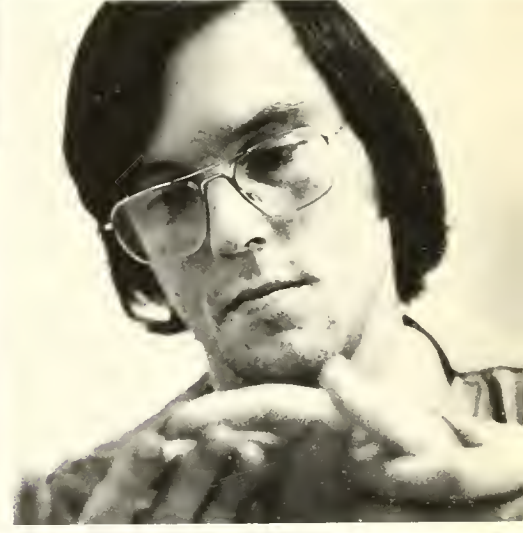
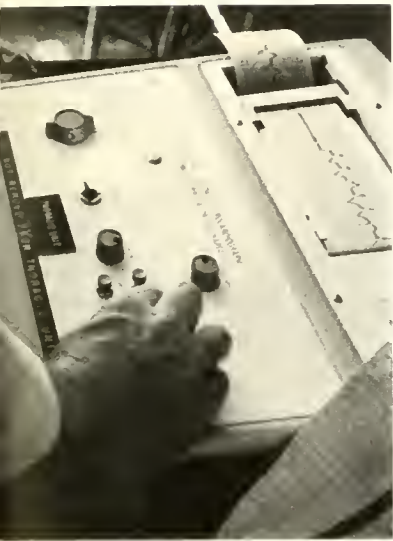


JOHN F. BARRY, JR.

Brown

Alumni Monthly November 1974



As Charles D. Tansey '74 ended his speech, there was first a rustle, then a roar.

At eleven o'clock in the morning on a clear June day in a white clapboard meeting house at the foot of a steep hill, a young man came to the last two sentences of his Senior Oration.

We'd like to share them with you.

"When we leave here, we aren't going to miss it." You could sense a slight stiffening of backs, the raising of an eyebrow. For Tansey's charge to his fellow seniors had been eloquently thoughtful — an examination of what they'd really learned, an exploration of what Brown had actually intended and achieved.

Then what brought about the roar? Tansey's last line — a thought which, perhaps, says it all for all of us who believe in this place.

"We aren't going to miss it because we're going to take it with us."

In a way then, this ought to be the theme for Brown's now and future appeals for alumni support. Each of us takes, has taken, something of the idea of this University and the ideals for which it stands. Or as Tansey put it in his third from final

sentence, "... an institution which has taught us not to settle for what is second best ..."

This is why we feel so free to ask you to give so freely to Brown. Brown has made that great leap forward to the front ranks of American universities. You might call it a triumph of pure will, for Brown has had neither the huge endowment nor the high level of annual giving that would make such progress inevitable or easy. It has happened because Brown's own constituency has made it happen.

But progress is no guarantee of success.

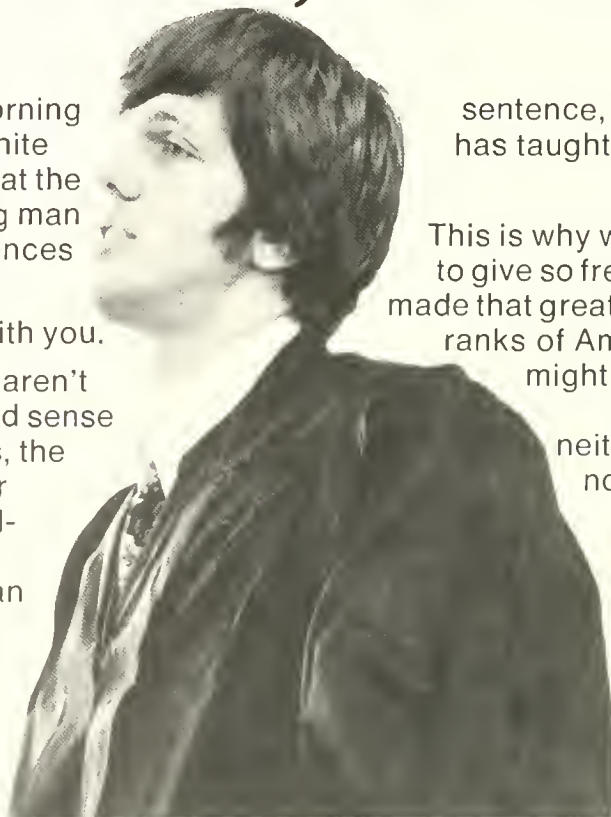
Brown needs the increased support of its 40,000 alumni and friends to keep that place and pace. The 1974-75 Brown Fund is the time and place to begin.

