."



Sally Horn: At peace with the Pentagon

She is young enough to have been one of Norman Mailer's flower-clad protesters in *Armies of the Night*. But instead of storming the Pentagon, Sally Kusnitz Horn '68 went inside, found a job, and got to work. Now, in her own quiet way, she may be doing as much damage to the stereotype of the national security guardian as Henry Kissinger is doing to the American concept of sex appeal.

For one thing, Sally Horn is female — only the third of her sex to be profiled as a "Decision Maker" in *Government Executive* magazine. And there is more to startle the rabid, anti-military skeptic: she is downright pleasant. Open and reasoned in her conversation, the petite Pembroke has a sort of effervescent, smiling enthusiasm which can almost cloud the fact that she is talking about détente, or the Sino-Soviet rivalry, or perhaps the Middle East crisis.

Her job in the Department of Defense's International Security Affairs office (ISA) gives these and other notes of global history an immediacy to her day-to-day working life. She is a specialist in Soviet and Eastern European affairs within the ISA's policy plans office, which she says "looks at the implications of international events on the United States' overall ability to ensure its national security." The ISA operation, she explains, might be looked on as a State Department in miniature — in effect, a State Department of Defense. The difference comes in ISA's focus on national security, in contrast to the State Department's broader diplomatic concerns with political, economic, and cultural relations between countries.

For Sally Horn, this all translates into a variety of duties that can catapult her from Latin America to Soviet Siberia in the same day, by way of reports, analyses, and proposals she may be called on to write or review. In between, she could conceivably be shuttled off to the State Department to improve the coordi-



nation of travel clearance procedures or even asked to speak to groups of high schoolers, foreign service trainees, or visiting foreigners touring the Pentagon. (She is, on the average, about ten years younger than anyone else in her office, so she is able to "really relate to the younger people who visit.")

As a foreign affairs analyst, her work also includes almost daily contact with the Joint Chiefs of Staff and various branches of the armed services, and it is spiced with "a moderate amount of contact" with the CIA and other foreign policy offices in Washington.

Currently, one of the proposals she conceived and authored as a possible national security study has made its way through the governmental hierarchy and is now awaiting action at the National Security Council. Though she cannot discuss its substance, she lists it as one of her most gratifying experiences to date. "Whether the issue as I've defined it will ever be addressed in the terms I set forth, I don't know yet," she says. "But, if nothing else, all the effort I've put forth in talking to different people about it has brought it more into focus, so that people in other agencies are more aware of the problem and the need to look at it. I've seen things come across my desk already that would indicate it joggled a few people."

On other "gratifying" or "interesting" work experiences, she can be more specific. One was her assignment to a team of five or six ISA staffers who delved deeply into the Pentagon Papers after their publication, with a sharp eye to whether or not they revealed anything seriously detrimental to national security. In the main, they did not, reports Sally.

Another starred event was her notification in August that she had won a Fellowship in Foreign Affairs and Congressional Operations. What this means is that, beginning in the fall, Sally Horn will leave the Pentagon for Capitol Hill, where she will spend a year following the activities of the House of Representatives and the Senate and gaining a broader Congressional perspective on foreign affairs. She is one of about 25 people selected for the program.

The most recent experience of which she takes special note is her part in the Department of Defense's

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In and out of the office: Sally confers with Maj. Gen. W. Y. Smith (above), director of policy planning for ISA, and takes



Speaking of détente, the CIA, and living in Washington . . .

As is apparent in the accompanying story, Sally Horn can speak for herself, which she did for the BAM during interviews at both her Pentagon office and a Washington restaurant called, appropriately, "The Class Reunion." Here are excerpts from those conversations.

Détente is a shorthand term to people who work in foreign affairs. I think it is perceived by most Americans as a total relaxation of tensions, which it is not. It is the beginning . . . The key issue is how far we can go.

I think we've realized as a nation that there are limits to détente. People are beginning to ask a lot of hard questions that we didn't ask before, such as how far we should go in terms of economic cooperation with the Soviet Union . . . What détente really means is that neither of us expects the other to begin a nuclear war. Political competition is going to continue, though, and it is going to increase.

The honeymoon of détente is just about over now, and we are getting into a stage of realism . . . Everything that has happened up to now — the summit meetings, the agreements, and so forth — has been very useful, provided that we can continue to show the Soviet Union that we are a strong nation and that we have strong convictions which we will support.

If I were a person who wanted to work for the government and my inclination was toward research, I think one of the first places I would look would be the CIA . . . The CIA has two sides of the house: it's got its covert side — they're the spooks — and it's got its overt side, which is largely filled with researchers. Frankly, they have a fantastic group of researchers there — some of the best in government.

The newer officers are more attuned to women's rights and the whole women's movement. In fact, the vast majority of officers coming through the Pentagon now have either heard it through their wives, have come in contact with women professionals through assignments elsewhere, or else have been affected by the whole mood of the country. There isn't great difficulty.

Washington is a one-industry town, with the industry being government. Because of that, I think, the reactions to things are sharper here than elsewhere. Washington probably does not reflect the rest of the country. The national news is the local news here.

I knew I wanted to work in government because I am a practically-oriented person. I wanted to put to use what I had learned. Rather than prepare other people to go out and do useful things, I wanted to go out and do them myself.



time out from her daily reading of embassy cables to talk with NATO affairs specialist Arthur Chapa (below).





efforts to see that an orderly transition of government followed President Nixon's resignation. "We worked Friday evening (August 9) until 1 a.m. and the entire day on Saturday until sundown," she said. Her "little part" was the compilation of information on how to deal with Russia in order to maintain a stable balance of power. The issue papers, detailing what areas the Defense Department considers of critical importance, were used in a briefing session with President Ford early the next week.

Raised in Connecticut (her father is a lawyer, her mother a school teacher), Sally concentrated in Russian studies at Brown, then supplemented her classroom learning with a summer in the Soviet Union following her junior year. (She and her husband, Stuart Barry Horn '70 GS, made a return trip to Russia in April, finding the people "little changed, except in superficial ways.") In 1969, the future foreign affairs specialist received her master of arts degree in Russian and East European studies from Yale, and then settled in Washington, D.C., where Stu was working on his Ph.D. in physics at Georgetown University.

The road to the Pentagon wasn't an easy one, however; it showcased some pluck and grit that was lurking alongside Sally's talent. After gaining, through competitive exams and oral interviews, a prized spot in what was then the government's Management Internship Program, she was faced with the task of finding a job in government for herself. She decided on international affairs, only to be told subtly to look elsewhere because the field was already overloaded with candidates. "I told them I would like to try anyway," she recalls. "I said I thought I might be better than the others." And so she was, although it took about six weeks of persistent telephoning to get the affirmative answer she sought from the Defense Department.

Meanwhile, she had established a mutually pleasant relationship with the people at HEW that presented another job option in the Office of Education. "When I finally got a 'yes' from Defense, I said I had to think it over and took six weeks to decide," says Sally. "I had the freedom to be independent . . . but not for long."

She has worked for almost five years at the Pen-

tagon now and says the choice was definitely the right one. "It has given me the opportunity to get into management, to go beyond the research stage and into the policy recommending stage, and to have some sort of impact." She admits initial doubts about joining forces with the military nerve center, but says the operation is not quite as foreboding as people think. Philosophically, she adds, "You really don't have an impact if you decide you won't join because you don't like the people who are in government now, or whatever; the most effective way to have an impact is to join government."

Similarities strike her philosophical fancy, too. In a recently completed wrap-up of the Soviet "elections," she found it ironic that the Russian view of defense in an era of détente was so familiar. "In reading the election speeches of Grechko (Soviet Minister of Defense), you could strike out certain words, substitute the United States for the U.S.S.R., and change the names, and you'd have a Schlesinger (U.S. Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger) speech," she says. Both contain the standard line of "second to none" in relation to military strength.

After working hours, Sally retires to her Fairfax, Va., home, which is halfway between her job and her husband's job as a civilian physicist at Fort Belvoir, Va. (He is doing research in the far-infrared area, developing some components for devices used to see at night.) A recent devotee of the classical guitar, which she is learning to play, Sally also spends leisure time rummaging suburban Washington's paint and hardware stores, trying to find just the right touch for the hand made furniture she and Stuart are collecting through the talents of their carpenter.

And what about the Pentagon as a work environment? Although its massive self-sufficiency as a structure was at first a bit awing — with 30,000 people working among its tons of concrete and around a concourse of department stores, post offices, banks, record shops, laundries, and beauty parlors — Sally says, "I'm one of the few people who will admit to liking it."

Furthermore, she likes the "good management and professional attitude" at the Pentagon. Having been in a position to judge some governmental functioning, she believes firmly that, "even with talk of cost overruns and so forth, in my mind the Department of Defense has the best management of any other department around."

This, apparently, includes the area of equal employment opportunity. Not that the subtle kind of discrimination — the kind that automatically tags a young woman as a secretary — has been erased entirely. Her own situation requires tact as well as knowledge sometimes, Sally Horn sighs. On rare occasions, tact is not enough. "It may take putting someone in his place — letting him know you work for the Secretary of Defense."

S. R.



Stu and Sally Horn take advantage of their basement pool table and spacious Fairfax, Virginia, backyard. "We want to stay in Washington. It's a fascinating place," they say.



*Photographs by
MICHAEL CARLEBACH—
Black Star*

The Classes

13 *Edith Coolidge Hart* of Providence is, despite her 83 years, still keenly interested in the theater and the arts. For the past few years she has been giving a course at the Central Congregational Church entitled "Playmakers, Personalities, Problems, Prognostications."

Winifred Palmer Kelley, Johnston, R.I., proudly reports having a sixteenth grandchild, born to her son, Francis. Her oldest son, Fr. Bennet Kelley, C.P., celebrated his twenty-fifth anniversary as a Passionist Missionary priest in May.

14 Hamilton House, a program center for retired persons in Providence, has been officially designated an historical site by the U.S. National Parks Commission. *Marguerite Appleton*, chairman of the board of Hamilton House, accepted a bronze plaque to be placed on the building in recognition of the event. *Marguerite* lives in Providence.

The Rhode Island Chapter of the 43rd Infantry Division recently dedicated its Headquarters Room at the Benefit Street Armory to Brig. Gen. (Ret.) *Chester A. Files*, who has served continuously in the National Guard and in federal service since 1915. He lives in Barrington, R.I.

18 Ten members of the class met on June 1 for luncheon at Carr's. Those present were *Ida E. Arnold*, *Madeleine Webster Arnold*, *Imogene Minkins Clark*, *Mabel Middleton Davis*, *Stella LaFrance Farrell*, *Esther L. Greene*, *Dorothy Beals Brown*, *Rose Presel*, *Mildred M. Stanton*, and *Ruth E. Wells*. After luncheon, a class meeting was held at the home of the class president, *Dorothy Beals Brown*, in Barrington.

Ida E. Arnold of Providence and *Mabel Middleton Davis* of Rio Grande, N.J., enjoyed a delightful Gaspé cruise in June with visits to Montreal and Quebec.

Madeleine Webster Arnold of Providence was honored recently upon her retirement as director of the Bridge Club of Rhode Island by a special "Madeleine Arnold Night," celebrated by the members of the club.

20 "Belleau Wood," a poem by *Lyman G. Hill* of Omaha, Neb., was included in the 1974 edition of *New Voices in American Poetry*, published by Vantage Press.

Lorimer D. Milton of Atlanta, Ga., is president emeritus of the Citizens Trust Bank in Atlanta.

In the spring *Avis Pillsbury* traveled around the world on a freighter. She returned to her home in Fairhaven, Mass., in July.

Helen K. Wallace recently took a trip to Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Rumania, and Hungary. She lives in Red Bank, N.J.

23 *Willard F. Johnson* of Spokane, Wash., has received certification from the Library of Congress as a volunteer braille transcriber—"a most satisfying hobby," he writes. Willard, who celebrated his 80th birthday last year, was made a minister *emertus* by his church upon his retirement.

Francis L. Jones is retired and lives in Worcester, Mass., where he is learning to play the piano, making a linguistic study of seven languages, finishing a book, and cooking.

24 *Dorothea L. Brooks* retired in 1966 and lives in Pittsburgh, Pa. "Because my own family is all deceased," she writes, "I have been adopted as a grandmother by another family—three girls and three boys."

Lucile Pettibone Fanning and her husband have six grandchildren, ranging in age from 2 to 20, three of whom belong to her daughter, *Lucile Fanning Newman* '51, and husband *Frank J. Newman* '47. The Fannings live in West Redding, Conn.

28 In January 1971, *Francis B. Armington*, Providence, retired as New England regional chief accountant and office supervisor of the Atlantic Richfield Company in Providence, after 35 years of service. After retirement, he and his wife, now deceased, opened an antique business and took camping trips to the West Coast and Key West.

J. Willard Crull has retired as chairman of the Campana Corporation in Batavia, Ill., a position he had held since 1970. Hired by Campana in 1928, he spent his entire career in the drugs and toiletries business and was a pioneer in the use of radio as an effective advertising medium. He lives in Hilton Head Island, S.C.

Harvey J. Ollsen of Silver Spring, Md., and Pompano Beach, Fla., retired in 1965 from the Federal Home Loan Bank Board in Washington, D.C. He had been a district supervisor and assistant regional supervisor of the northeast region of the U.S.

Paul F. Thomas is semi-retired in East Wenatchee, Wash. He has sold his export-domestic fresh-fruit business to two of his three sons, and spends his time golfing, hunting ducks and geese, and fishing in the San Juan Islands in the summer.

29 *Silvio Carosella*, Waterbury, Conn., has retired from Uniroyal and works part-time as a business development consultant for a government poverty program.

Angela O'Neil Farrell retired in June from her teaching position in the Warwick, R.I., Public Schools. She lives in Providence.

Dorothy and Marguerite Hunt are retired and live in Seattle, Wash. They traveled the longest distance to join their classmates in the class' 45th reunion.

Mary Jane Briggs Murphy retired as chairman of the history department at Coventry

High School in Rhode Island in 1972. She and her husband, Walter, live in Westerly, R.I.

Rose Small Oginsky, Worcester, Mass., has retired and is busy doing volunteer work and enjoying her grandchildren.

Elizabeth A. Rose retired from the Moses Brown School in June. She joined the staff in 1957 and served for the last 12 years as executive secretary. Secretary for her class of '29, Elizabeth lives in Providence.

Paul L. Stannard, a resident of Sarasota, has been elected president of the Florida West Coast Brown Club. Serving as secretary of the organization is *Arthur Clark* '29, also of Sarasota.

John B. Tanger is retired and lives in Wayland, Mass. He works part-time with retarded children.

Mary T. Whelan retired from teaching in June 1969 and has traveled extensively in Europe. Her home base is Brockton, Mass.

30 *L. Florence Nicholson Birkitt* has retired with her husband, Wilbur, to Flagler Beach, Fla.

Jeannette D. Black, curator of maps at the John Carter Brown Library, recently published *The Blathwayt Atlas*, a collection of maps which has been described as the first atlas of the British Empire. Volume I, which Jeannette edited, costs \$500 and Volume II, her commentary, sells for \$15.

Willard S. MacDonald of Norton, Mass., reports that he is retired but has taken a job with the First Bristol County National Bank of Attleboro, Mass.

Samuel Pavlow has retired after 42 years as a practicing pharmacist in Providence. He lives in Cranston, R.I.

31 Since retiring in 1970, *Walter L. Holmes* and his wife have divided their time between Miami, Fla., Cranston, R.I., and their summer camp on Jolly Island in Lake Winnepesaukee, N.H. Walter remains active in their church, the Boy Scouts, and the Camp Association.

William G. Schofield's latest book, *Freedom by the Bay: The Boston Freedom Trail*, was published recently by Rand McNally & Company. A light-hearted, informal history of colonial Boston and the Massachusetts Bay area, the book can be read "for fun as well as for information." William Schofield originated the idea of the Freedom Trail in 1951, when he suggested that Boston tie its historic sites together in one sight-seeing package. He lives in Newton, Mass.

32 *Sidney Ballon* has retired as rabbi of the Nassau Community Temple in West Hempstead, N.Y., a position he held for 23 years. He has moved to St. Simons Island, Ga., to take charge of Temple Beth Tephila in Brunswick, Ga., "as its semi-retired leader."

In February, Dr. *Samuel M. Nabrit* (GS), president of Consolidated Mortgage Company of Atlanta and a director of the Afro-

American Life Insurance Company of Jacksonville, Fla., was honored at a testimonial dinner in Atlanta, where he lives. Dr. Nabrit serves on the boards of trustees of six colleges and universities and is chairman of the National Academy of Science panel on health services for the disadvantaged.

33 Violet Bander Callahan has retired from her career as a social worker in the pediatric department of the Ohio State University College of Medicine and as chief social worker at Mount Carmel Hospital. She lives in Hilo, Ha., where her son, John, also lives. Before his death in June 1973, Violet's husband, Charles, a faculty member of the Ohio State University College of Law, was given the Distinguished Alumnus Award. His portrait, painted by Philip Wilson, the artist who painted former President Johnson's portrait, now hangs in the OSU College of Law. Charlie, known internationally for his expertise in American property law, co-authored (along with several Harvard law professors) a multi-volume text on American property law which is widely used in law schools.

Ruth Wade Cerjanec, Central Falls, R.I., has been named to the 21-member Rhode Island Bicentennial Women's Committee. Other committee members include Dr. Marguerite Appleton '14, Alice Clark Donahue '46, Norma Byers Willis '53, and Frances Vincetelli Verstandig '62.

Vivienne Côté, a French teacher at Pawtucket, R.I., West High School, has been cited by the American Association of Teachers of French for her work with a student who won honors in the national French language competition.

Gordon M. Fairchild, East Islip, N.Y., retired in 1973 from his position as commercial sales manager with Irish International Airlines.

Katherine Hazard retired in June from her teaching position at Park View Junior High School in Cranston, R.I., where she lives.

34 G. Edward Falciglia has been named field employment manager for the northeast and middle Atlantic zones for S.C. Johnson & Son, Inc., in Natick, Mass. He lives in East Greenwich, R.I.

Barbara Hughes Hanson and her husband, John '36, have retired this year. According to her, New Harbor, Maine, is the place to retire.

Frances Lenkowsky Rosenberg of Englewood, N.J., writes that "I am intensively engaged in raising funds for Planned Parenthood as a vice-president for the past three years."

John M.D. Suesman, president of IWT Corporation in Needham, Mass., was recently appointed relocation director of the city of Cranston, R.I.

Mary Ettling Summer, Huntington, W.Va., is involved in volunteer work at the Huntington Galleries and is active in the Tri-States Arts, the AAUW, and "a little politics — Democratic, that is!"

During the winter, Louise Laviolette Yohe and her husband, Claire, took a two-month freighter trip on a Norwegian line to Buenos Aires, Argentina, their fourth freighter trip to various parts of the world since Claire retired as a clergyman. Their home is in Isle la Motte, Vt.

36 John Hanson and his wife, Barbara Hughes Hanson '34, have both retired this year to New Harbor, Maine.

37 In April, sixteen members of the class met for lunch at the Colonial Restaurant in Webster, Mass., to raise money for the Class of 1937 Scholarship Fund. Dorothy Hubbard Pedersen of Dudley, Mass., had agreed to match the dollar amount of the luncheon tab which totaled \$73.25. A few classmates who were unable to attend mailed in contributions, bringing the total amount raised to \$100. Class secretary Eleanor R. McElroy writes, "We hope this unique means of raising funds might serve as an example for others."

Dr. Dorothy E. Bliss has been appointed chairwoman and curator of the Department of Fossil and Living Invertebrates at the American Museum of Natural History in New York City. Dr. Bliss, a physiologist, has been investigating hormonal control of growth, molting, and water balance in land crabs. She and her co-workers have developed a sensitive, qualitative bio-assay for hormonal activity in these crustaceans.

Elizabeth Fowler Collins is manager of the Crystal River Travel Service in Crystal River, Fla.

Melville G. Farber is a senior staff industrial engineer at the Kohler Company in Sheboygan, Wisc. Before joining the firm in 1972, Mel held a variety of engineering and technical positions in this country and abroad, working most recently as executive vice-president of Vibrodyn, Inc., in Dayton, Ohio. He and his wife, Patricia, live in Sheboygan.

Ladd McConnell has returned to Wakefield, R.I., after spending many years out of state. He is associated with Barrett M. Gross Realtors in Narragansett, R.I.

Harvey R. Nanes has retired after 34 years of service with the U.S. government, the last 22 spent with the Internal Revenue Service in New York. Since 1968, he had been the chief of position management in the IRS personnel branch for the north Atlantic region. His new address is 3 Tamarack Lane, Woodbury, Conn.

Charlotte Woiler Rothchild's daughter Ila received her M.S.W. from the University of Chicago Graduate School in June, and her daughter Marla graduated from the National College of Education in Evanston, Ill. Charlotte lives in Chicago.

Erika Schnurmann, who recently moved from Paterson, N.J., to Rutherford, N.J., is secretary of the Hudson County Revolutionary Bicentennial Commission. In April she

was elected president of the Paterson chapter of the National League of American Pen Women.

Marie Smith Wells has been active for the past 14 years as either chairman or co-chairman of the annual scholarship rummage sale, the proceeds of which help young women from the Boston area enter Brown. She praises her "crew of loyal workers and donors" and reports that they have been able to contribute \$2,000 during the last four years.

38 The Rev. William E. Scholes is the associate for social service ministries at the United Presbyterian Church, U.S.A., in New York City. He and his wife have moved to Clifton, N.J.

39 Robert C. Bogle has been elected vice-president of production for the A. H. Rice Company, Inc., a thread and braid manufacturing firm in Pittsfield, Mass.

Betty Louise Greenberg graduated from Suffolk University Law School in June 1972, and is practicing law in Newport, R.I., in association with her husband, Albert L. Greenberg.

C. Leigh Kingsford is the owner of The Islander Restaurant in Jamestown, R.I.

Armine Kazaross Menasian and her husband, Robert, live in Canton Center, Conn. Their daughter, Lisa, received her master of arts degree in June from Brown.

Barbara Hurlin Zovickian's son, William, has settled in Sharon, Conn., and opened an office for general dental practice. Barbara lives in Winchester, Mass.

40 In March, the New England Prep School Athletic Council presented the Martin William Souders Memorial Chair award to Kenneth D. Clapp. The award is given each year to a graduate of a member school who made a distinguished record in sports and has since made a distinguished record in life through high ideals, leadership, and accomplishments. A member of Brown's Hall of Fame, Kenneth is vice-president of Humphrey, Browning MacDougall, Inc., in Boston.

Dorothy Daw Powers of Murray Hill, N.J., is a nurse with the New Jersey Health Services Medicaid. Her husband, Robert, is secretary of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters. They are grandparents of William R. Powers III, born to their son, William R. Powers, Jr. '66, and his wife in February 1972.

41 Ruth W. Harris was appointed to full professorship in physical education and in education at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor in June 1971.

Florence Smith Ross, a geriatric social worker, lives in Brookline, Mass.

42 R. R. Baxter has been elected president of the American Society of International Law. He continues as editor-in-chief of the *American Journal of International Law* and lives in Cambridge, Mass. He was on duty with the U.S. Department of State for three months in order to serve as a member of the U.S. delegation to the Diplomatic Conference on International Humanitarian Law, held in Geneva.

Helena Smith Dunn has three children, Deidre, 23, a secretary, Jeffrey, a student at Nichols College of Business Administration in Dudley, Mass., and Greg, 27, whose daughter, Jennifer, is 2. Helena lives in Barrington, R.I.

In January, Henry L. Dursin was promoted from vice-president to senior vice-president of the Opinion Research Corporation in Princeton, N.J. He lives in Princeton Junction.

Edith Herrmann, Elizabeth, N.J., has been selected for inclusion in the Library of Human Resources of the American Bicentennial Research Institute.

Dr. Kathryn O'Connor (Mrs. Mario Ciotari) is a physician in Southfield, Mich. Her son, Michael, now in ninth grade, hopes to enter Brown after high school.

William J. Roberts was recently appointed by the mayor of Lake Forest, Ill., to the board of trustees of the city library, now in its seventy-sixth year. He continues to give annual lectures on investments to classes at the Michigan State University Graduate School of Business.

43 Hope Morley Gray of Kailua, Hawaii, has been working with another alumnus, Jack Liebmann, Jr. '69, toward establishing a day-care center for senior citizens. They discovered they were both from Brown while attending a recent aloha party in Honolulu for a Brown tour.

In July, Dwight R. Ladd left for Lausanne, Switzerland, where he will serve a one-year term on the faculty of the IMEDE Management Development Institute, a school for managers from many parts of the world. He expects to return to his home in Durham, N.H., next summer.

In addition to his duties as chairman of the executive committee of the Collins & Aikman Corporation in New York City, Robert M. McCullough is trustee of the South Street Seaport Museum and chairman of the Committee for Restoration and Maintenance of the Ships. He also served as manager of the Courageous Syndicate for the yacht to defend the America's Cup in the races off Newport held this summer.

A. Kirk Rowell has been a government services manager for the G. D. Searle & Company Laboratories of Chicago for three years. In May he attended the Medical-Surgical Training Conference of the U.S. Army, Europe, in Germany for the fifth consecutive year. He lives in Fairfax, Va.

Arlene Rome Ten Lyck has retired from teaching and is now living in East Providence, R.I.

44 Arline Kottite Anthony, Tucson, Ariz., served as an alumna marshal and Marcela Fagan Hance of White Bear Lake, Minn., as an alumna aide to the chief marshal in this year's Commencement procession. Both found the experience "exciting and sentimental."

Shirley Burr Darling and her husband, Lawrence, live in Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio. Two of their children graduated this spring, Dave from Duke University, and Steve from Western Reserve Academy in Hudson, Ohio.

Doris Fain Hirsch's son, John, graduated from Brown in June. Doris lives in Providence.

Elizabeth Van Stratum Lubenow teaches sixth grade at Radcliffe School in Nutley, N.J. Her son, Robert, attended Clarkson College of Technology and her daughter, Nancy, is a sophomore at the University of Delaware. Her husband, Lewis, died in July 1973.

Elizabeth Pretzer Rall's son, Robert David, graduated from Montana State University with a degree in geology in August 1973, making the third geologist in the Rall family. Elizabeth is a geologic consultant for the Kerr-McGee Corporation and her husband, Raymond, is a senior geologist for Tenneco. Elizabeth lives in Calgary, Alberta, Canada.

45 Alfred C. Emerson, Jr., a psychologist, is director of research and secretary-treasurer of the National Council for Geocoamic Research, Inc., in Bronxville, N.Y.

Ruth G. Keily and Theodore F. Dugas were married in Providence on April 30. Their address is 1194 South Broadway, East Providence, until October.

Ross ('47 GS) and Rose Boyajian Van Dyke's daughter, Joyce, is a graduate student in English at Brandeis University. The Van Dykes live in Orinda, Calif.

Sarah "Scat" Levitt Winter of Larchmont, N.Y., is a member of the board of directors of the Brown Club of Westchester, N.Y., and serves as publicity chairman. Her husband, Philip, is an attorney in New York City. Their daughter, Jane, a graduate of Lake Forest College, works in Estes Park, Colo., and their son, Bob, recently graduated from the University of Denver Law School.

Phyllis Baldwin Young of Larchmont, N.Y., was elected president of the Brown Club of Westchester, N.Y., which merged with the Pembroke Club two years ago. Her husband, William, is a professor of law at Columbia and their son, Andrew, is 9.

46 Sybil Blackman Chaset of Barrington, R.I., is sales manager of Manpower, Inc., in Rhode Island.

Paul R. Green, president of Intercontinental Publications, Inc., in Stamford, Conn., has opened a country-style Japanese restaurant in Boston called Hai Hai. "It has made my regular business, publishing, seem lazy in comparison," Paul writes, "but it's fun!"

Charlotte Meyersohn Lebowitz, Natick, Mass., works part-time as a psychiatric social worker and writes that she and her husband are "still active in the community." Her oldest daughter, Wendy, received her B.A. in psychology recently from Clark University in Worcester, Mass., and was subsequently

married. Other children, Marian and Mark, are studying at Dartmouth.

Allan Rosenberg is general manager of the Aerospace Instruments Department at General Electric in Wilmington, Mass. He and his wife, Barbara Maskell Rosenberg (see '49), have four children: Lawrence '72, who received an M.B.A. from Boston University in June; John, who graduated from Brown in June; Nancy, a junior at Brown; and Arthur, 14.

47 Burton W. Bellow is an assistant professor in the mathematics and science department at the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy in Kings Point, N.Y.

48 Leila Burt Holden and her husband, Wheaton A., live in Mills, Mass. Wheat teaches art history at Northeastern University in Boston.

William H. Syrett of Massapequa Park, L.I., N.Y., has been promoted to the rank of inspector for the Nassau County Police, in charge of the scientific investigation bureau. Previously in charge of the intelligence squad on organized crime and subversive activities for the past three years, he has retired from the Naval Reserve with the rank of commander. His daughter, Karen, is attending the New York State University at Farmingdale, and his son, David, is a senior at William and Mary.

49 Carolyn Waters Bellows, Pawtucket, R.I., and Nancy Gannon McLellan, Phoenix, Ariz., report that they have "discontinued their affiliation with Pembroke '49 and have become members of the Brown class of '49."

Marjorie Logan Hiles received her Th.M. degree from the Boston University School of Theology in May. She lives in Cranston, R.I.

John S. Leonard is employed by Crisloid Plastics, Inc., in Providence.

Maureen Wilkinson Maris of Sunnyvale, Calif., is a first-grade teacher in the Moreland School District. Her husband, John, a former research engineer at Lockheed, is on disability retirement.

Sherwood W. Northrop is a senior underwriting officer with Allendale Mutual Insurance Company in Providence.

Gerald E. Rammel is director of product development at the Cavedon Chemical Company, Inc., in Woonsocket, R.I., a subsidiary of the Great Lakes Chemical Corporation. He was previously associated with the Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corporation's textile product development laboratory for 22 years, serving most recently as group manager for development of decorative and industrial fabrics and yarns.

Barbara Maskell Rosenberg, who received an M.Ed. degree in 1970 from the University of Vermont, is director of Head Start in Beverly, Mass. She and her husband, Allan Rosenberg (see '46), have four children: Lawrence '72, who received an M.B.A. degree from Boston University in June; John '74, who graduated from Brown this spring; Nancy, a junior at Brown; and Arthur, 14.

Christine Brown Shults, Mountain Lakes, N.J., is active in the Lackawanna-Essex Brown Club and Brown's NASP program. She volunteers as an occupational therapist at the Greystone Park Psychiatric Hospital in Morris Plains, N.J. Her husband is associated

with the Mitsubishi International Corporation of New York City in the industrial plastic division. Their son Rob is a sophomore at MIT. Dan is 18, Peter, 16, Carrie, 13, and Katie, 10.

Florence Fiore Spalding is a secretary/receptionist with the Norwalk, Conn., Methadone Maintenance Program. She also plays cello with the Norwalk and Stamford Symphonies, and is secretary for the local Community Chest Union. "In my spare time," she writes, "I take care of my husband, Richard, and the three children."

Anna Champlin Todd has exhibited her art work at the Hospital Trust Bank in East Greenwich, R.I., and the Cove Hotel in Orleans, Mass. This summer her work was on display in the Main Street Gallery in Nantucket.

50 Joseph W. Adams, Westlake, Ohio, was elected chairman of the board of directors of the Gas Appliance Manufacturers Association in March. He has been vice-president of Bettcher Manufacturing Corporation of Cleveland since 1963. He is also a member of the American Society of Heating, Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Engineers, and the American National Standards Institute.

Jason C. Becker has been named vice-president, consumer foods, new business development, of General Mills, Inc., in Minneapolis.

William W. Boyes, Jr., Rockville, Md., recently had a book published entitled *Surgeon's Diary with the Custer Relief Column*.

Charles R. Bragg was elected to the board of trustees of Bay Path Junior College in Longmeadow, Mass., in April. Charles is vice-president for public affairs of Northeast Utilities and lives in Essex, Conn.

Peter R. Cruise is a partner in the Providence architectural firm of Kent, Cruise and Partners. Recent projects the firm has completed are The Professional Educational Center for the U.S. Naval War College in Newport and The Rhode Island School for the Deaf in Providence.

Roxbury Hyde Crystal performed in a piano duo with the Longmont Symphony Orchestra in Colorado in March. The selection, entitled "The Carnival of Animals," included a narration of Ogden Nash verses. She has taught piano in Longmont for the past 15 years.

Charles B. McGowan, Jr., Hong Kong, is an air captain with Cathay Pacific Airlines. He has flown for Pan Am, the USAF in Korea, and the Bahama Air Ways, where he was a senior captain.

Daniel W. Moran is a teacher in the Pomona, Calif., Unified School District.

Daniel S. Schechter, Glencoe, Ill., formerly associate director of communications and education for the American Hospital Association, has been named director of communications. In his new position he will be responsible for the association's bureau of public and community relations and the bureau of publications, in addition to serving as chief editor.

Curvin J. Trone, Jr., Paradise Valley, Ariz., is a trustee-in-reorganization of the Westgate-California Corporation in San Diego, Calif. From 1967 to 1971 Curvin was chief financial officer and group vice-presi-

dent of Allis-Chalmers, Inc., in Milwaukee, Wis. More recently, he has been an independent financial consultant and corporate officer in Phoenix.

Harriet Rotman Wilson directed the production of *Damn Yankees* presented by the Sisterhood and Brotherhood of Temple Beth Shalom in Needham, Mass., this spring. She has also appeared in summer stock with the Country Players and Newton Summer Theatre and directed the Temple's production of *Guys and Dolls* two years ago. She recently directed Temple Mishkan Tefila's *Kiss Me Kate*.

51 Arthur C. Gentile (GS) has resigned as dean of the University of Oklahoma Graduate College to accept a position as vice-president for academic affairs at the University of Nevada, Las Vegas.

Judith Brown MacDonald is studying thinking through the use of language with the Bank Street College's Follow Through Program and would be interested in hearing from anyone involved in similar work. Her address is 329 Engle St., Tenafly, N.J. 07670.

George Earle Michaud and Patricia Chase Michaud '53 of Scituate, Mass., have four children, ranging from age 19 to a ninth-grader.

52 Alan Levy's book, *Good Men Still Live!*, was published in July by a firm headed by another alumnus, J. Philip O'Hara '55. Subtitled *The Odyssey of a Professional Prisoner*, the book details the life of Karel Čapek, "a courageous and inventive Czech" and his struggle to survive the Czech prison camps. Alan met Karel Čapek when Čapek was driving a taxi in Czechoslovakia, and they soon became close friends. Alan lives in Vienna, Austria.

Annette Barabash Leyden has received a master's degree in library science from Pratt Institute in Brooklyn. The Leydens have moved to Irvington, N.Y., and their oldest daughter, Gabrielle, is a freshman in the agricultural college at Cornell.

Dr. Carlton J. McLeod, who received his D.D.S. from the University of Maryland in 1956, was promoted to captain in the Dental Corps of the U.S. Navy in May 1973. He is presently chief of periodontics, dental service at the regional Naval Medical Center in Oakland, Calif.

William F. Outerbridge is working for the U.S. Geological Survey, mapping Kentucky's natural resources, including coal fields. He lives in Lexington, Ky.

Robert C. Schneider, formerly with the Crompton & Knowles Corporation in Pawcatuck, Conn., is now with the Connecticut State Department of Mental Health, Office of Retardation in Watertford, Conn.

53 Stavroula Balomenos Demitre is a remedial teacher in Walden, Mass. She has two daughters, ages 16 and 10.

Elaine Regan Dray's daughter, Diane, is a sophomore at Brown. Elaine and her husband, Alfred, live in Deerfield, Mass.

Joan Stutzmann Fox of Glen Head, N.Y., has purchased a horse-breeding farm in Virginia and is now in the thoroughbred horse-breeding business. She is still running the Stutzmann Funeral Home with her brothers on Long Island, N.Y.

Patricia Chase Michaud and George Earle Michaud '51 of Scituate, Mass., have four children, ranging in age from 19 to a ninth-grader.

Richard A. Pollack, general partner and director of brokerage sales and management at Loeb, Rhoades & Company in New York City, has been elected a director of the New Jersey Life Company and its principal subsidiary, New Jersey Life Insurance Company. He lives in Short Hills, N.J.

54 Charles W. Burdick, Jr., has been appointed deputy project manager of the São Paulo Project for Westinghouse Electric Corporation's transportation division in East Pittsburgh, Pa. The project involves designing and installing a transit system for São Paulo, Brazil, the second largest city in the Western Hemisphere. He will continue as head of the firm's project administration department, and lives in Gibsonia, Pa.

Jacqueline Moore Copp is an admissions officer at Friends Academy in Locust Valley, N.Y.

Nancy Kirkwood Donndelinger received her master's degree in French in 1971 and is a teacher at Raynham, Mass., Junior High. Her son, Vincent, is a freshman at the University of Massachusetts.

Ruth Finkelstein Drill's fifth child was born in August 1973. She is currently involved in the private practice of individual, family, and group psychotherapy in West Orange, N.J.

Mary O'Neil Fines teaches in an individually guided education school in Chelmsford, Mass. Her oldest son is attending the University of Rhode Island.

Pearl Schwartz Livingstone, who received her M.A. in education from Case Western Reserve, teaches sixth-grade social studies in Brecksville, Ohio.

Celia Richmond Meyer is second vice-president of the Latayette Ecology Committee which has built a self-sustaining recycling center in the St. Louis County area in Missouri. She and her family are also involved in dune buggy meets and in "Operation Clean Stream," a canoeing-ecology organization.

Merna Hausman Miller is active on the board of the women's division of the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies in the North Shore, N.J., area. Her daughter, Lori, is a sophomore at Goucher College.

Peter H. Mohrfeld was appointed international marketing director of The Gillette Company in Boston in October 1973. He lives with his wife and two daughters in Hingham, Mass.

Alveretta Tupper Murphy is doing paralegal work with the firm of Hinckley, Allen, Salisbury and Parsons in Providence.

Margery Gould Sharp is a free-lance writer and photographer in Middlebury, Vt. Her work has been in such publications as *The New York Times*, *The Boston Globe*, *Nursing '72*, and *Arts and Activities*. Margery is currently working on a TV series.

John F. Shortall is procurement manager for the Iowa Manufacturing Company in Cedar Rapids, Iowa. He and his wife, Brenda, have five children.

Tovia Mancoll Siegal is the librarian at Temple Emanu-El in Providence and first vice-president of the Miriam Hospital Women's Association.

Margrit Benzion Steven and Robert Steven arrived at their U.S. State Department post in Santiago, Chile, just two weeks before the July 1973 coup. Their children are Bob, 16, Mark, 13, and Julie, 6.

Margaret E. Tuttle lives in Chula Vista, Calif., where she is a counselor for the Armed Forces Benefit and Aid Association.