Brown's goal is \$1,140,000 in unrestricted giving.

That's not a ceiling; it's a floor. Richard Salomon's Matching Challenge Gift has been made to make every dollar you give that much bigger.

So won't you — if you have taken Brown with you (and you must have) — send back one piece? Brown needs it.

The Brown Fund — if we don't, who will?



Brown

Brown Alumni Monthly, November 1974, Vol. 75, No. 3

Editor

Robert M. Rhodes

Associate Editors

John F. Barry, Jr. '50
Sandra Reeves

Assistant Editor

Kathleen C. Smith '74 GS

Editorial Assistant

Janet M. Phillips '70

Design Consultant

Don Paulhus

Board of Editors

Chairman

Garrett D. Byrnes '26

Vice-Chairman

Gladys Chernack Kapstein '40

Anthony L. Aeschliman '65

Cornelia D. Dean '69

Doris Stearn Donovan '59

James E. DuBois '50

Beverly Hodgson '70

Alfred S. Reynolds '48

Douglas R. Riggs '61

Arthur O. Williams, Jr. '37 GS



page 7



page 23



page 30

In this issue

7 "Deterioration of an Already Precarious Condition"

With the charts, the facts, and the analyses that only a vice-president for finance and operations could muster, Paul F. Maeder adds substance to the gloomy financial rumors circulating at Brown. From his vice-presidential perspective, he offers an overview of the University's "monumental headache."

12 The Charter Twelve

By day they wear white coats and carry stethoscopes, but at night they may be listening to baroque music, reading Sanskrit, or tinkering with electronics. They are the first dozen medical students to complete requirements for the M.D. degree at Brown, and they are "not the typical medical graduates of their day."

23 The CIA

Lyman Kirkpatrick is asked a lot of hard questions whenever an event such as the Chilean military takeover focuses anxious attention on the Central Intelligence Agency. But the professor of political science is neither apologist nor detractor where his previous employer is concerned. In interviews with the *BAM*, the former Inspector General of the CIA presents a cogent personal assessment of the agency's strengths and weaknesses.

30 Continuing Education on the Streets of New York

New York's SoHo district combines the allure of sophisticated living with the aroma of popcorn and garbage bins. It was the scene of a recent alumni lecture tour led by Art Professor William Jordy, who described the cast-iron architecture which gives the district its historical distinction.

Departments

2 Under the Elms

36 Procession

With this issue, the *BAM* begins a special section that will be devoted to alumni alumnae news. Written by Associate Editor Jay Barry, *Procession* will include reports on the group activities and decisions that affect Brown alumni, as well as personal glimpses into the lives of alumni.

40 The Classes

51 Carrying the Mail

52 Sports

© 1974 by Brown Alumni Monthly. Published monthly, except January, June, and August, by Brown University, Providence, R.I. Printed by The Lane Press, Burlington, Vt. Editorial offices are in Nicholson House, 71 George St., Providence, R.I. 02906. Second class postage paid at Providence, R.I., and at additional mailing offices. Member, American Alumni Council American College Public Relations Association. The Monthly is sent to all Brown alumni. Please allow eight weeks for changes-of-address.

Postmaster:

Send Form 3579 to Box 1908,
Brown University,
Providence, R.I. 02912

Cover: Designer Don Paulhus created this collage of faces and hands to illustrate the many moods of Brown's first medical graduates. The faces belong to (top) Ed Collins; (center) Dean Effler, Jim Lynch, and Bob Meyer; and (bottom) Dan Small. Photographs by Hugh Smysler.