Douglas L. Turner, executive editor of *The Courier-Express* in Buffalo, N.Y., has been elected to a five-year term as director of the United Way of Buffalo and Erie County, N.Y. He was also elected a member of the agency's research and planning council.

Brian Wallace was married to Karen Bulis, a free-lance model, in April. Brian founded the Kenmore Club in Boston in 1967, and has been the force behind the success of the dating-bar concept in Boston.

55 Annette Hadley Allen writes that she finds "nothing dull about her full life in suburbia (Summit, N.J.) with three active children and a busy, productive husband." She enjoys working as a parish visitor, calling on elderly shut-ins, working for the Red Cross, singing in the church choir, and doing needlepoint, gardening, and homemaking.

Diana "Dede" Kane Barrengos' oldest child is now in college. Her other children are Julie, 13, and John and Andrew, 10. Dede and her husband, Donald, live in Providence.

Sally Kingman Beal is raising her four boys on a mountainside farm in Jackson, N.H., where she enjoys vegetable gardening and the easy-going pace of the country. An artist, she spends time in her studio etching and also drawing from a model one night a week with a group of fellow artists. Her etchings are available at certain galleries in the Boston area.

Dolores LaPorte Nazarath's daughter, Annette, is a freshman at Brown. Dolores, who lives in Cumberland, R.I., is on the education commission of her church, is co-membership chairman of the Northern Rhode Island Chapter for Retarded Citizens, and a director of the Robert E. Quinn Foundation. She is also a member of the Committee on Help to Parents of Children with Birth Defects, and a member of the advisory board of Training Thru Placement.

Sarah Delaney Perrine and her children have moved to San Diego, where Sally is working in a personnel placement agency. Kathy, the eldest of five, is a freshman at the University of California.

Mary Swope lives in San Francisco, Calif., and enjoys it tremendously, especially all the people she has met there. "Being single can be as positive as being unsingle," she writes. Mary recently joined a group of 14 women artists who meet regularly every two weeks.

Dawn Ratchffe Vranan's husband, John, was named president of the Quincy Co-operative Bank. They live in Cohasset, Mass.

56 Joanna Roche Alden is quite active in Taunton, Mass. She was the musical director for Taunton Little Theatre's production of *Kiss Me Kate* and has served as president of the Taunton Civic Chorus. She is in her twenty-second year as organist and choir director at the Sacred Heart Church, has been a troop organizer for Raynham's

Girl Scout Service Unit, and was the service unit chairman for six years. In addition, she has been on the selections committee of the Plymouth Bay Girl Scout Council. She is also den mother for son Christopher's Cub pack and plans to take her daughter Kathryn's Brownie troop this fall. Another daughter, Margaret, is almost four. Joanna is in her third year on the board of directors of the Brick House School, a private pre-primary school. Her husband, Harvey, teaches English at Somerset Senior High School and is an agent for mutual funds and other investments for Murphy and Lopes Company in New Bedford, Mass.

Marilyn Taylor Browder is vice-president of the Hofstra Faculty Women's Club and has been president of the Locust Valley, N.Y., P.T.A. She also helps her husband with his books. They have two children, Hugh, 12, and Scott, 10.

Beatrice Roberts Coruell is active in youth work in Cold Spring Harbor, N.Y., serving both the local center and the Girl Scouts.

Pierre G. Fuger, Jr., is employed by the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis and is working toward an M.B.A. degree at St. Louis University. He and his wife have two children, Pierre III, 3, and Elizabeth Hall, 2.

Margot Gunther is an interior designer in New York City. Some of her recent credits include *McCalls*, *Budget Decorating*, and *1001 Decorating Ideas*. She is also a contributing editor to *American Girl Magazine*.

Eveline Portnoy Hunt is an editor at Smith, Barney and Co., Inc. Her daughter, Rebecca, is 11.

Frederick L. Jaggi is manager of the process design and heat exchange department of Stone and Webster Engineering, Ltd., in London. He is involved in the design and construction of plants for the petroleum, petrochemical, and food-processing industries.

William H. Moberger, Lima, Ohio, has resigned as executive vice-president of the Hagan Manufacturing Company to start his own company, Energy Savers, an insulation applicator firm.

Christopher H. Murphy is manager of tariffs for Pan American World Airways in New York City.

Priscilla Betts Seifert of Summit, N.J., has a second-degree black belt in karate (Isshin-Shorinjyu). She also competes with her thoroughbred horse in 100-mile endurance rides.

Rita Albanese Simonetti of Cranston, R.I., received a master of arts in teaching degree from Rhode Island College in June 1972.

Nancy Whitney Smith has been elected vice-president of the Wellesley, Mass., Junior Service League. She is also a member of the board of the Wellesley Friendly Aid and a member of the standing committee of the Unitarian Society of Wellesley Hills.

Martha B. West of New York City is a librarian for the New York State Council on the Arts. She is a New York County Democratic Committeewoman, an alternate to the New Democratic Coalition, and member of the executive committee of Community Free Democrats. She has written and produced

programs for cable TV's "West Side Workshop," a biweekly program shown in Manhattan.

57 Norman T. Brust is a salesman for Rietzl-Porsch-Audi in Norwell, Mass.

Shirley De Lyne Forssell, McLean, Va., is a part-time administrative assistant at the private school her three children attend. She also teaches Sunday School, is chairman of a volunteer group at St. Elizabeth's Mental Hospital, and interviews prospective Brown students.

Charles F. Gordon has been named sales planning manager in Johnson & Johnson's patient care division in New Brunswick, N.J.

In August 1973, Susan Ruder Hull moved from San Francisco to London, England. Her children are Brad, 10, and Pamela, 5.

Roberta Walker McColl is president of the New Haven, Conn., Colosseum Skating Club. She lives in Brantford, Conn.

Carol Robinson McGrath and her husband, Edmund, live in Harwich, Mass., with their two children, Allison, 4, and Edmund, Jr., 2. Edmund is manager of the Wayside Inn in Chatham, Mass., open all-year round.

Dr. Augustus A. White is associate professor of orthopaedic surgery and director of bioengineering research at Yale University.

58 Pearce H. Baker, Jr., of Amityville, N.Y., whose avocation is sailing, won the President's Cup Regatta in Washington, D.C., last fall as well as the Cherry Blossom Regatta in March. Pearce is the East Coast champion of the El Toro class for one-design boats.

John A. Bloom, director of Worcester Academy's urban affairs department, has been named headmaster of that school. He joined the faculty in 1958 as a mathematics instructor, is now chairman of its history department, and was the architect of the academy's nationally recognized department of urban affairs. He and his wife, Nancy, have five children.

Ronald L. Cheney and his wife, Terry Smith Cheney (see '60), live in Rome, N.Y., with their two children, ages 10 and 12. Ronald is in the U.S. Air Force.

Sally Fusco Gogin of Torrance, Calif., and her husband, Dimitri, are parents of their second daughter, Antonia, born February 2. Their other daughter, Natasha, is 4. Dimitri is a senior engineer at the Douglas Aircraft Company in Long Beach, Calif., and Sally has her own income-tax practice.

Lawrence T. Kocher and his wife, Helen, of Menlo Park, Calif., are parents of their first child, Brett Matthew, born May 13.

Jim Lakey is a supervisor at Polaroid in Cambridge, Mass., and a minister at the First Baptist Church in East Dover, Vt., on weekends, a position he has held for three years. He and his wife, Pamela White-Stevens Lakey (see '60), have two children, Timmy, 8, and Nathan, 6.

Ulaime Stetson Levin is a medical technologist at the Goddard Hospital in Stoughton, Mass. Her husband, Morton, is a credit manager for Puritan Fashions, Inc., in Waltham, Mass.

Elizabeth Belknap Sterling is a secretary for Charles Stark Draper Laboratory in Cambridge, Mass., and is assistant leader of the

Jane Treynor Luff '53

"It was time to do something *I* wanted to do"

In another five years, Jane Treynor Luff '53 may be banned in Boston. By that time she will be a certified nurse-midwife, a clinical nursing specialty not recognized by the state of Massachusetts, where she lives with her husband and five children. Although Mrs. Luff feels there is a good chance that nurse-midwifery will be legal in Massachusetts by 1979, when she is ready to practice, she and her husband are fully prepared to pack up and move to another state if the need arises.

Married just two days after graduation, Jane Luff devoted the next two decades of her life to raising her family and to "just about every kind of volunteer work there is." The decision to go back to school was made over a period of years, beginning 14 years ago when she met a woman who was studying midwifery in Scotland. "I realized that was exactly what I wanted to do," she explains, "but when I found out what the requirements would be, I put it out of my mind."

Not quite, however, for the idea cropped up with increasing regularity over the next six years, until finally, she says, "after the birth of my fifth child, I was ready. I had had 20 years to think over what really appealed to me, and I had had a lot of experience with people and ideas. After 20 years you finally reach a point where you say, now I'm going to start doing what I want to do."

And she did. She launched her educational comeback by taking a course in human biology at Quinsigamond Community College, followed by other science courses at various schools designed to beef up a weak science background (her Brown degree was in art history). She begins a nursing program at Boston State College next fall.

One of the reasons she decided to become a nurse-midwife is because she feels "doctors are just too busy. I think women deserve more compassionate care," she says. "I don't think I've ever had a doctor who was really with me when I needed him most. The doctor was eating his supper when my third child was born and the nurse tried to keep the baby coming until he had finished supper."

Jane tries to get in at least three hours of solid study time each day, by rising with the sun and staying up late after the kids are in bed. Snuggled in blankets with her books and papers spread out on the top bunk, she studies in a small trailer parked next to their modern deck house. With so many demands on her time ("I'm so busy I keep forgetting I'm 43"), she has had to set up a priority system. "Every day I have to decide what is

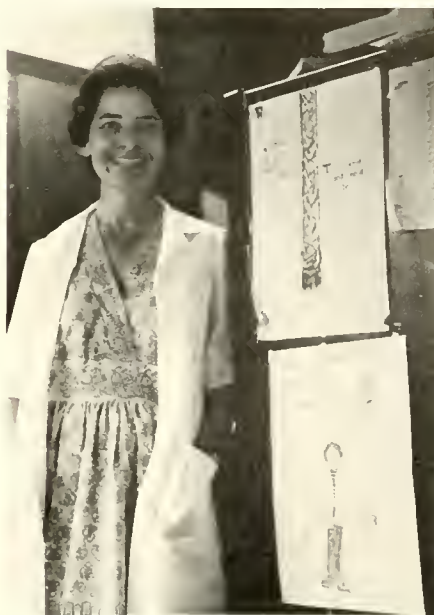
most important to do," she says, "and it's almost never cleaning the house — unless my mother is coming."

Jane has already been laying the foundation for her future work by working as a family-planning counselor and a physician's assistant at a family-planning clinic. Family planning is an important part of midwifery, she explains, because a nurse-midwife treats each person within the framework of their family situation, and planning for future pregnancies is part of the total picture. "You can't separate family planning from the rest of people's lives," she says.

Other duties of the nurse-midwife are to provide obstetrical care (under the supervision of a physician) and emotional support throughout pregnancy, labor, delivery, and the post-delivery period. A nurse-midwife also supervises both mother and child for up to three months after the baby is born, making sure both are getting the proper nutrition and helping the parents adjust to their new roles.

In caring for maternity patients, Mrs. Luff believes Americans can learn a good deal from the Europeans. A friend of hers who visited maternity hospitals in the Netherlands and Denmark was struck by the fact that she never heard a baby cry. The reason, she felt, was that the atmosphere was much more relaxed and home-like than in American hospitals. The babies were allowed to remain with their mothers instead of being herded into nurseries, and the other children in the family were able to visit freely, thus preserving the family unit.

Jane Luff in her kitchen at home.



Kathy Smith

The whole concept of pregnancy and delivery is different on this side of the Atlantic, Mrs. Luff says, because in the United States (where the infant mortality rate is higher than in many European countries), "doctors are just beginning to look at pregnancy as a healthy, normal thing, and not as a disease. American doctors and nurses don't seem to know much about breast-feeding, either," she continues. "They think it's fine as long as it doesn't cause them any problems, but the minute the slightest thing goes wrong, they try to encourage the mother to switch to bottle-feeding because it's easier for *them*."

Jane Luff has decided against going on to medical school after earning the initials "C.N.M." (College of Nurse-Midwives) after her name, an option she had previously considered. Instead she plans to work with women in poverty areas who don't have the time or money to come to the regular clinics. "There is a great need for satellite clinics," she says, "where someone can speak the people's language and will treat them as something other than a number or a pregnancy." Although she has already learned some Spanish as a result of her work in the family-planning clinic, she hopes to become fluent in the language. The importance of being clearly understood when explaining birth control methods cannot be overemphasized, she says. "I think I can do much more as a nurse-midwife, especially if I learn Spanish, than I could by just getting a medical degree. Besides, I don't see how I could be a decent mother and go to medical school."

How have people reacted to her decision? Her husband, Tom '53, has been "very supportive," she says. "He understands and he thinks it's great. He's never complained about meals being late or unmade beds." Other people's reactions, however, are a different story. "A lot of women are envious because they know their husbands would never let them do what I'm doing," she says. "And many of the husbands don't like it either because they think, 'What if *my* wife heard about this — she might get ideas and want to do it, too.' They don't like my getting too much publicity." K.S.

local Camp Fire Girls. Her husband, Bill, was recently appointed to the staff of Charles Stark Draper Laboratory, as supervisor of the photo lab.

59 *R. Steven Arnold*, Corte Madera, Calif., is president of Steve Arnold Enterprises, which provides business management for professional athletes. He is also director of player personnel for the World Hockey Association.

Joel D. Baumgarten has been elected a vice-president of the Family Finance Management Corporation, a Miami-based subsidiary of the Family Finance Corporation. Joel is in charge of the company's information system division.

Harry M. Cronson is a research staff member at the Sperry Rand Research Center in Sudbury, Mass.

Charles V.L. Dedrick, who received his doctorate in educational psychology in 1972 from the University of Florida, is an assistant professor in educational psychology at the University of Northern Iowa. He and his wife have two children, Scott Andrew and Deborah Dianne.

John C. Hiney and his wife and two daughters have moved from Stratford, Conn., to Wheaton, Ill., where John has been promoted to Chicago region sales manager for the American Can Company Consumer and Service Industries.

Dr. Richard F. Judkins was elected vice-president of the medical staff and appointed chief of surgery at South County (R.I.) Hospital in April.

Dr. Martin S. Kleinman is an associate professor of medicine at the University of Rochester School of Medicine in New York.

Joseph M. Kusmiss reports he is "alive and well" and is an advisory programmer with IBM. He lives in Wappingers Falls, N.Y.

Since 1971, *Dr. Lawrence A. Lockman* has been an assistant professor of medicine, pediatrics and neurology, at the University of Minnesota School of Medicine.

Jerrold Moskowitz is a commercial real estate broker with the Edward Plant Company in San Francisco. He and his wife have a two-year-old daughter.

Thomas M. Nathan is working for the State of New York Department of Social Services in Albany, reviewing welfare recipients' eligibility.

Dr. John V. Russo has been named staff cardiologist at the Washington, D.C., Hospital Center. He lives in Kensington, Md.

Barry L. Schwartz, formerly with the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, now has his own business, Combined Brokerage Services, in Boston.

Frank W. Stockwell, Jr., and Mary Anne Donohue of New York City were married January 18. Frank was recently promoted to assistant chief engineer of the American Institute of Steel Construction in New York City, the trade association of the structural steel fabricating industry.

60 *Richard K. Bird* has been promoted to resident vice-president at the First National City Bank's senior offices in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

Terry Smith Cheney and her husband, *Ronald L. Cheney* (see '58), have two children, ages 10 and 12, and live in Rome, N.Y. Terry is a legal secretary.

Janet McWam Colby is doing graduate work in elementary education at Rhode Island College. She and her husband, Richard, "thoroughly enjoyed the trip to Greece last spring with the Brown Club of Rhode Island." They have two sons, Tom, 11, and Jeff, 8.

Gail Adams Dukes and her husband, Gary, live in Tuscaloosa, Ala., where Gary is an assistant professor of chemistry at the University of Alabama. Their son, Mark Daniel, is 12.

Dr. Judith E. Galea is practicing medicine at the University of Rhode Island Health Services.

Sandra Swanson Hammer has started courses at the Babson Institute of Business Administration, working toward an M.B.A.

Dirk D. Held is a member of the classics faculty at Connecticut College. He has been awarded a National Endowment for the Humanities Fellowship in Studies in Human Values, Technology and Science for 1974-75. Dirk's interdisciplinary project is on "Science and the Legitimacy of Value in Classical Greece."

Pamela White-Stevens Lakey and her husband, *Jim Lakey* (see '58), live in Reading, Mass. Pam teaches art history part-time at the Gordon School and looks after Timmy, 8, and Nathan, 6.

Margaret S. Reed is teaching philosophy at the University of Tulsa.

Charles A. Sieburth left the Polaroid Corporation after nine years to set up his own company in Lexington, Mass., Lexington Technical Associates, specializing in the sale of photographic products to industry and in free-lance photography.

Jane Baker Spiegle has three children, Elizabeth, 4, Eugene, Jr., 2, and Elaine, born October 8, 1973. Her husband is employed at Brownberry Ovens in Twinsburg, Ohio, as a plant engineer.

61 *Janet Lafrentz Bayfield*, Cheshire, Conn., gave a demonstration of batik, one of the oldest art forms, at the Meriden (Conn.) Arts and Crafts Association's demonstration of craft techniques last February. Her work has been shown at the Hartford Civic Arts Festival and at the Wesleyan Potters Show.

Nanne Henderson Clark is an associate professor in the department of anatomy at Michigan State University. Her husband, Bruce, is continuing work in oil painting and sculpture. Their son, Che, is 3.

Richard A. Considine, New Castle, N.J., has been promoted to marketing manager in the Boston north office of IBM's Office Products Division.

David T. Hawkins writes that he is still with the Avon Products, Inc., International Division, based in New York City, and was recently promoted to "director-estimating international." He and his wife, Cathy, and their two children, David, Jr., and Lynn Ann, live in Hazlet, N.J.

Mary Nordquist Laird has taken a new po-

sition teaching art at the Conant School in Acton, Mass. Prior to this she taught in New York and Connecticut. She received her M.S. from Teachers College, Columbia University.

David N. Nissenberg and his wife, Merel, have moved from Miami, where David was president of the Brown Club of Miami and co-chairman of the local Alumni Schools Program, to San Diego, where he is practicing law. The Nissenbergs have two children, James and Brett, and live at 3255 Via Marin, La Jolla, Calif.

Thomas L. Paoli, Basking Ridge, N.J., and his family spent a month in Brazil last spring, while Tom served as a visiting professor at the Institute of Physics, Universidade Estadual de Campinas.

John R. Phillips and his wife, *Leslie St. John Phillips* '62, are parents of a daughter, Abigail Culpeper, born November 1, 1973. Their other children are Melissa, 10, and Benjamin, 8.

James F. Trafton of Simsbury, Conn., is president of the Computer Financial Corporation in Hartford.

Patricia Pinney Walker and her husband, Robert, have been transferred to Mountain View, Calif., where Bob is vice-president of Arvin Systems and general manager of Echo Science.

Daniel H. Warner, who received his B.S.M.E. degree from the University of Hartford in June, is a project engineer for the Ball Corporation in Muncie, Ind.

Peter Watts and his wife, Mary, are parents of twins, Thomas Morrell and Amy Morrison, born June 17. They live in Millersville, Md., and have two other children.

Roger M. Widmann is vice-president of the New Court Securities Corporation in New York City.

62 *Steven M. Foote* is an architect-planner with Perry, Dean, and Stewart in Boston.

Michael D. Goldfield is an assistant clinical professor of psychiatry at the University of California Medical School in San Francisco. He is also a clinical associate of the San Francisco Psychoanalytic Institute. His wife, Edythe, is in private practice as an endocrinologist. Their children are Ari, 5, and Debby, 2.

Peter H. Gould and Kathleen Matthews were married in September 1969. Peter, who received his Ph.D. in mathematics from Georgetown University in February 1973, is employed by HumRRO in Alexandria, Va.

Leslie St. John Phillips and her husband, *John R. Phillips* '61, are parents of a daughter, Abigail Culpeper, born November 1, 1973. Their other children are Melissa, 10, and Benjamin, 8.

Judith Hexter Riskind of Highland Park, Ill., teaches ballet, modern, and jazz dancing to children and adults. She has three children, Patty, 8, Peter, 6, and Michael, 3.

Cathleen Cannon Scanlan teaches English and Latin at Quabbin Regional High School in Barre, Mass. Her husband, John, is director of an AIDP grant at Quinsigamond Community College. Their daughter, Laura, is 8.

Lee Bernard Steele has been promoted to assistant district purchasing agent at Bethlehem Steel's Burns Harbor, Ind., plant.

Roger C. Wade, New Hartford, N.Y., has

been promoted from actuary to vice-president-actuary at the Volkswagen Insurance Company.

Thomas H. Wilson received his M.B.A. from Duquesne University in December 1972. He is currently assistant vice-president with the Mellon Bank in Pittsburgh.

Dr. Stephen D. Wolanske has joined the staff of the Greenwich, Conn., Hospital, as an obstetrical gynecologist.

Jane DeCourcy Wong and her husband, *Stephen*, are parents of their first child, *Michael Yee-Meng*, born February 27. The Wongs live in Berkeley, Calif. *Stephen* is a graphic artist and *Jane* has been on leave from her job as a microbiologist at the California Department of Health.

63 *Barry R. Bainton* is a director of research and evaluation for the Pima Alcoholism Consortium, Inc., in Tucson, Ariz., where his duties include developing the research and evaluation department. He writes that he is "also trying to organize the local evaluators into a professional club to break down the current isolation among professionals."

Robert G. Cashion and his wife are parents of their second daughter, *Megan Elizabeth*, born October 1, 1973. They live in Lincroft, N.J.

Dr. Stephen S. Dashef, who recently completed two years of service as staff psychiatrist at the National Naval Medical Center in Bethesda, Md., has been appointed director of mental health services at the Student Health Center, College Park, Md. He and his wife live at 5116 Moorland Lane in Bethesda, where he is engaged in private psychiatric practice.

Bruce A. Farwell is a Ph.D. candidate in counseling psychology at the University of Pennsylvania, having completed everything except his dissertation. He is a part-time counseling psychologist at Northeastern Christian Junior College in Villanova, Pa., and at Montgomery County Community College in Blue Bell, Pa. *Bruce* expects to complete his degree by next May.

Nancy Clayson Forster is secretary/assistant to the president of Sotheby Parke Bernet Galleries in New York City. The Forsters recently bought a home in Westport, Conn.

Gail Caslowitz Levine and *Bill* (see '64) live in Scarsdale, N.Y., and have two children, *Jane*, 7, and *Daniel*, 4.

Stephen S. Mayne and his wife, *Jessica Loring Mayne* (see '65) are parents of a son, *Michael Loring*, born September 17, 1973. The Maynes live in San Francisco.

Sally Jurgensen Means received her M.A. in early childhood education this past spring and will start work on a Ph.D. in the same area in the fall — all at the University of Texas at Austin. Her husband, *Robert*, is a professor of law at the University of Texas. They have two children, *Jennifer Elizabeth*, 6, and *Jessica Marie*, 2.

Anne Tidaback Mellor and her husband, *Ronald*, are both professors at Stanford University.

Stephen J. Murray and his wife, *Linda*, are parents of their first child, *Gordon Joshua*, born March 31 in New York City.

Roger L. Riffer and his wife are parents of their first child, *Adam Samuel*, born June 1. The Riffers live in De Witt, N.Y.

Lt. Cdr. Merrill W. Ruck (USN), who recently completed a 20-month tour of duty as executive officer on the U.S.S. *Bowen*, has been named assistant director of the new Surface Warfare Officers School in San Diego, Calif. He and his wife, *Diane*, are parents of their first child, *Heather Marie*, born February 14. The Rucks live in La Jolla, Calif.

James M. Seed, a vice-president of Providence's Industrial National Bank, has been named head of the bank's New England Division, which is responsible for corporate customers throughout the six-state area, with the exception of those handled through the bank's various branch offices. *James* lives with his wife and two children in East Greenwich, R.I.

Stephanie R. Stillwell is executive director of the Bellingham, Wash., YWCA.

Dr. Paul E. Sydlowski is chief of ophthalmology at the U.S. Naval Hospital in Newport, R.I.

Marta Cole Traister of Talent, Oreg., writes that she is "getting into her summer vegetable garden and Oregon and life-drawing classes." Her husband, *Andrew*, re-directed *Waiting for Godot* for this year's Oregon Shakespeare Festival summer season.

Dennis R. Wyckoff has been named an associate in J. Robert Hillier, architects and planners, in Princeton, N.J. A member of the firm for four years, *Dennis* is presently the project manager for the new sports complex for Rutgers University in New Brunswick.

64 *Elizabeth Marsden Abbott* is a case-worker in Bedford-Stuyvesant for the New York City Bureau of Child Welfare. She is working toward a master's degree in theatre and children's theatre.

Margaret Eichna Baier of Deerfield, Ill., and her husband, *John*, are parents of a son, *John*, born May 16, 1973. *Margaret* is supervisor of stability programs at G. D. Searle & Company, while *John* is an international banker with Harris Trust and Savings.

Dr. Richard A. Baum is a professor of medicine at the University of Maryland School of Medicine and its affiliated hospital in Baltimore.

Bruce W. Bean finished a one-year clerkship with U.S. Circuit Judge Leonard P. Moore in September 1973, and is an associate at Simpson Thacher and Bartlett in New York City.

Charles Billo is a foreign service officer for the Department of State in Washington, D.C.

Dr. Edgar B. Billowitz, Johnstown, Pa., has served his internship in the Conemaugh Valley Memorial Hospital. He was awarded his M.D. degree from Temple University in 1973.

Charles W. "Charlie" Berry is a group manager for Sapers and Wallack Associates in Boston. He lives with his wife, *Suky*, and three children in Hingham, Mass.

Eugene V. Blanchard is an attorney with Haussermann, Davison & Shattuck in Boston. He and his wife, *Suzanne*, have two sons, *Theodore* and *Benjamin*.

William K. Bottorff (GS), professor of American literature at the University of To-

ledo, was the author of an article in the university's paper titled "The American Scholar" in which he criticized the imbalance in English departments throughout the country toward the study of British rather than American literature. While only 14.4 percent of the American population is from English, Scottish, and Welsh stock combined, he notes, the majority of colleges and universities offer approximately twice as many courses in British literature as in American. He favors the establishment of a major in American literature, a subject which, unlike British literature, "directly relates to a student's culture."

Frank M. Cook is an attorney with McHale, Cook & Welch in Indianapolis. He and his wife, *Linda*, have one daughter, *Jacqui*, 6.

Thomas Downing, Jr., served as a legislative assistant for the 1974 session of the Maine State Legislature in Augusta, as did *George H. Viles II* '66.

Barbara Barrett Fuller and her husband, *Peter Fuller* '65, are parents of their third child, *Bradford Barrett*, born September 8, 1973. Their other children are *Graham*, 6, and *Hollis*, 3. They live in Huntington, N.Y.

Allan M. Gittelman of Warwick, R.I., and his wife, *Ellen*, are parents of a daughter, *Rachel Cyd*, born May 28, 1974.

Dr. Joseph E. Godard has completed his residency in diagnostic radiology at the Medical College of Wisconsin in Milwaukee, following a two-year tour of duty in the U.S. Navy. In July, he accepted a position as chief of radiology at the Fish Memorial Hospital in New Smyrna Beach, Fla.

Judith Skest Goodman and her husband, *Ronald*, are parents of their first child, *Sarah Elizabeth*, born May 30, 1973. The Goodmans live in Quincy, Mass.

Joe Green is a tax manager for Price Waterhouse & Co., in New York City. He and his wife, *Marty*, have two children, *Barbara*, 7, and *Adam*, 3.

Ronald M. Green, assistant professor of religion at Dartmouth, recently received a faculty fellowship to complete a projected book. He and his wife, *Mary Jean Matthews Green* '65, and *Julie*, 5, will be spending some of this time in France.

Wesley C. Green, who received his M.A. in 1969 from the University of Chicago, is an actuarial analyst for The Travelers Insurance Company in Hartford, Conn.

Lucy Jefferys Greenblatt and her husband, *Ray*, of Paoli, Pa., are parents of their second son, *Alexander*, born April 8, 1973. Their other son, *Jeff*, is 3.

Michael T. Healy is a partner in the law firm of Verrill Dana Philbrick Putnam & Wilhamson in Portland, Maine.

Laurence D. Hoffman, Claremont, Calif., has written a book, entitled *Practical Calculus for the Social and Managerial Sciences*, to be published by McGraw-Hill in December.

Timothy Jaroch and his wife, *Patti*, have three children, *Christopher*, 4, *Darren*, 2, and *Jonathan*, 3 months. *Timothy* is an attorney with Nessen & Csaplar in Boston.

Richard M. Jones, who received his Ph.D. degree in mathematics from The Pennsylvania State University in March, is an assistant professor of mathematics and computer science at Western Connecticut State College in Danbury, Conn.

Bill Levine and his wife, Gail Caslowitz Levine '63, live in Scarsdale, N.Y., with Jane, 7, and Daniel, 4. Bill is an attorney.

Leonore B. Loft is studying the Stanislavsky method and acting in a repertory theatre in New York City.

Matthew J. Mallow and Eileen J. Chesler were married in December 1973. Matthew became a partner in the New York City law firm of Marshall, Bratler, Greene, Allison & Tucker in April.

Barbara Dabb Manicattide, West Hartford, Conn., is a part-time math teacher in an "individualized" elementary school program.

James H. McNaughton, a foreign service officer, was on a special six-month assignment last winter as a cease-fire observer in Vietnam. He returned to Washington, D.C., in March to take an intensive course in Japanese at the Foreign Service Institute, in preparation for his next assignment in Tokyo, which begins this month.

Douglas K. Nelson is a management consultant with McKinsey & Company in New York City. He and his wife, Gail, live in Brooklyn Heights, N.Y.

Walter Parris, Jr., is a lawyer with the firm of Seward & Kissel in New York City. He and his wife, Marianne Miller Parris '65, have one child, Susan.

Rosemary Davis Pierson and her husband, Geoffrey, are parents of twins, Oliver Ely and Alexis Jeanne, born April 6. The Piersons live in Newton, Mass., and their oldest daughter, Abigail, is 3.

Dena Obus Rakoff, who received her M.S. in education from the University of Pennsylvania, has taken a position at Harvard with the Office of Career Services and Off-Campus Learning. As a labor market analyst, she will try to improve student understanding of the job market and explain employment prospects for future college graduates.

Clifton and Margaret-Ann Parker Rice work for the Houghton Mifflin Company in Boston. Clif is involved with educational media (films, A-V materials, etc.), and Mickie is an art director. They live in Cambridge, Mass.

Dr. Philip B. Sheldon and his wife, Phyllis Reed Sheldon, are parents of their second child and first daughter, Deborah Ann, born July 3, 1973, in Blacksburg, Va.

Jim Stewart is a systems analyst at Chubb & Son, Inc., a property and casualty insurance firm. He and his wife, Joan, have one child, Bruce Douglas, and live in Little Falls, N.J.

Dr. Theodore J. Thelin has a private practice in obstetrics and gynecology in New Bedford, Mass. He and his wife, Nancy, have three children, Kimberly, 5, Bradford, 2, and Karen, 1.

Peter T. Wood, Jr., is an art teacher at the Reading, Mass., Memorial High School.

65 Elinor B. Bachrach is a legislative assistant to Senator William Proxmire (D-Wisc.) in Washington, D.C. She was previously a legislative assistant to Senator William D. Hathaway (D-Maine).

Felicia Rubin Birnel's son, Matthew Andre, was born May 11, 1973. She lives in Brooklyn, N.Y.

E. Bruce Boteler Calvert and her husband,

Charles, are parents of their second son, Robert Nelson, born May 30, 1973. Their other son, Charles "Chip" Baltimore IV, is 4, and they live in Rome, Ga.

Sharon Jackson Davis and her husband, Robert, are parents of their first child, Helen Hassler, born February 27. Sharon was recently elected a vice-president of the College Women's Association of Japan and will serve as chairman of the scholarship committee. The Davises live in Tokyo.

Margaret Dobbie, who received her master's degree in reading at Northeastern University in June 1973, teaches fourth grade in Walpole, Mass.

Robert H. Dunn is executive secretary to the governor of Wisconsin. He lives in Madison, Wisc.

Robert Ferris, vice-president of Ferris Brothers in Waterville, Maine, served as a state representative in the 1974 session of the Maine State Legislature.

Peter and Barbara Barrett Fuller '64, Huntington, N.Y., are parents of their third child, Bradford Barrett, born September 8, 1973. Their other children are Graham, 6, and Hollis, 3.

Mary Jean Matthews Green, who recently completed her doctorate at Harvard, has received an appointment as assistant professor of French at Dartmouth. Her husband, Ronald M. Green '64, was recently awarded a Faculty Fellowship to complete a projected book. The Greens will be spending some of this fellowship period in France, where Mary Jean will be directing a language study program, and their daughter, Julie, 5, will be learning French.

Donald C. Harris has been appointed assistant purchasing agent for direct materials at the Fafnir Bearing Company of New Britain, Conn., a division of Textron, Inc. Donald has been with Fafnir since 1965.

Kenneth H. Kraemer completed his third year as a clinical associate at the National Institutes of Health and began residency in dermatology at Jackson Memorial Hospital in Miami, Fla., in July. In February, the Kraemers' third child was born, joining Rebecca, 4, and Martin, 2.

Edward Gibson Lanphier and Susan Pratt Lanphier of Alexandria, Va., are parents of their first child, Gordon Gibson, born September 11, 1973.

Jessica Loring Mayne and her husband, Stephen Mayne '63, San Francisco, are parents of a son, Michael Loring, born on his father's birthday, September 17, 1973. Jessica writes, "Before Michael's arrival, I had been practicing law with the Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund, and I hope to resume my legal practice soon."

Dr. Patrick D. McDonald, who received his Ph.D. in organic chemistry in 1970 from Pennsylvania State University, spent the past four years doing postdoctoral research in steroid biochemistry and endocrinology at The College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University. He is currently doing research in high-speed liquid chromatography at Waters Associates, Inc., in Milford, Mass. He and his wife have two children, Patrick Matthew, 3, and Brian Michael, born May 15.

Marianne Miller Parris and her husband, Walter Parris, Jr. (see '64), have one child, Susan, and live in New York City.

Dr. George R. Peterson (GS) has moved from San Francisco to Boston, where he is an assistant professor in the department of medicinal chemistry and pharmacology at Northeastern University. He will teach graduate students and continue the research in the field of narcotic drugs which he has been conducting for the past two years at the University of California at San Francisco.

Dr. David H. Rosenbaum is a neurologist at Mt. Sinai Hospital in New York City.

Douglas S. Smith, Jr., has been promoted to field director with The Boy Scouts of America, Lake Huron Area Council, in Jackson, Mich. The promotion, Doug writes, is "basically a move from salesman to sales manager."

Michael H. Stone received the Pennsylvania Institute of CPA's gold medal for attaining the highest score in the state on the May 1972 CPA exam. He works for Arthur Andersen and Company in Philadelphia, Pa.

Margaret D. Uroff (GS) is an assistant professor of English at the University of Illinois, Urbana. She has written a book entitled *Hart Crane, The Patterns of His Poetry*, in which she presents the continuity of patterns recurring with obsessive frequency in Crane's work, rather than seeing him as a poet of broken efforts and varied creative aims, as many scholars do.

Lila L. Wolff and James M. Wilkinson III were married in Mt. Washington, Mass., on October 13, 1973. Lila is in charge of administering the fringe benefit program at the Register Publishing Company, and James is self-employed as a house designer. They live in Stony Creek, Conn.

Dr. Judith E. Woll, who completed a traineeship in hematology at the University of Rochester in June, is an assistant professor of medicine there, specializing in internal medicine and hematology-oncology. She is based at the Highland Hospital.

66 Lawrence A. Aufmuth is an attorney and tax partner with Ware & Freidenrich in Palo Alto, Calif.

Ethan J. Cantor of Denver, Colo., has been deputy attorney for the Boulder County Department of Social Services since April 1973. "In between ski trips," he writes, "I have also become involved in real estate as the secretary-treasurer of Brown, Cantor, Breland, Inc., Real Estate Investments."

William G. Droms teaches finance at the Georgetown University School of Business Administration. After his release from the U.S. Navy in June 1970, Bill spent three years as a graduate teaching fellow at George Washington University. He received his M.B.A. in 1971 and has now completed all but his dissertation toward a doctorate.

Barbara Brown Gaertner and her husband, Arnold, are parents of their first child, Lorin Siegfried, born August 3, 1973. The Gaertners live in Ontario, Canada.

Norma Bergquist Garnett (GS), chairman of the foreign language department at Toll Gate High School in Warwick, R.I., received a doctor of education degree in May from Boston University. In 1970, she was named Rhode Island Teacher of the Year.

Barbara McGaw Gracki (GS) and her husband, John Gracki '69 GS, have three children, Kirsten and Katherine, 5-year-old twins, and John, Jr., 1. John is an assistant

dean of the College of Arts and Sciences at Grand Valley State College in Allendale, Mich.

Kathryn Costa Houlihan and her husband, John, announce the birth of their second child, Katherine Amelia, April 30, 1973. Kathy is employed in real estate. The Houlihans live in Fayetteville, N.Y.

Marjorie A. Keefe (GS) of Lincoln, R.I., is an associate professor of English at Dean Junior College in Franklin, Mass. She was recently awarded a summer fellowship from the National Endowment for the Humanities to attend an eight-week seminar on Studies in the Renaissance Imagination, held at the University of California, Santa Cruz. Marjorie has written and published poetry, along with articles dealing with literary concepts. She holds a certificate in advanced study from Harvard University.

Wayne W. Long has been named controller of the Old Stone Bank in Providence. Formerly an assistant vice-president of Old Stone, he lives with his wife and two sons in Rumford, R.I.

Lisa Manfull and David A. Harper were married in 1969 in Brussels, Belgium. Lisa is a linguist with the U.S. State Department and David is a foreign service officer. They are stationed in Bujumbura, Burundi.

Kenneth R. Neal has been made a partner in the law firm of Hanson, Curran, Bowen and Parks in Providence.

David N. Ogden, White Plains, N.Y., and his wife are parents of a son, Benjamin David, born November 3, 1973. Eve Victoria is 3.

Stephen C. Soderlund is a banking officer and branch manager of the Midland Mall (Warwick) office of the Rhode Island Hospital Trust National Bank.

George H. Viles II served as a legislative assistant for the Maine state legislature's 1974 session in Augusta.

Josi Rosenkrantz Wildstein has completed her first year at New York University Law School. Her husband is in his second year of surgical residency. Their son, Joshua, is 2.

Judith Rabkin Yeston and her husband, Maury, are parents of Jake Simon, born December 24, 1973. They live in Branford, Conn.

Dr. Norman Zimmermann (GS), a biochemist, and some associates have formed Scientists Cooperative Industries (SCI) in Colebrook, N.H. Some of their projects include finding a substitute for hexachlorophene, a home test for gonorrhea, a way to cut gas consumption 15 percent, and a growth retardant for grass so people won't have to mow the lawn so often. As a community service, Dr. Zimmermann has been working at the local hospital on a birth defect prevalent in that area which appears to be diet-related.

67 *Peter C. Bedard* and Lynda Jane Levitt were married on May 19. *Stuart J. Aaronson* '66 was best man and *Arthur D. Norwalk* '67 was an usher. Lynda's father was the late Dr. *Nathan Levitt* '30. Peter is a senior information and public relations specialist for the Rhode Island Department of Community Affairs, Division of Services to the Aging. The Bedards live in Providence.

Mervin A. Betz received his Ph.D. degree

in statistics and measurement at the University of Illinois in December 1973. He joined the faculty of Arizona State University as an assistant professor in August.

Terrence W. Boyle is an attorney in Elizabeth City, N.C.

Richard F. Brennan is a master in Latin, history, and English at the Christchurch School in Christchurch, Va., where he is also the athletic director. His son, Jeffrey, is 3.

Barbara Allen Brewster, Marion, Mass., received her B.A. from the University of Massachusetts and is in the process of obtaining certification as an elementary school teacher, reading specialist, and teacher of children with special needs. Besides tutoring dyslexic students, she is an accountant for her husband's new advertising agency, Buzard, Inc.

Carol Goodale Cambi and her husband, Bill, are parents of their first child, Matthew William, born January 11. Carol is a programming project manager for IBM and Bill is a systems analyst there. The Cambis live in Carmel, N.Y.

E. Peter Coppedge III is an institutional bond salesman with Smith, Barney, and Company, Inc., in New York City.

Elaine Decker Dohn is a systems project leader with the Colgate-Palmolive Company in New York City.

Karen Wolk Feinstein of West Newton, Mass., is managing editor of an urban planning publication, *The Urban and Social Change Review*, and program planner for the State Department of Mental Health. These part-time jobs, she writes, still allow time for her 3-year-old son, Jeremy.

Kenjalin Ogata Gleason writes that she is "a singer and cleaning lady in Geneseo, N.Y."

Douglas R. Helland has been named chief of technical support services for the International Computing Centre in Geneva, Switzerland, a common computing facility operated by the United Nations, the World Health Organization, the U.N. Development Program, the International Labor Organization, the World Meteorological Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund, and the U.N. Environment Program. Doug lives in Chambsy, Switzerland.

Cathy Clark Humphrey is working part-time for the Population Issues Research Office at Penn State University in State College, Pa. Her husband, *Craig* (see '71), is an assistant professor at the university. Their daughter, Michelle, was born January 22, 1972.

Susan Goldberger Jacoby and her husband, James, of New York City, are parents of Jonathan Edward Jacoby, born April 20, 1974. The baby's grandfather is *Edward Goldberger* '27.

Stanley T. Jaros is an assistant director of law for the City of Cleveland, Ohio.

Pascal Kaplan of Walnut Creek, Calif., teaches at a psychiatric hospital there. He is director of the Institute of Mystical and Parapsychological studies at the John F. Kennedy University in Martinez, Calif. He and his wife, Janice, have two children, Soren, 5, and Teresa, 2.

Susan L. Moss is conducting economic research for Warburg Paribas, Inc., investment bankers, in New York City. She is also

continuing her voice studies in preparation for a career in opera.

Susan Haas Parsky received her master's degree from the Bank Street College of Education in June 1973. This past year she taught a class of 5- to 7-year-olds. Her own children are Laura, 5, and David, 3. Gerry, her husband, has been working for the Federal Energy Office in Washington, D.C.

Marcia Paullin is a reading specialist in Philadelphia.

Diane L. Renshaw is a graduate student at the Yale School of Forestry.

Robert M. Reyners is a senior electrical engineer with EDS Nuclear in San Francisco.

Lois Lubenow Rittenhouse and her husband, Jim, have four children, Tori and J, 6, Jennifer, 3, and David, 2. Jim is manager of industrial design for Sweda International, Litton in Morristown, N.J.

Edmund Round and his wife, Susannah, live in Cleveland Heights, Ohio. Edmund is attending law school and is on the law review staff.

Mara Chibnik is writing her doctoral thesis at Columbia University and teaching French there part-time. Her husband, Martin Smith, is working on a job-training program for retarded adults for the New York City Association for the Help of Retarded Children. He recently finished his M.A. in anthropology at the New School for Social Research.

Jane Golin Strom and her husband, Joe, are stationed at Brooks Air Force Base in San Antonio, Texas, for two years. They spent the past year in New York City, where Joe held a fellowship in cardiology at New York Hospital. They have two children, Becky, 4, and Jessica, 2.

Linda Samuels Surls teaches weaving at Southern Methodist University in Dallas, Texas, where her husband, James, a sculptor, also teaches. One of James' sculptures was recently purchased by the Dallas Museum of Fine Arts.

Antoinette Tingley teaches at the Town and Country School in London, England. She is also studying piano.

Jonathan Turk, Starks, Maine, has been writing books with his father, sister, and brother-in-law. Their second book, *Environmental Science* (Turk, Turk, Wittes, and Wittes), planned as a college textbook, was released by W. B. Saunders in March.

Anne Llanso Verrinder has resumed work in the Morristown, N.J., Public School System, and is also working for the General Learning Corporation. Her husband, Al, teaches at Morristown Senior High. They have a 5-year-old daughter.

James W. Wells and Patricia Will were married in Houston on April 20. James is a resident in ophthalmology at Baylor University.

Mary G. Wylhe is manager of The Head and Foot Shop in Chatham, Mass., again this year, from May to November.

68 *Lynn Andrews* and John J. De Noia, Jr., were married March 30 in Groton, Conn., at the De Noia home. Lynn is a computer specialist with the Naval Underwater Systems Center in New London, Conn., and John is a commercial fisherman with White Stallion Fishing.

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Marshall H. Cohen '54

The active life of an "obscure economist"



Sandra Reeves

A recent issue of the *BAM* heralded in its classnotes section the fact that Marshall H. Cohen '54 has "remained an obscure economist with the Department of Agriculture in Washington, D.C." The choice of self-deprecating words was his own, designed to show a contrast between his mild-mannered lifestyle and that of "Brunonian colleagues (in Washington) who always seem to get in the papers these days." Nonetheless, curiosity was stirred, and the *BAM* set out to learn the whole obscure story.

True to form, Cohen was cool during a telephoned appointment inquiry: "I'm not as interesting as Charles Colson '53," he protested jovially. We persisted, however, and found that all was not as dull as pictured. That is, not if you find Danish princesses, photographic showings, Scandinavian sojourns, State Department meetings, and, ah, yes, the state of the world's soybean trade, an interesting combination.

Cohen is a transplanted Rhode Islander, who left his Brown undergraduate days and a furniture business in Pawtucket to taste the good life in the nation's Capitol in 1962. He's been there ever since, and he loves it. "Washington's a very nice place to live," says the bachelor economist. "It's active, there are lots of parties, and it's very easy to meet people here. It is also a highly organized city, where you can find almost anything you like to do."

What Cohen likes to do includes taking pictures. In fact, he's rather passionate about photography. "It's been a very pleasing part of my life for the past few years," he says, showing a few excellent color shots of the Nixon inauguration (he was selected as an official freelancer for the affair) and some Israeli street scenes. With a Nikon, a dark-room, and a string of national and local prizes, he has expanded his interests lately to include portrait shooting and museum photography. Last year, he won a free trip to Israel for his first-place entry in a photo-

graphic competition celebrating the 25th anniversary of Israeli statehood. The fruits of that labor — a photo essay of Israel — will have a showing next month at a Washington hospital.

Also next month, a slide show he produced on the history of Scandinavia through photography will be aired on a Washington educational television station.

But this is all hobby, even though the fledgling Steichen does have some famous customers for his work, among them the Danish ambassador. What his vocation concerns itself with is food and farming. How did a Pawtucket, R.I., furniture dealer get into that? "A very good question," Cohen responds. "There's absolutely no relationship between my background prior to 1962 and agriculture." However, he says that he may well be one of those people who do actually carry their graduate training into a professional career.

It started with a master's thesis in economics at Georgetown University on inflation in Denmark (which had the highest rate of inflation in Western Europe at that time). Part of the thesis dealt with inflation in farm policy, so from there he went to work for the Department of Agriculture. There was a time when he labored in a section enticingly titled the Food Consumption Section, but eventually he transferred to his first love, international economics, and was given regional responsibilities for Northern Europe, which includes his old thesis subject, Denmark.

"People always ask me why I spend so much time on a little country like Denmark," Cohen says. "It may be small, with only five million people, but it is one of the world's leading exporters of meat. Also, these countries are important allies politically."

Much of Cohen's work is apolitical, however, even though he does represent the Department of Agriculture at monthly State Department meetings. He works in a division of the agriculture department called the Economic Research Service. The fact that it is a service arm means that the published reports Cohen and his colleagues write are used not only by government, but by industry, the academic community, and private citizens as well.

Some of his research titles could provoke ho-hums from the uninformed reader, but significance is not lost on the agriculturist or the exporter. Take, for instance, "Demand for Soybean Meal in Denmark." Pretty obscure, yes? But not in light of the fact that soybeans are our most important export to Northern Europe.

On the other hand, a paper he is writing

on new directions in Swedish agricultural policy (he researched it this summer, after a week's stint in Paris as a member of the U.S. delegation to an international agricultural meet) may have a bearing on other fields. "It's a textbook study," Cohen says. "Sweden has very severe inflation and it will be interesting to see what they've done with it." It is also a neutral and wealthy country which is traditionally sensitive to humanistic concerns — a factor not to be overlooked in the current food crisis affecting large segments of the world.

His own work relates directly to developed countries — Western Europe generally and Northern Europe (Scandinavia and Great Britain) specifically. The drought that threatened to make America's mid-section a dustbowl last summer was in evidence there, too. "It's interesting that weather patterns have been so similar in Western Europe and the U.S.," he says. "It's very, very dry in my region. We got rains in June to offset the long drought of spring, but grain crops will be down — not as much as projected, but still down."

Aside from his official reports, Cohen writes for the magazine *Foreign Agriculture*, from which he received an award two years ago for his agricultural reporting. (Appropriately enough, it was called the Blue Ribbon). A few years back, he worked for a small local newspaper and got to photograph famous people around town. Witty, enthusiastic, and friendly, Cohen is also a piano player who admits to a sublimated desire to write a musical comedy.

What he likes best about his current job, however, seems to be the contact it gives him with people from all over the world. There is good rapport and constant communication with U.S. embassies in Europe and with the foreign embassies in Washington. Denmark's embassy boasts a real, live princess, he says enthusiastically. She is Princess Elizabeth, and she works as an archivist. Working closely with the agricultural attachés of various embassies, Cohen finds the daily contact with people of different nationalities "very exciting."

And what about contact with those "Brunonian colleagues"? Although he didn't know Colson well when they were students together in the 1950s, Cohen remembers an economics class they shared and a couple of meetings four years ago at Brown Club functions. "He seemed to be a nice, friendly fellow," Cohen recalls. "In fact, the way I know Charles Colson and the image that's projected nationally are two different people — which I guess says something about something."

S R



Three photographs by Marshall Cohen: above, a scene in Jerusalem — "If I were a rich man," Cohen titles it; at right, "derivation — nude"; below, the rocky beach at Little Compton, R.I.



Diana Lamb Bain and her husband, Charles, are programmers in the system development division of IBM. Diana was promoted to staff programmer in September 1973. The Bains live in Hyde Park, N.Y.

Joel P. Bennett and *Lynda Mandell* (see '71) were married August 11, 1973, in Providence. Joel is a trial attorney in the division of marketing practices of the Bureau of Consumer Protection of the Federal Trade Commission in Washington, D.C.

Alpine Chandler Bird, Amissville, Va., and her husband are parents of a daughter, Caroline Jenifer ("Jenny"), born August 21, 1973.

Nancy Parr Blitzblau and her husband, *Alan Blitzblau* (see '69), are parents of their second child, Ira, born May 16. Their daughter, Rachel, is 3. The Blitzblaus live in Shutesbury, Mass.

Fred R. Brack and *Kathleen Whitmore* of Melrose, Mass., were married May 4. *Mark Jordan* and *Bob Mulholland* were ushers. Fred is an advisory systems engineer with IBM and they live in Natick, Mass.

Richard E. Brodsky is employed as a trial attorney in the Division of Enforcement, Securities and Exchange Commission, Washington, D.C.

Joseph N. Brown, Jr., has left teaching elementary school to become the director of the Griffin Learning Center in Griffin, Ga. He is also the assistant coordinator of the Griffin-Spalding Multi-County System of adult education.

Neal S. Campbell and *Carol Locke Campbell* (see '71) are parents of their first child, Kent Cameron, born February 18. Neal is a business analyst for the textile fibers department of the DuPont Company in Wilmington, Del.

Richard Y. Carpenter is employed by the Altag Press in New York City.

Alan E. Cordts, who received his M.D. from the Boston University School of Medicine in May, is an intern in surgery at the Maine Medical Center in Portland.

Marie Baker Cummings is a social service worker with the Merced, Calif., County Welfare Department. In April her husband, Ned, left for a one-year unaccompanied tour with the U. S. Air Force in Thailand. "I may or may not stay in Merced," she writes. "If I can find a job in San Francisco, I may move!"

Kenneth A. Caldston is staff director of the Northeast Community Organization in Minneapolis, Minn.

Murray Gerehoff is director of the shared credit and collection agency of the Hospital Association of Rhode Island in Providence.

Joseph C. Haletky and his wife are "house parents" in the dormitory for boarding students at the Castilleja School, a private college-prep school for girls in Palo Alto, Calif. Joseph continues as choir director of the First Lutheran Church in Palo Alto.

C. Craig Hedberg is an urban planner and consulting engineer for Westenhoff & Novick, Inc., in Chicago.

Paul F. Henrici was recently graduated from the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School of Finance with an M.B.A. in marketing and market research. He is employed by Eli Lilly & Company in Chicago, working in marketing planning.

Clint J. Magnusson is manager of finance with Courier Terminal Systems, Inc., in Phoenix, Ariz.

Elizabeth Eipper Mains and *Richard E. Mains* both received Ph.D. degrees from Harvard in June 1973 and have grants to do research in Oregon. They live in Eugene, Oreg.

Constance Berkley Margolin is a deputy assistant attorney general in the litigation bureau of the New York State Attorney General's Office. Her first child, *Drew Berkley*, was born January 10. She and her husband, *Lowell*, live in White Plains, N.Y.

Marga Matheny is teaching dyslexic high school students at Moravian Academy in Bethlehem, Pa., while pursuing her master's in both reading and special education at Lehigh University. Marga lives in and is restoring a 150-year-old farmhouse in the hills of New Jersey. She is a charter member of the Tewksbury Balloon Club and enjoys flying both hot air balloons and private planes. She spends summers with a group in Greece as a scuba diver in marine archaeology.

Patrick Migliore, Dallas, Texas, is a first-year student at the Baylor College of Dentistry. *Terry Robertson Migliore* is a language and learning disabilities teacher.

James R. Miller III received his M.D. degree in June 1973 from the University of Utah and is a medical resident at Northwestern Memorial Hospital in Chicago.

Louise Dietrich Robb is a floor broker on the International Monetary Market of the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, speculating on fluctuations in the future values of foreign currencies. Her husband, *Bill*, is manager of business planning at A. B. Dick Company.

Barbara Saylor was married to Robert H. Rodgers earlier this year. She is working on her Ph.D. in classics at the University of California at Berkeley and expects to complete it by June 1976. Robert, who has a Ph.D. in classics from Harvard, teaches at Berkeley.

D. Barker Stigler, who received his B.A. degree in history from the University of Colorado, graduated from the University of Colorado Medical School in May. He is now a resident in family practice at Baylor University in Houston.

69 The class of 1969 is planning to hold a mini-reunion during Homecoming Weekend (November 1-3). More details will be forthcoming, but for the time being please save the date and plan to come back to Providence for the Brown-Princeton game on November 2.

Alan Blitzblau and his wife, *Nancy Parr Blitzblau* '68, are parents of their second child, Ira, born May 6. Alan is employed by the University of Massachusetts and they live in Shutesbury, Mass.

Elizabeth A. Brett has moved from Canada to New Haven, Conn. She is currently working on her dissertation for her Ph.D. in clinical psychology from Columbia University.

James W. Culbreth and his wife, *Loretta*, are parents of their first child, *Matthew Wesley*, born March 18. They live in Doraville, Ga.

Roger S. Dewey (USN) has been promoted to lieutenant. He and his wife, *Helen Wolfe Dewey* (see '70), live in Orange Park, Fla.

Dr. Loren R. Dribinsky is an intern in medicine at a hospital on Long Island, N.Y. Her husband, *Daniel McCarthy, Jr.*, is a medical student at the State University of New York at Stony Brook, L.I.

Ross Fenton and his wife have moved to Yonkers, N.Y. Ross is an assistant scheduler for the New England Petroleum Corporation in New York City.

William M. Flook, who received an M.S. degree in school psychology from the University of Rhode Island in June, is enrolled in a Ph.D. program there in the same field. William's wife graduated summa cum laude from Roger Williams College in June with a B.A. in creative writing. They have a new baby, *Kate Annabelle*, born July 9. "I was able to attend and help with the labor and delivery," William writes, "as we had prepared for the birth with the Lamaze method."

John Gracki (GS) is an assistant dean of the College of Arts and Sciences at Grand Valley State College in Allendale, Mich. He and his wife, *Barbara McGaw Gracki* '66 GS, have three children, *Kirsten* and *Katherine*, 5-year-old twins, and *John*, 1.

Catherine A. Gregg, who received her master's degree in social work from the University of North Carolina in May, lives in Fayetteville, N.C., with her husband, *John S. McDuffie*. She works for the Department of Social Service.

Gregory C. Kontos of Winthrop, Maine, is a consultant for the Honeywell Corporation's state computer services.

Wesley P. Kozinn finished his internship at Mt. Sinai Hospital in New York City and took a course in ophthalmology during the summer. The National Institutes of Health granted him a research fellowship in cellular immunology at Mt. Sinai for 1974-75.

Diane Lafazanis has been teaching Latin and French in the Newport, R.I., School System for four years. She is currently working on a second master's degree in audiology at the University of Rhode Island.

Thomas K. Lindsey is a student at the University of Pittsburgh Graduate School of Library Science.

Theodore E. Lobman III received an M.B.A. degree from Stanford University last year and a Ph.D. in education in the spring. He is conducting postdoctoral research for the Carnegie Council on Policy Studies in Higher Education at Berkeley.

Harry Pozyski, who received his J.D. degree from Fordham Law School in June 1973, is an attorney at law in Metuchen, N.J., specializing in real estate. He and his wife, *Caroline*, have two daughters, *Caroline* and *Mary B.*

David Schwartz writes that he has abandoned his engineering job with Westinghouse "in favor of a position as first mate aboard the ketch-rigged sailboat, *Tempest*, an 80-foot sailboat built to be raced in the summer circuit of ocean races." The boat will be berthed in Oyster Bay, N.Y., and David's new mailing address is 3208 Perry Ave., Oceanside, N.Y.

Barbara Corcoran Sherman is studying for her master's degree in speech therapy at Boston University and her husband, *Bob Sherman*, teaches in Nashua, N.H. They live in Boston.

Per Storbye has received his "candidatus oeconomiae" degree from the University of

Oslo in Norway, where he now lives.

Benjamin L. Woodbury II received his M.A. from the University of Connecticut and is employed by the American Antiquarian Society in Worcester, Mass., as cataloguer in the manuscripts department.

Lt. Joseph P. Woodford (USN) was married to Elaine Consuela Heffernan of Newport, R.I., in April. Lt. Woodford is enrolled in the Newport Destroyer School.

70 *Dean D. Alexander* has been attending the Claremont Graduate School for the past three years, majoring in psychology. His research interests include the "development of speech and appropriate play in very young autistic children, and also investigation of 'idiot savant' abilities such as calendar calculation." The assistant director of the Claremont Autism Project, Dean has also taught self-help skills to retarded children at the Pacific Street Hospital in Pomona, Calif.

Marcel Ausloos (GS) is an assistant professor for research at the International Center for Theoretical Solid State Physics in Liege, Belgium, working on the Project on Electronic Structure in Solids (ESIS). He was formerly in the biochemistry department of the University of Liege.

Donald S. Baillie, who graduated from Suffolk University Law School in June, is a clerk to the chief justice of the Connecticut Supreme Court in Hartford, Conn.

The Rev. *Edgar R. Barnes III* is the assistant minister of the Orange Congregational Church in Orange, Conn. He received his master of divinity from Yale in June.

Jean Bessette Bedard and *Robert Michael Bedard* are parents of a daughter, *Carla Christine*, born July 3. Mick received his M.D. degree from the University of Cincinnati in June, and is now a medical intern at the Medical Center Hospital of Vermont in Burlington. Jean received her master of public affairs degree in June from the University of Cincinnati.

B. Kenneth Clark, Jr., is associated with the DeLoach Realty firm in Miami Lakes, Fla., where he also teaches French at Hialeah Senior High.

Patricia Rostein Dashesky has completed the course work for her Ph.D. in clinical psychology at George Washington University, and is an intern at the School for Contemporary Education in McLean, Va. Her husband, *Richard*, is an attorney with the Washington law firm of Covington and Burling.

Helen Wolfe Dewey and *Lt. Roger S. Dewey '69* (USN) live in Orange Park, Fla., where Helen works as a Red Cross volunteer in the gynecology clinic of the Naval Hospital, is active in the League of Women Voters, and keeps busy landscaping their new home.

Michael Edwards has been promoted to assistant treasurer of the Citizens Trust Company in Providence.

Lt. (jg.) Troy J. Erwin (USN) and *Ens. Tina M. Debs* (USN) were married October 19, 1973 in Groton, Conn. Troy is attached to the U.S.S. *Benjamin Franklin*, and Tina works for the supervisor of shipbuilding, conversion and repair, General Dynamics, Electric Boat Division, in Groton.

Richard R. Funk, Jr., is a Ph.D. candidate at Indiana University.

Margaret Genovese spent the summer as an intern in the theatre division of the National Endowment for the Arts in Washington, D.C. She is a graduate student in arts administration at Southern Methodist University.

Catherine L. Hoffmeier and *Richard Cauman* (see '71) were married March 17 in Philadelphia. They live in Washington, D.C.

Roberta Grant Joslin is an artist and has a studio in Warren, R.I.

Lawrence Jurrst is working at the Hippodrome Theatre in Gainesville, Fla., where he has appeared in four productions, including *The Madwoman of Chaillot*. He also plans to do field work for the department of zoology at the University of Florida.

Gregory R. Kuhn is a senior financial analyst with Heublein International in Farmington, Conn.

James Robert Leith and *Karen Pezza Leith* of Deerfield, Ill., are parents of a daughter, *Cara Beth*, born June 12. Their son, *Doug*, is 2.

Ross S. McElwee III, Charlotte, N.C., recently co-directed and co-produced two 30-minute documentary films for local television. "My interest in film," he writes, "began at Brown through the fine films that were offered to us nearly nightly."

Peter D. McMennan, who received his M.A. and continues to work on his Ph.D. at the University of California in Berkeley, is currently an economist in the Office of Planning, Evaluation, and Legislation within the Health Services Administration, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, in Washington, D.C.

Kathia Slaughter Miller (GS) and her husband are parents of *Zachary Jacob*, born August 11, 1973. They live in Naples, Fla.

William B. Olney, who received his doctor of medicine degree in June from Jefferson Medical College, is an intern at the USC County Hospital in Los Angeles, specializing in internal medicine.

Kathy Maher Rasmussen is studying for her master's degree in nutrition at the Harvard School of Public Health.

Peggy Egger Seher of East Cleveland, Ohio, is attending the Cleveland Institute of Art.

Jonathan J. Silberman received his J.D. from New York University in 1973 and is associated with the firm of Finley, Kumble, Heine, Underberg and Brutman in New York City.

Dr. Allen Sussman, who received his M.D. degree in June, is an intern at the Flower-Metropolitan Hospital Complex in New York City. He requested that the BAM report that he and *Yardena Arar Sussman* are legally separated and will obtain a formal divorce in December.

Wade M. Wilks has been appointed corporate planning officer of the Industrial National Bank in Providence. He was previously a loan officer and a management information analyst there.

Donald R. Williams and *Geraldine Lemoi Williams* are parents of their first child, *Scott Edward*, born March 27. They live in Arlington, Mass.

71 *Edward M. Alt* has been living in London for the past year while working part-time for First Chicago Limited, a merchant bank. His main efforts, however, have been channeled into the London School of Economics, working toward a degree from LSE and the University of Chicago Business School.

Lt. (jg.) James M. Baker (USNR), formerly the assistant resident officer in charge of construction in the Key West, Fla., area, has been transferred to Port Hueneme, Calif. He will be developing alternate energy sources (mostly solar conversion) at the Naval Civil Engineering Laboratory there. His wife, *Becca*, plans to continue selling her art work.

Philip W. Boesch, Jr., who received his law degree from Duke University in May, is associated with Gibson, Dunn, and Crutcher in Los Angeles.

Thomas B. Byers is a Ph.D. candidate in English at the University of Iowa.

Carol Locke Campbell and her husband, *Neal S. Campbell* (see '68), are parents of their first child, *Kent Cameron*, born February 18. Carol served as assistant program director for "Colonial Pathways," a national Girl Scout event held in Delaware this summer. They live in Newark, Del.

H. Steven Campbell is the owner of Solar Protection Systems in Lynbrook, N.Y.

Richard Cauman and *Catherine L. Hoffmeier* '70 were married in Philadelphia on March 17. The groom's mother is *Rebecca Lowenstein Cauman* '38. Richard is a student at the Georgetown University Law Center.

Lynne B. Gozonsky is employed by IBM's advanced systems development division in Yorktown Heights, N.Y. Her job involves a combination of linguistics and programming.

Paul Greggutt writes that he is "back on the radio midnite to six and still practicing to be a starving songwriter." He lives in Seattle, Wash.

Anne Stites Hausrath was awarded her M.A. in geography at the University of Pittsburgh this year.

Michael L. Hirschfield is a lawyer with Marshall, Bratter, Greene, and Allison in New York City. His law degree is from New York University.

Richard King Horton and *Barbara Louis Meichner* were married June 9 in Easthampton, N.Y. Previously an English teacher and varsity soccer coach at Lake Forest, Ill., Academy, *Richard* worked as a camp counselor and his wife as a counselor supervisor this summer at Little Diamond Island in Portland, Maine.

Craig Reed Humphrey (GS) is an assistant professor of sociology at Penn State University in State College, Pa. *Cathy Clark Humphrey* (see '67) is with the Population Issues Research Office at Penn State. Their daughter, *Michelle*, was born January 22, 1972.

Rosalyn Laudati, who received her M.A. in general experimental psychology from the University of Hartford in June 1973, is the youngest full-time faculty member at Tunxis Community College in Farmington, Conn., where she teaches psychology.

Lynda Mandell (GS) and *Joel P. Bennett* (see '68) were married August 11, 1973, in Providence. Lynda is studying for her Ph.D. in Spanish literature at George Washington University.

Stephen Maslowski, Cincinnati, Ohio, is working with his father producing 16-mm. motion pictures dealing with conservation and wildlife for clients such as the Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife and the National Wildlife Federation. They also produce films for their personal use, including *Kentucky Out-of-Doors*, a film Stephen uses on his lecture tours for the National Audubon Society's wildlife films circuit.

Karen Meyers teaches environmental education to grades five through twelve in the Seattle, Wash., Public School System.

Susan L. Misbaum and Leon Molye were married on January 26. Both Susan and her husband are employed by PRC Data Services in Washington, D.C.

Carmen S. Moore and Sumner Otis Steinmann were married in January. They spent last fall and winter in Connecticut, while Sumner attended Norwalk Community College, before moving to a working farm in Shelbyville, Tenn., at the end of May.

John G. Moser recently moved from Sea Girt, N.J., to Nashotah, Wis. In the spring he chaperoned a group of students on an eight-day tour of Germany, and in the summer of '73, he attended a two-week international ecumenical conference on "Interpreting the Faith in the 20th Century" in Canterbury, England, attended by over 200 participants from nine countries.

The Rev. Thomas R. Petty and Linda Blosser were married in Buffalo Grove, Ill., on June 8. Christopher Baker and Eugene Nelson were ushers. Tom, who was ordained in 1972, served as an associate pastor at the Kingswood Church in Buffalo Grove before accepting his present position as associate minister at the Roselle, Ill., United Methodist Church. He and Linda live at 1557 W. Irving Park Road, Apt. 215, Itasca, Ill.

Carol S. Robinson graduated from Harvard Law School and is working for Debevoise-Plimpton-Lyons & Gates in New York City.

Michael Rubel was married to Gail Ruth Stark in San Francisco on September 9, 1973. His ushers included Ted Oatis '69 and Winn Major '69.

Robert L. Scalise became the youngest head coach in the Ivy League when he was named lacrosse coach at Harvard in June. An All-American at Brown and the nation's leading goal scorer (47) in 1970, Scalise has been assisting Coach Cliff Stevenson at Brown in both soccer and lacrosse. The 24-year-old Scalise was a three-time All-Ivy selection in lacrosse.

Martin John Stamm (GS) was married to Therese Ann Dolan in March. He is director of educational placement at the University of Pennsylvania, where he is a doctoral candidate in the sociology of education. Therese is a doctoral candidate in the history of art at Bryn Mawr College.

J. Christopher Veu and his wife have two sons, Gregory, 2, and Keith, 1. They live in Langhorne, Pa.

Charles Young III is a teacher at the Montclair Storefront Academy in Montclair, N.J.

Kate Young and Jeff Holland Cook were married May 12 in San Francisco, Calif. Jeff, formerly assistant conductor of the Rhode Island Philharmonic, is music director and conductor of the Wheeling Symphony Orchestra in West Virginia. Kate is on a Merrill

Fellowship as an artist-in-residence at the University of Pittsburgh, working toward her master's degree in theatre arts.

72 William "Bill" Alpert has accepted a new position at the Bon Marche department store in Seattle, Wash. He was previously with G. Fox in Hartford, Conn.

Dr. Michael I. Bell (GS) is assistant professor of physics at Yeshiva University's Belfer Graduate School of Science in New York City.

W. Gary Bonner is a salesman and director of the sales training program with the Leonard Simon Realty Company in Cleveland, Ohio.

Jim and Barbara Kennedy Gibbs have moved to Vancouver, Canada, where Jim is enrolled in a master of architecture program at the University of British Columbia. They previously lived in Providence, where Barbara was a graphic designer for Rhode Island College and Jim worked for the Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission.

Laura Denise Goodman received her master's degree in social work from the Bryn Mawr College Graduate School of Social Work and Social Research in May. She lives in Hyannis, Mass.

Dr. Teisuke Ito (GS), assistant professor of mathematics at Lafayette College, was awarded a summer grant of \$1,500 to research a functional analytic approach to a numerical solution of boundary value problems.

Peter Joseph Kahn is an assistant editor with the Stanford University Press in Stanford, Calif.

Doug Littlefield and Christina Bemko were married in Oakland, Calif., on May 23. Brown people attending the wedding were Charles Littlefield '43, the groom's father, and Glenn Normile, Phil Smith '73, and Paul Covey. William Alpert and Roger Formidoni were ushers. Doug is a teacher at the Anna Head School for Girls in Oakland, and Christy works for the Atomic Energy Commission.

Nancy P. Pope, the recipient of a Danforth Fellowship and a Mr. and Mrs. Spencer T. Olin Fellowship from the Monticello College Foundation, is enrolled in a Ph.D. program in comparative literature at Washington University in St. Louis, Mo.

Jeffrey L. Pote is an English instructor at the Tec Company in Tokyo, Japan.

Lt. (jg.) Jeffrey A. Reise, who received his M.S. degree in oceanography from the Naval Postgraduate School in 1973, is an electronics material officer aboard the U.S.S. *Vogelgesang* (DD 862), homeported in Newport, R.I.

Leonard Schlesinger and Phyllis Fineman Schlesinger (see '73), live in Green Bay, Wis., where Leonard is the organization development specialist for Charmin Paper Products.

Allin Walker is a theology student at Harvard.

Richard J. Waters joined General Motors as a field representative in March. He lives in Garfield Heights, Ohio.

Robert B. Zink is assistant manager of the Atlanta, Ga., regional office of Kidder Peabody & Co., Inc.

73 Martha F. Arthur is a medical student at Duke University.

Elizabeth Askue is a paralegal aide with Hinckley, Allen, Salisbury and Parsons in Providence.

Susan J. Biel is on the staff of the judicial conference of New York State. She lives in Mt. Vernon, N.Y.

Deborah W. Bonnet is a teacher in the experimental preschool of the National Children's Center in Washington, D.C., working with moderately retarded children who have various language, behavioral, and emotional handicaps. She is also working part-time on a master's degree in special education at George Washington University.

Thomas C. Brischler is a substitute teacher in the Providence school system, plays French horn in the Brown Wind Ensemble, and works as a bartender in a "downtown Providence pub."

Barbara L. Brown and Howard M. Gould were married in June and live in Cambridge, Mass.

Ann Calner is a field supervisor for the Retired Senior Volunteer Program of Warwick, R.I.

Carolyn Nave Gauthier has announced her candidacy for city council from Providence's East Side. She will run on the independent ticket.

Barbara G. Guth is employed by the Department of State in the Arabian Peninsula Affairs section in Washington, D.C.

Scott Blake Harris has completed his first year at the Harvard Law School and spent the summer in Washington, D.C., working with the Senate Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights, a subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee.

Anne S. Higham is doing graduate work in English at Indiana University. She lives in Bloomington, Ind.

Ruth Kissin and Edward Kleinbard were married in New York City on June 9. Ruth recently received her M.A. from the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy at Tufts, and Edward is continuing his studies at Yale Law School. Maureen Gallagher '72, Charles Rozier, and Ann Greene '74 attended the wedding.

Laura Krieg is a medical student at the University of Pittsburgh.

In June 1973, Sarah A. Lawrence bicycled with Joan Diaz '74 from Montreal to Quebec City and then proceeded south over the border to Bangor, Maine. Since last September she has been working "as a research assistant at a Manne lab in St. John's, Newfoundland, isolating fish hormones, learning Newfie jokes, guiding some Girl Guides, living with other women, and generally soaking up the local culture."

Karen L. Marshall is a graduate student in library science at the University of Chicago.

Ann J. Salinger is working in Washington, D.C., for Senator Robert Taft (R-Ohio).

Phyllis Fineman Schlesinger and Leonard Schlesinger (see '72) live in Green Bay, Wis. Phyllis, who received a master of science in teaching degree in biology from the University of Wisconsin at Oshkosh, is an advisor and administrative assistant to the University Without Walls program at the University of Wisconsin at Green Bay.

After a year of working and a summer spent touring Europe, Douglas W. Squires has enrolled in the Harvard Business School.

Louis Tiglio is working in marine biology in Columbia, S.C.

Walter W. Williams is a student at the Harvard Medical School.

74 Susan Buffum is a trainee in expense administration at the data center of The Travelers Insurance Companies in Hartford, Conn.

Rethel Childress spent the summer in Washington, D.C., as a college intern for the U.S. Information Agency in its Office of Policy and Plans, the organization responsible for America's overseas information and cultural programs.

Wally Hastings has moved to Washington, D.C., where he is a medical writer with the International Medical News Service, publishers of six specialty newspapers for physicians.

William J. Royal, Jr., is managing the rental and public relations aspects of a new complex of 81 apartment buildings called Oak Farm Village in Brockton, Mass.

Steven A. Soares, a member of the U.S. Naval Reserve, is on active duty until November 1975. He is in the administrative branch aboard the U.S.S. *Kitty Hawk* (CV-63), providing advice and services to enlisted Naval personnel.

Deaths

Judge Walter Albert Briggs '06, Attleboro, Mass., special justice of the 4th District Court in Attleboro from 1927 to 1956; July 8. Judge Briggs was serving his eighth seven-year term as justice of the peace at the time of his death. A 1909 graduate of Harvard Law School, he began practicing law the following year. He served as a member of his town's school committee, finance committee, and city council. Named a judge in 1927, Mr. Briggs became a beloved figure in Attleboro. At a retirement dinner a few years ago, a colleague said: "Judge Briggs kept his contact with people, understanding well that the laws were made to be applicable to human beings." Alpha Tau Omega. Survivors include two daughters, Mrs. Virginia M. Briggs '34, Altamont, N.Y., and Lydia Briggs Smith '40, Foley, Ala.

Harold Wells James '06, Cranston, R.I., former Providence attorney and tax consultant; June 25. The former deputy tax administrator and special assistant to the tax administrator had worked in the state office from the time it was founded in 1912 until his retirement in the summer of 1961. Survivors include his wife, Lucy Avery James, 61 Concord Ave., Cranston, two daughters, and a brother, Wendell E. James '17, Rutland, Vt.

Joseph Smith '06, Providence, a leader of Rhode Island's Jewish community, a former member of the Providence City Council and the General Assembly, and a practicing attorney in the state for more than 60 years;

June 2. The Quebec native received his law degree from Boston University, where he was a founder of the Zeta Beta Tau chapter. He served on the Providence City Council as a Republican from 1921 to 1928 and then put in a term in the General Assembly. During his years as an attorney, Mr. Smith was active in a myriad of community and philanthropic organizations. He was also deeply involved in class of 1906 activities. Mr. Smith was a trustee of Miriam Hospital for 40 years and was a past president of the Touro Fraternal Association and the Zionist Organization of Providence. Survivors include a brother, Louis '19, St. Petersburg, Fla.; a son, Morton '37, Providence; and a daughter, Mrs. Leona Smith Sherman, Providence.

Harry Robinson Howe '11, Mansfield, Mass., former chief engineer and estimator with J.S. Slotnik Company of Boston; June 1. After being wounded during World War I service, he was assigned to the American Peace Convention at Paris in 1919. Following his discharge later that year, Mr. Robinson joined the Board of Water Supply in Akron, Ohio, as an assistant engineer. He had been with Slotnik Company in Boston for many years. Survivors include his wife, Adonell Wilcox Howe, 74 Rumford Ave., Mansfield, two sons, and a daughter.

John McGill Montz '11, Atlanta, Ga., retired professor of civil engineering at Ohio State University; October 27, 1971. Mr. Montz retired in 1954 after more than 30 years on the civil engineering faculty at Ohio State. Bridges were his specialty, and he served the Ohio State Highway Department as a designing engineer and worked with the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad in a similar capacity. During World War I, he served 20 months overseas as a captain with the 17th Engineers. Phi Kappa Psi. Survivors were not listed.

Moses Allyn Wadhams '14, Bloomfield, Conn., owner of a Hartford construction company; May 11. A 1912 graduate of the University of Connecticut, Mr. Wadhams attended Brown for two years and received his B.S. degree in civil engineering from George Washington University in 1916. He founded the Allyn Wadhams Construction Company in June of 1929, a firm also known as Wadhams & May Company at one time. Mr. Wadhams was commissioner of the Hartford Housing Authority, Scout commissioner, and participated in many civic and fraternal activities. Delta Tau Delta. Survivors include his wife, Ruth Clinton Wadhams, Duncaster Lane, Bloomfield, a son, and three daughters.

William Emmett Beehan '15, New York City attorney for the past 55 years; May 14. Mr. Beehan received his LL.B. from Harvard Law School in 1920. He had been associated for many years with the New York law firm of Beehan, Trask & Beehan. Phi Kappa. Survivors include his wife, Winifred Snowden Beehan, 276 Fifth Ave., New York City; a son, William, a sister, Mary E. Brown '19, and a brother, T. Edward Brown '27.

Mrs. Arthur N. Foster '15 GS, Needham, Mass.; February 16. There are no known survivors.

Harold St. Clair Starin '15, Duluth, Minn., a practicing architect since 1921; May 22. Mr. Starin was a pilot during World War I and worked as a draftsman and construction superintendent in Chicago and New York before opening his own architectural firm in Duluth. He was a past president of the Minnesota Society of Architects. There are no known survivors.

Dr. Bancroft Huntington Brown '16, '17 A.M., Hanover, N.H., retired chairman of the department of mathematics and astronomy and dean of the faculty at Dartmouth College; May 7. Mr. Brown served as a sergeant in the Army Medical Corps during World War I. He took his Ph.D. at Harvard in 1922, teaching at both Harvard and Radcliffe during that period. Joining the Dartmouth faculty in 1922, he taught there until his retirement in 1962. Dr. Brown specialized in elementary courses, teaching 10,000 pupils in 40 years. He was widely known for his lively mathematics course that included applications of the laws of probability to card games. Professor Brown, who held the Benjamin Pierce Cheney Professorship of Mathematics at Dartmouth, was popular as a speaker on mathematics for the layman and as an interpreter and exemplar of the classic New England way of life. He was past president of the New Hampshire Academy of Science and the Association of Teachers of Mathematics in New England and was vice-president of the Mathematics Association of America. Phi Delta Theta, Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi. Survivors include three children: John Pairman Brown, Berkeley, Calif.; Barbara Brown Streeter, Allamuchy, N.J.; and Margaret Brown Schworm, Hanover.

Doris Aldrich Buffington '18, Swansea, Mass., former president of her class and registrar at Rhode Island College; May 4. Mrs. Buffington taught school in Hingham, Mass., before assuming her post at RIC, from which she retired in 1953. Long active in class affairs, she was president from 1958 to 1968. Survivors include a brother, John W. Aldrich '28, Falls Church, Va.

Dr. Silvestro Cappiello '18, Bakersfield, Calif., former assistant medical advisor for the Hartford (Conn.) public schools; May 13. Dr. Cappiello was graduated from the Rhode Island College of Pharmacy and from Tufts College of Medicine. He entered general practice in Hartford in 1921 and was a charter member of Connecticut Medical Services, Inc. Survivors include his wife, Anna Maiello Cappiello, 5809 Indian Wells, Kern City, Bakersfield, Calif., and three daughters.

Frederick Weston Hoffman '21, Pawtucket, R.I., retired president of McKnight & Hoffman, Inc., Pawtucket; June 11. After two years with Western Electric, Mr. Hoffman served as secretary (1933-41) and then president (1941-49) of Frederick C. Hoffman, Inc., before forming McKnight & Hoffman, Inc. Between 1941 and 1949 he also was involved with Optical Associates, handling projects for the anti-submarine group at Quonset

Point. An astronomy buff, "Jack" Hoffman studied astronomy at Brown under Prof. Charles Smiley in 1932, served as an associate in astronomy at Brown in 1952, and traveled with Dr. Smiley in the 1950s on a trip to Bangkok to observe a total eclipse. Mr. Hoffman served as president of Skyscrapers, Inc., an amateur astronomy club, and as a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Survivors include his wife, Mary Quirk Hoffman, 689 East Ave., Pawtucket, and a niece, Ruth M. Blake '43.

Harold Marion Edwards '22, retired attorney in Mount Vernon, N.Y.; May 13. Mr. Edwards earned his LL.B. from Columbia in 1926 and from 1930 to 1942 was a partner in the New York law firm of Toomey, Edwards & Connolly. Mr. Edwards had served for a year in the U.S. Army during World War I, prior to attending Brown, and in 1942 he gave up his law practice, sold his home, and enlisted in the U.S. Navy. In a career that lasted more than four years, he served briefly in naval intelligence and then was named commanding officer of the USS *Spangler*, a destroyer escort that was involved in all of the major battles in the Pacific. He set up a private practice in Mount Vernon after the war, specializing in trial work. Retiring in 1967, Mr. Edwards moved to his home in Sunnybank, Va. Delta Upsilon. There are no immediate survivors.

Edward Munroe St. John '22, Greenville, S.C., former president of St. John Manufacturing Company and Quicap Company, both of Greenville; June 1, 1973. After his retirement, Mr. St. John served as a consultant with the Small Business Administration. Sigma Chi. Survivors include his wife, Phyllis Seaman St. John, 119 Mt. Vista Ave., Greenville, and a daughter.

Ellen Clayton Stokes '23, '24 M.A., Albany, N.Y., former dean of women at State Teachers College in Albany; May 23. Miss Stokes earned her Ph.D. at the University of Chicago in 1939. She was an instructor in math at Coker College in Hartsville, S.C., for two years, then filled the same position at the New York State College for Teachers from 1926 until she was appointed dean there in 1943. Miss Stokes retired in 1965. Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi, Delta Kappa Gamma. Survivors include her mother, Mrs. John Stokes, Albany.

Albert Viault '24, Port Chester, N.Y., retired senior attorney with Viault & Viault of New York City, May 22. Mr. Viault spent two years at Brown before transferring to George Washington Law School where he earned his LL.B. in 1926. He spent some five years with the Department of Commerce and then for 40 years practiced international commercial law in Washington, D.C., and New York City. Sigma Delta Kappa. Survivors include his wife, Mary Fairbanks Viault, 377 Westchester Ave., Port Chester; a son, Raymond C. Viault '67, and a brother, George F. Viault '26.

Lydia Metcalf Fletcher '25, Providence, former case work supervisor for the Rhode Island Bureau for the Blind; May 15. Miss

Fletcher was a laboratory technician at Harvard from 1927 to 1931. After earning her B.S. in social work from Simmons College in 1937, she joined the Rhode Island Department of Social Welfare, retiring in 1967. Sigma Xi. There are no known survivors.

Matthae Wilson Goring '26, Providence corporate and trial lawyer; May 15. After earning his LL.B. from Harvard in 1929, Mr. Goring practiced law with Swan, Keeney & Smith and with Quinn & Littlefield before joining the Providence firm of Hinckley, Allen, Salisbury & Parsons. An outspoken attorney, Mr. Goring was described by a colleague recently as "very dynamic, a superb advocate and trial lawyer." Over the years, he represented many of the state's largest businesses. In 1939, Mr. Goring served as special assistant attorney general investigating election fraud and municipal corruption in Pawtucket. Between 1948-50, Mr. Goring was a regional director of the Associated Alumni. Phi Beta Kappa, Delta Upsilon. Survivors include his wife, Dorothy Adams Goring, 16 Brenton Ave., Providence, and a daughter.

Ersine Mar Perry '26, Poughkeepsie, N.Y. Delta Kappa Epsilon. There are no known survivors.

James Joseph Fanale '28, Clifton, N.J., chemistry instructor at Fairleigh Dickinson University; June 3. Mr. Fanale earned his master's at Brown in 1933 and was first employed as a research chemist with United Piece Dye Works, Lodi, N.J. He also was a chemist-colorist with Franklin Process Company of Providence and with Sandoz Chemical Works in New York City. He had been with Fairleigh Dickinson since 1959. Mr. Fanale recently served on the board of governors of the Brown Club of Northeastern New Jersey. Survivors include his wife, Louisa Partington Fanale '28, 34 Urna Ave., Clifton, a son, and a daughter.

Roy Earl Randall '28, Tuckerton, N.J., All-American football player, quarterback of the undefeated Brown Iron Men of 1926, and head football coach and athletic director at Haverford College until his retirement in 1969; May 18. Red Randall was considered by Coach Tuss McLaughry as the man who "held the Iron Men together when the going got tough." He served five years as backfield coach on the staff of Earl "Greasy" Neale at the University of Virginia and then was named head coach of football, basketball, and baseball at Haverford College in 1933. He became athletic director in 1946 and since 1951 had held the rank of professor. During World War II, he served with the U.S. Marine Corps in the Pacific, retiring with the rank of major. Delta Kappa Epsilon. Survivors include his son, Mark, Longview Drive, R.D. #3, Newton, N.J.

Gordon Edward Martin '30, Cranston, R.I., mechanical foreman at The Texas Company, Providence, June 11. There are no known survivors.

Howard Lawrence Post '30, Spencerville, Ohio, former vice-president of the First National Bank & Trust Company of Lima, Ohio;

March 24. Mr. Post spent most of his life in banking, joining First National of Lima in 1960. Alpha Tau Omega. Survivors include his wife, Dorothy Miller Post, 219 N. Pearl St., Spencerville, and his brother, Stanley B. Post '26, of June St., Lima, Ohio.

Merwin Briscoe MacCatherine '31, Fullerton, Calif., project pricing specialist with Rockwell International; April 9. Mr. MacCatherine worked in electronic manufacturing. During World War II he was a civilian assistant to the chief of the Field Management Group at the Pentagon and received the Exceptional Meritorious Service Award. Before taking his most recent position, Mr. MacCatherine had been with Hughes Aircraft Company. Beta Theta Phi. Survivors include his wife, Martha Gilbert MacCatherine, 1118 North Lindendale Ave., Fullerton.

Arthur Asher Sondheim, Jr. '31, Chestnut Hills, Mass., prominent Boston attorney; May 26. An outstanding pitcher at Brown, Mr. Sondheim played professional baseball with Buffalo of the International League while earning his law degree at Boston University (1935). Survivors include his wife, Selma Ball Sondheim, 318 Allendale Road, Chestnut Hill, and two sons, Arthur and Robert.

Harold Summer '32, Providence, sales manager with New England Metal Company, Inc.; May 31. He was an instructor in biology at Brown from 1936 to 1939 while earning a master's in education at Columbia. He also served briefly as a teacher-coach at Kohut School in Harrison, N.Y., and was president of Perry Novelty Company in Providence in the 1960s. Survivors include his wife, Carlyn Kayser Summer, 10 Intervale Road, Providence, a son, and a daughter.

Edward Schoen, Jr. '33, Atlanta, Ga., a judge with the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) for the past six years and former general counsel for the U.S. Small Business Administration; May 31. A graduate of Rutgers University Law School, Mr. Schoen also had served as special assistant to the Attorney General in Washington and, earlier, seven years as assistant prosecutor of Essex County, N.J. In his position as a judge with HEW, he decided civil claims brought against the U.S. government. Serving as a captain in the Army from 1941 to 1946, Mr. Schoen participated in five major campaigns and was wounded in the Normandy invasion in June 1944. He later was a major in the U.S. Air Force Reserve. Delta Kappa Epsilon. Survivors include his wife, Mary Toole Schoen, 238 15th St. N.E., 22 Westchester Square, Atlanta.

Eino Eric Hill '34 GS, Rockland, Maine, a former field worker with the Division of Old Age Assistance in Maine's Department of Health & Welfare; May 23. Mr. Hill received his Sc.B. from Colby in 1933. He is survived by his widow, who lives at 36 Mechanic St., Rockland.

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Charles W. Brown '00

He missed his 100th by just 20 days

When Charlie Brown '00 celebrated his 99th birthday on July 28, 1973 (15 days ahead of time), he told a group of his comrades gathered at the Providence Art Club for the surprise party, "Some of you won't make it back for my 100th. But I'll be here."

Charlie Brown didn't quite make it, but, to use one of his favorite expressions, he gave it the "old college try." Brown's professor emeritus, the man who created the geology department and served as its chairman for 35 years, died July 22 at Rhode Island Hospital. He missed the century mark by just 20 days.

At the time of his death, Charlie Brown was the University's oldest living alumnus. When reminded of this fact last winter while being interviewed for an article in this magazine (*BAM*, January), Professor Brown's reply was a snappy, "Well, I planned it that way."

Maybe he did, for one thing is sure: Charles Wilson Brown was an amazing man. Born in Overton, Nebraska, on August 11, 1874, he worked as a gold prospector in the Rockies and as a Wisconsin farm hand before entering Brown in 1897 as a 23-year-old sophomore. He earned his Sigma Xi key and in his senior year managed the track team that defeated Dartmouth and earned a share of the New England championship. In fact, he didn't just *manage* the track team; he also set the college record in the broad jump and high jump.

The post graduate years included work at his alma mater, a two-year term as principal at Warren High School, graduate work at Harvard, and an appointment to the Lehigh faculty.

Brought back to Brown in 1905 by President Faunce, Professor Brown was charged with organizing an independent geology department. "I started strictly from scratch," he said recently. "President Faunce and I hustled all over the campus searching for a resting place for the department. We tried Rogers Hall and the top of University Hall before settling on the basement of Sayles Hall, where the northern one-third had been taken over as a rifle range during the Spanish-American War and the other two-thirds was still being used for drills.

"It was a bit lonesome in Sayles. We had exactly seven students when I held my first class. There were other problems: classes had to be scheduled whenever the daily morning chapel services or students practicing on the pipe organ didn't interfere. At least the basement of Sayles was fundamentally fit for us: it was extremely close to Mother Earth."

Those were the days when the man from

Nebraska earned the nickname, "Brickyard Charlie." The title came about when he started taking his geology classes on field trips through the brickyards of the state. This, of course, was when he wasn't climbing mountains, studying volcanoes, traveling to Japan or Manchuria, or lecturing on hurricanes and other things which interested him.

"In my early days, the biggest problem was fighting with President Faunce over budgets," Professor Brown recalled. "By 1918, shortly after we moved the department to its present location in Rhode Island Hall, I managed to get the budget up from \$300 to \$400 annually — and considered this quite a victory. Today the budget is nearly \$70,000 a year."

Charlie Brown had a number of hobbies — billiards, photography, and cars — and he approached each of them with his characteristic vigor. On a sabbatical in 1921 he combined two of his hobbies, driving to the West Coast and back and taking 2,000 photos.

"It was quite an experience driving with Charlie," says Alonzo W. Quinn, the man who succeeded Professor Brown as chairman of the geology department in 1940. "He drove at high speeds and seemed to take special delight darting in and out of traffic, horn tooting away and car swinging from one lane to another. Charlie was exceptionally tough on pedestrians. He would blow his horn once and then assume the onus was

on the pedestrian to avoid the car."

Professor Brown remained active until the last few years, when a broken hip slowed him down physically. As alumnus returning to the campus in 1968 asked if "old Charlie Brown" was still around, "Oh, yes," his classmate replied, "but you won't see him this weekend. He just drove off to New Hampshire for a few rounds of golf."

A master of the pun, Charlie Brown liked to tell his friends that after he turned 90, he took his golf "à la carte."

Professor Brown's strong voice and sharp wit remained with him until the end. Once asked if his eating companions at the University Club and the Art Club had changed much over the years, Charlie Brown slowly surveyed the group around him, peering out over the top of his spectacles, and chuckled, "No improvement." Then, as an aside to his close friend, H. Cushman Anthony '26, he added, "You know, they do have just as much spirit, but a little less hair." J.B.

Charlie Brown: This photograph appeared on the BAM's January cover.



Donald Macy Emery '36, Marshfield Hills, Mass., salesman for Ferguson-Bedell Company in Boston, November 4. He served as line coach at Haverford College under *Roy E. "Red" Randall* '28 in 1936 before entering business. Mr. Emery was active in the South Shore Brown Club. He was captain of the 1935 Brown football team. Alpha Tau Omega. Survivors include his wife, Ruth, Canoe Tree Way, Marshfield Hills, and three daughters.

Dr. Leland Frederic Gleysteen '36 GS, West Chester, Pa., supervisor of the surface chemistry group, physical chemistry section, of the chemical research department of ICI America, Inc., Wilmington, Del.; June 24. Dr. Gleysteen received his B.A. degree from Grinnell College in Iowa in 1932 and his Ph.D. in physical chemistry from Brown. He served on the Brown faculty briefly, was a research associate with the National Bureau of Standards, and was also employed by Phillips Petroleum and by Owens Illinois Glass Company. Sigma Xi, Phi Beta Kappa. Survivors include his wife, Margaret Wright Gleysteen, 409 Locust Lane, West Chester, and four daughters.

Philip Monroe Shires '37, Warwick, R.I., senior vice-president of the Old Colony Co-Operative Bank of Providence and Newport National Bank; May 31. Mr. Shires had been with Old Colony 27 years. An Air Force officer during World War II, he was a member of the board of directors of The Savings Institutions Marketing Society of America, a past president of the Rhode Island Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, a trustee of the Warwick Public Library, and a director of the Narragansett Council, Boy Scouts of America. Survivors include his wife, Helen English Shires, 125 Mantonomo Drive, Warwick, and a daughter, Linda Marguerite Shires, of London, England. His father was the late *Percy Shires* '06.

Lawrence Melvin Steiner '37, University City, Mo., vice-president of Electric Computers for Industry Company, St. Louis, Mo.; suddenly June 22 while on a reunion cruise with classmates on *Thomas J. Watson's* boat off Nova Scotia. During World War II, Mr. Steiner served as an officer in the infantry and with the Adjutant General's Department at Fort Washington, Md. Survivors include his wife, Louise Levis Steiner, 7204 Westmoreland, University City, Mo., a son, and a daughter.

Lora Morris Johns '39, Vero Beach, Fla.; October 4, 1970. Survivors include her husband, Robert Ashley Johns, 1508 South Ocean Drive, Vero Beach.

Alice Bartlett Lowell '39, Georgetown, Mass.; May 30. Mrs. Lowell was a graduate of Johnson & Wales College in 1943. She served as a secretary at the Grinnell Corporation and at the physical education department of the YMCA, both in Providence. Mrs. Bartlett for many years was secretary of the East Providence Civic Music Association. Survivors include her husband, Leland W. Lowell, 13 Elm St., Georgetown.

John Harold Rowen '46, Framingham, Mass., an engineer with the United Engineering Company of Boston, June 26. After attending Brown for one year, Mr. Rowen transferred to MIT, getting his B.S. degree in 1948. Before accepting his most recent position, he was a draftsman with U.S. Rubber Company and, later, an engineer with Charles T. Main, Inc., of Boston. Lambda Chi Alpha. Survivors include his wife, Ann Bulger Rowen, 126 Howe St., Framingham, two sons, John and Christopher, and a daughter, Mary Beth, all of Framingham.

Norman Joseph Iacuele '49, Narragansett, R.I., sales representative with Atlantic Cement Company of Boston and New York; May 23. Mr. Iacuele was captain of the 1948 football team. After serving as freshman line coach at Brown, he went into business, working for Equitable Life and as a construction-equipment salesman for Builders Equipment Company of East Providence. Delta Kappa Epsilon. Survivors include his wife, Delores Giunti Iacuele, 15 Chestnut St., Narragansett, three sons, and three daughters.

Ann Klauber Shearer '49, Scarsdale, N.Y.; July 1, 1973. Prior to her marriage in 1952, she was secretary to the sales manager with Jacob Industries Sales Corporation in New York City. Survivors include her husband, *Myron F. Shearer* '47, 71 Weaver St., Scarsdale, and a daughter.

Morris Noyer Hahn '51, Nashville, Tenn., manager of chemical manufacturing with Werthan Industries, Nashville; April 6, after a chemical explosion at his plant in March had covered 95 percent of his body with third-degree burns. Mr. Hahn studied at New Bedford Textile Institute and had been in the textile business for the past 25 years, much of the time as a pigment chemist. He had been at Werthan Industries the past five years. Survivors include his wife, who lives at 6820 Cloudland Drive, Nashville.

Capt. *John Willis Fairbanks* '52 (USN Ret.), Longview, Texas, former director of military application with the Atomic Energy Commission, Washington, D.C.; May 11. Captain Fairbanks left the University to attend the U.S. Naval Officers Candidate School, Glenview, Ill., continuing an association with the Navy which began in 1946. He served aboard the USS *Forrestal*, the USS *Midway*, and was commanding officer of the Naval Air Technical Unit, Lakehurst, N.J. Prior to his retirement in 1968, Captain Fairbanks was commanding officer at Clarksville Base, Clarksville, Tenn. Survivors include his wife, Autra Lee Cornelius Fairbanks, 1509 Centenary Drive, Longview.

Frank E. Harris '53, Cohasset, Mass., former president of American Metal Moulding Company of Edison, N.J., and recently a partner of F.E. Harris & Company of Cohasset, May 1. Buzz Harris served as a sergeant in the infantry during the Korean War and then joined Plymouth Rubber Company of Canton, Mass., becoming a vice-president before being named president of American Moulding in 1971. In January of this year he formed F.E. Harris & Company, representa-

tives for electrical manufacturers in New England. Phi Delta Theta. Survivors include his wife, *Barbara Winans Harris* '53, 211 North Main St., Cohasset, four daughters, Holly, Kimberly, Dana, and Heather, and two sons, Jonathan and Jason.

Leonard Bernell Smith '71 A.M., Albany, N.Y., a former personnel supervisor with the New York State Civil Service Commission; June 14. The graduate of Dilliard College in Louisiana took his master's in sociology at Brown. There are no listed survivors.

Gerald Alexander Kahrilas '72, Lexington, Mass.; May 30. After attending Brown for one year, Mr. Kahrilas transferred to Harvard. Phi Kappa Psi. Survivors include his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Kahrilas, 72 Hancock St., Lexington.

Carrying the Mail

The six black students "did not make a persuasive case"

Editor: The article which appeared in the May/June issue of the *Brown Alumni Monthly* authored by six black students prompts my first letter to your publication. The article was, perhaps, the most puerile, snide, and self-pitying piece of errant nonsense that I have read in some time. I would like to make the following specific comments:

First: When I attended Brown (1949-53) there were a mere handful of blacks. Today, according to the authors' figures, there are 400 black students. That seems to me to represent significant progress rather than something to be condemned as falling short. Moreover, according to the most recent United States census figures (April 1, 1970), blacks comprise 11.1 percent of the total U.S. population. Accordingly, if the black population of Brown is close to 10 percent, they have, I believe, little cause to complain. Finally, the article contains nothing concerning applications for admission by blacks, so it is difficult to make any meaningful assessment of the authors' population complaint.

Second: The authors state, in effect, that they as blacks are not understood and that "many of our professors and our fellow white students are imprisoned by assumptions they make about black people." Although this may well be true, understanding is clearly a two-way street. It is equally important that blacks understand why the white professors and students are "imprisoned," if indeed they are, if there is to be any common ground.

Third: The authors further complain that their fervor for political involvement with other blacks has been frustrated because the mood of the country has changed, and blacks no longer enjoy the vogue they had in the 60s. Whether this is true or not I would not hazard a guess, but suffice it to say it is hardly Brown's fault.

Fourth: The authors state that they sense that Brown would not be disappointed if they left. Again, perhaps this is true. I sense, however, that if they had made a real contribution to the University, instead of expecting to have everything tailor-made to their desires, that would not be the case.

Fifth: "From the outset of our stay at Brown we sensed that all was not what we expected." I could have made the same statement as a college student, and dare say most people going to college could comfortably make a like statement.

Sixth: The authors make the further claim that no academic environment encourages them to be black scholars and black activists. Why should it? As I view it, the role

of an academic institution is to teach and encourage people to be thoughtful and useful citizens, be they white, black, or whatever color.

Seventh: The authors point to certain things as being positive, namely, black theatre, black chorus, and black studies. Although these things may have some usefulness, I question their inherent worth. If black students on American campuses insist on the black this and the black that, they themselves contribute to the separateness of our society and the lack of understanding between the races. The sole purpose of integration, as I understand it, is mutual growth, understanding, and an opportunity to learn from one another. What, then, is the point of coming to what was formerly an essentially all-white school and then withdrawing into black isolation? No wonder that some whites are "imprisoned" by their attitudes.

I cannot gain any credibility for the foregoing by saying that I am black. However, for a number of years I have contributed time and money to various black causes and institutions and I have represented black people. In sum, I am no friend of racial prejudice.

It may well be that blacks at Brown have legitimate complaints, but if so, the article in the May/June issue has not made a persuasive case for their position.

JOHN E. ANGLE '53
Chicago, Ill.

An additional motivation?

Editor: The May/June article, "Why Have We Stayed at Brown?" was intriguing. The black students' motivations for staying were stated reasonably: the Black Theater, the Black Chorus, the Black Deans, etc.

Is it not also barely possible that an infinitesimal sector of their rationale might have related to the fact that they are acquiring a helluva great education, and (since they're all on scholarship) paid for by you-know-who?

ROBERT B. ABEL '74
Tantallon, Md.

"The virus of egalomania"

Editor: I thoroughly agree with the comments of Mr. Robert F. Ryan in support of the Watson Committee's recommendations and his observations on what he appropriately calls "identity."

Risking the contempt of the new breed, afflicted as it is with the virus of egalomania, I dare to recall a long series of conversations

with Barney Keeney — immediately following the first alumni college sessions — in which we weighed the values of style, personality, and tone as they then existed, in many individual colorations, in our prestige colleges and universities. This, as I read him, is what Mr. Ryan wraps up in his concept of identity. The problem then was to pinpoint those cultural and social benchmarks that could truly be identified with Brown.

Limitation of enrollment is certainly a prime requisite for recapturing the unique image and subtle glow of implied small-college leadership we have so carelessly discarded. The headlong leap into the co-ed mainstream, as Mr. Ryan gently deplores, is another sad indication that the furniture of our Brown household is being stealthily removed, piece by piece, until all that remains is an educational barn.

This tortuous slide into a style vacuum, of course, derived considerable impetus from the formation of the Ivy League. Before this abortion was rubber-stamped for athletic convenience, the term enjoyed a dubious cachet in such enclaves as Triplers and Block Island, leaking by osmosis into East Armpit, Ohio. But — valuable or worthless, genuine or phony — the Ivy League, before it was formalized, was Yale, Harvard, and Princeton, with Dartmouth and Brown on the periphery. Today, if that faint aroma of supposed excellence still exists at all, any Ivy League that includes Cornell, Columbia, and Penn — and ignores Williams, Bowdoin, and Stanford — is a meaningless label, useful only to football schedule planners.

Leagues, regiments, and cotillions we don't need. What might be helpful would be a re-examination of our own individual style and a new search for the means to solve our problems in our way. The Watson Committee report is a fortuitous beginning. If quality and individuality are more shadow than substance, then they are at least beacons to steer us clear of the reefs of anonymity.

If we are doomed to race with the mob, let us at the very least invent a new way of losing.

BURT SCHWARTZ '29
New Canaan, Conn.



*Pete Beatrice looks for a receiver
(against Columbia last fall) —
something he will be doing
regularly the next few weeks.*

Going for the Ivy title

A reporter, talking with Coach John Anderson last fall about the final four games on the schedule, noted that the Bears would be favored over Princeton and Columbia and suggested that a victory over either Cornell or Harvard would give Brown a respectable 4-3-1 season, certainly a major step forward.

For a moment, Brown's first-year coach didn't say a word. He just sat in his swivel chair, his fingers beating a tattoo on his desk. Finally, he looked up slowly. "That's right, except for one thing," he said. "We're going to win them all."

That's John Anderson, positive thinker deluxe. Even the two secretaries in his office have strict orders to think and talk positively. Oscar Hammerstein could well have had John Anderson in mind when he wrote the song about the "cockeyed optimist."

When Anderson was introduced to Brown at a press conference in December 1972, he said, "We may not win the Ivy title this year. But I guarantee you this: Brown will have a winning season."

Reporters who were there winked at each other and smiled quietly. After all, they had been down this road before, with other coaches, in other times. Some alumni pricked up their ears at Anderson's remarks. Others laughed. The words sounded good — but the tune was all too familiar.

Anderson sounded like a miracle man in December 1972. By the following November, people were calling him one.

Consider this: The 4-3-1 overall record was Brown's first winning season since 1964, and its first in Ivy play since 1958. And the four Ivy victories were the most ever recorded by Brown in a single season.

So much for the statistics. There was more than that to the renaissance of Brown football in 1973, such as the way the team kept bouncing back from adversity. In the opener, Brown trailed URI, 20-12, with ten seconds left and the Bears 80 long yards away; they tied it. Yale led 17-0 at the quarter; Brown

won, 34-25. Princeton led 6-0 in the fourth quarter; Brown won, 7-6. In a key game, Cornell dominated play for three quarters and led, 7-3; Brown won, 17-7.

Another thing: John Anderson's Brown team was fun to watch. On offense, the Bears filled the air with footballs, gaining close to 1,200 yards in eight games with pass patterns that drove the opposition crazy. And when Brown was on defense, the Bruins blitzed, stunted, and continued to do exactly what the opposition didn't expect. In short, Anderson got the most out of his material.

So what does the man do for an encore? Well, for one thing, Anderson has raised his sights. This time around he's shooting for an Ivy League title. This time, no one is laughing.

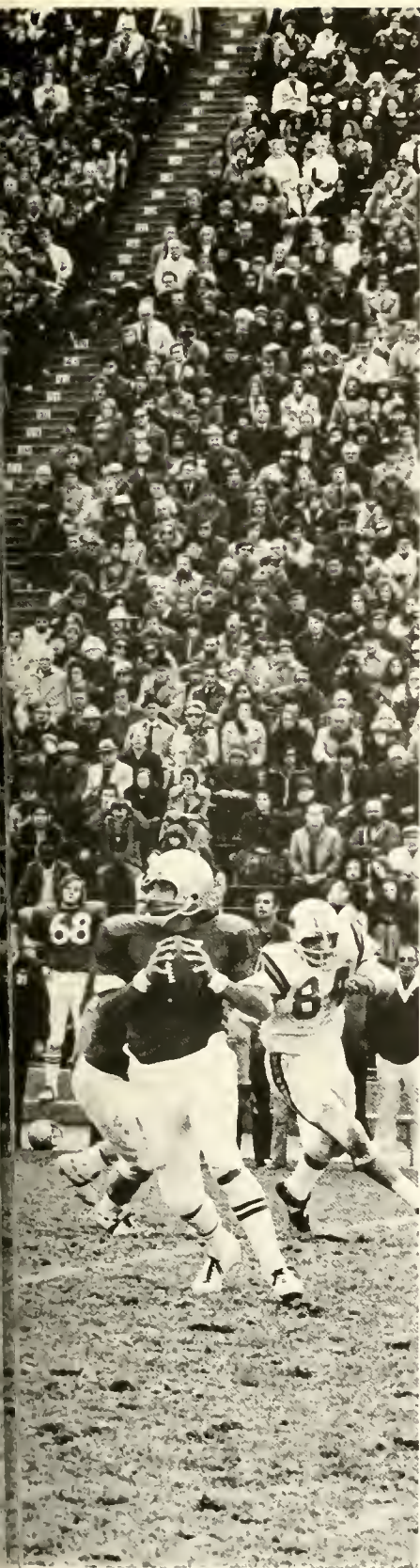
"Last year it was a case of the staff getting to know each other and the staff and players working on a completely new system," Anderson says. "This fall when the 102 candidates report, we will be miles ahead of last year."

"We've reached a first plateau. The kids know they can win. They know there's no one on that schedule they can't beat. On the other hand, they also know no one will be taking us lightly any more. But that's fine with us. We want the respect of the league."

"In addition to experience with the system, and confidence, we have another thing going for us this year. The players will report back in superb condition. They have been preparing for 1974 since the end of 1973. Now they know that there is a reward for their off-season work — a possible shot at the Ivy title."

Anderson may be a cockeyed optimist. He's also a realist. He knows that Brown is still at the stage where everything will have to go right for the Bruins to finish first.

Part of Anderson's hopes are built around the return of his two top quarterbacks, Pete Beatrice and Dennis Coleman. Beatrice, after a rocky sophomore year, came into his own last fall, completing 65 of 111 passes for 894 yards and seven touchdowns. More



Hugh Smyser

important, by the end of the season, he had mastered Anderson's offense and was in complete charge on the field.

Coleman, a transfer from Arizona Western, gained 263 yards passing and was a real threat when he put the ball under his arm and headed for open spaces. He was the team's third leading runner with 179 yards.

Brown's four leading pass receivers also will be back: tight end Bill Kairit (6-3, 240), split ends Jeff Smith and Pete Chelovich, and halfback Mike Sokolowski. And there's more. Joining the Bruins is sophomore Bob Farnham, a 5-10, 170-pounder from Andover, Mass., a highly-regarded receiver who will also help the team by returning punts and kickoffs.

Joining Co-Captain Sokolowski in the backfield are Kevin Slattery, of whom much is expected, five or six other running backs of good potential, and a promising sophomore fullback, Paul Anderson.

The defense will be led by Brown's All-East candidate, left end Bill Taylor. The 6-0, 210-pound co-captain came into his own midway through the season and put on an All-American performance in the 17-7 decision over Cornell.

Tom Clark, a junior who had five interceptions in the last four games at a corner position, will be shifted to safety this fall. Taylor and Clark will anchor a defense that will probably be a blend of experienced veterans and strong sophomore prospects.

Anderson smiles broadly when he talks about his kicking game. Jose Violante, only a junior, broke a number of Brown field goal records last fall while winning All-Ivy first-team honors. Mike Dodson, another junior, ended as the Ivy League's second leading punter.

During the off-season, when he wasn't tending to his recruiting, Coach Anderson was at the drawing board. The Bruins will be doing many new things this year.

"You can never stand pat," Anderson says, "not even if you're leading the nation in offense and defense. You have to improvise or the other fellows catch up with you. We'll be adding some pass patterns that, frankly, I think are unstoppable. And we may be running more option football. On defense we'll be doing some new things from our multiple base."

Looking at the rest of the league, Anderson picks Yale as the team to

beat, partly because they ended strong and have most of their people back. Harvard, which always has quality material, will also be a contender.

Penn will remain tough on offense, despite the loss of their split end, Don Clune. On defense the Quakers may be shaky, losing eight of the 11 starters. Dartmouth loses two fine running backs and a pair of All-Ivies in the defensive line — but Dartmouth is Dartmouth.

Cornell has two of the top backs in the league in Malone and Fanelli. They may be hurting on defense, where the losses include two linebackers and Phillips, their great middle guard. The entire secondary also has graduated. Princeton and Columbia don't figure to be a factor in the Ivy race.

"No one is going to dominate the league this year," Anderson says. "The title will probably go to the team that wants it the most and forces the breaks. It should be an exciting season."

The varsity fall schedules

A nine-game football schedule, featuring home contests with Penn, Dartmouth, Princeton, and Cornell, along with URI, highlights the fall sports calendar.

The fall schedules follow, with games to be played at home, unless otherwise noted:

Varsity football: Sept. 21 — at Holy Cross. Sept. 28 — URI. Oct. 5 — Penn. Oct. 12 — at Yale. Oct. 19 — Dartmouth. Nov. 2 — Princeton (Homecoming). Nov. 9 — Cornell. Nov. 16 — at Harvard. Nov. 23 — at Columbia.

Varsity soccer: Sept. 25 — Providence College. Sept. 28 — Boston Univ. Oct. 5 — Penn. Oct. 8 — at URI. Oct. 12 — at Yale. Oct. 16 — Springfield. Oct. 19 — Dartmouth. Oct. 23 — at UConn. Oct. 26 — Army. Oct. 30 — Amherst. Nov. 2 — Princeton. Nov. 9 — Cornell. Nov. 16 — at Harvard. Nov. 23 — at Columbia.

Cross Country: Oct. 4 — at Yale. Oct. 8 — at PC with URI. Oct. 11 — Harvard. Oct. 18 — at Dartmouth. Oct. 26 — at Fordham with Lehigh. Nov. 4 — New England's. Nov. 8 — Heps. Nov. 18 — IC4A's.

15 to be inducted into Hall of Fame

Former hockey coach Jim Fullerton, internationally known ocean racer Ted Turner '60, and basketball coach Gerry Alaimo '58 are among the 15 men to be inducted into the Brown Athletic Hall of Fame this fall.

Mark Donohue '59, winner of the 1972 Indianapolis 500, will be the main speaker at the 4th annual induction dinner, which will be held at Andrews Hall Dining Room on Friday, November 1, the start of the Homecoming week-end with Princeton. John Rowe Workman, professor of classics, will serve as master of ceremonies.

Those to be inducted:

Football — Tom Barry '03, a Walter Camp second-team All-American in 1902, the season in which he scored all 15 points in Brown's 15-6 victory over Penn; Guss Russ '05, a defensive end and offensive fullback who holds five Brown records, including most points in one game, 30; Adrian "Kit" Regnier '10, an end who was on Walter Camp's All-American first team in 1909; Al Cornsweet '29, a sophomore starter on the Iron Men and one of Brown's finest fullbacks; Spencer Manrodt '40, a tough, agile guard who started every game for three years; and Lloyd Hill '51, an outstanding tackle in the Rip Engle era.

Basketball — Gerry Alaimo '58, one of Brown's strongest forwards and its fifth highest scorer with 1,046 career points.

Hockey — Russ Kingman '56, a superb rushing defenseman who was twice selected All-East, All-Ivy, and All-New England.

Soccer — Vic DeJong '68, a skillful forward and an All-American choice who played at Brown in an era when the Bears won three consecutive Ivy titles and were 35-1-2 overall.

Track — Bill Dwyer '48, who equalled the world's record for the 60-yard dash at the Millrose Games with a 6.1 and who also won New England and National AAU titles; Jim Moreland '61, IC4A 440-yard high hurdles champion and New England title holder in several events.

Swimming — Fred Lee '35, two-time New England intercollegiate champion in the 220 and holder of Brown records for the 220 and 440.

Wrestling — Angus MacLean '53, who won 34 of 36 wrestling matches in four years, 12 of them on pins.

Specials — Jim Fullerton, hockey coach at Brown from 1955 to 1970, four-time winner of the New England Coach of the Year Award and U.S. College Coach of the Year in 1965; Ted Turner '60, two-time winner of the Martini & Rossi Yachtsman of the Year Award, the highest honor in racing.