Under the Elms

Engineering's new chairman has a primary goal: more students

Brown engineering students will be writing personal letters to about 1,200 high school seniors around the country this year as part of efforts to increase the enrollment in the University's small but nationally prominent Division of Engineering.

The high schoolers are top scholars who have high SAT scores in math and an interest in engineering as a career. Members of Tau Beta Pi, the honorary engineering society, are writing them letters describing what it's like to be an engineering student at Brown. Since the highly sought group will probably also receive reams of uninspired prose drafted for the signatures of engineering deans and department heads, the personalization should be a welcome contrast. At least, that is the fond hope of Brown's new chairman of engineering, Rodney J. Clifton.

Increasing enrollments — both in undergraduate and in graduate engineering programs — will be Rod Clifton's primary goal over the next three years. He hopes to help boost the size of the undergraduate entering class from its present 113 students to a target class size of 175 and to increase the total graduate enrollment from eighty-three to 120. Although he is sure he has a solid program to sell, he is the first to admit that increases will not come easily.

Nationally, enrollments in engineering have been steadily declining for some time, Clifton says, and they reached rock bottom last year. The effects of the energy crisis, on the other hand, have begun to increase the need for engineers. "There are indications nationally that the demand for engineers is going to be very great for at least the next five years," Clifton says. "Our engineering students are finding it very easy to get good jobs now. They are all being employed, and many are getting multiple offers." Some people in the field, in fact, think that the American demand for engineers will outstrip the availability, causing the United States to seek engineers in Europe and elsewhere. This was a concern ex-



Rod Clifton: New chairman of a nationally recognized division.

pressed, Clifton notes, by the British Embassy's counsel for science and technology, J. F. Barnes, who visited the Brown campus in October to present a gold medal from his country's engineering societies to Brown Engineering Professor Mayo Hersey (see accompanying story).

Although Clifton isn't sure that he

shares the Britisher's views, he does feel that the demand for engineers will be "brisk," especially in the areas of civil, electrical, and mechanical engineering. "Which just happen to be the areas that Brown puts a lot of emphasis on," he adds.

Named as chairman of the division's executive committee last Au-

gust, Rod Clifton is a thirty-seven-year-old civil engineer who has been on the Brown faculty for ten years. His field of study is solid mechanics, and his research is primarily in stress waves, or the nature of wave patterns in solids subjected to dynamic loading. He has made significant contributions to the understanding of how metals respond to impact, and he has also served as a consultant to General Motors. Last year he began an energy-related consulting role with Terra Tek, Inc., on hydraulic fracturing of rock to increase the production of natural gas wells.

The division chairman is also familiar with the educational aspects of a scientific crisis such as energy, and he is hoping that increased support for the sciences is in the offing. "I myself got into graduate school (at Carnegie - Mellon University) because of Sputnik; the same thing could happen now with energy," he says. Part of his plans for building up the graduate enrollment rests on this assumption. Along with most other schools, graduate programs in the sciences at Brown have been hurt by the withdrawal of federal traineeships for doctoral and pre-doctoral students. "If the establishment of the Energy Resource Development Agency (ERDA) will mean a great deal of support for research in energy, and if we are successful in tapping it, that would mean that we have more money available for graduate assistantships," Clifton says in discussing his goal. "The government traineeships might also be re-established for energy. If all these things go through, then it (increased enrollment) could happen very fast."

All in all, however, Clifton thinks "it's a pretty difficult time to be chairman." Like most academic administrators, he is charged with maintaining quality within a tightly controlled budget. "Everyone likes to be chairman when times are good," says the soft-spoken engineer. "Then you can bring in the bright young faculty star and watch him move up through the ranks. That's not really the way things are right now."

Right now, Clifton is finding his role as chairman one of deliberation. He has been meeting with each of the division's forty faculty members and with its executive committee to devise ways to accomplish several objectives for engineering.

In addition to enrollment increases, the objectives include a strengthening

of the division's materials science program, according to Clifton. Brown is the site of one of the interdisciplinary Materials Research Laboratories funded by the National Science Foundation and the Advanced Research Projects Agency. Directed by Engineering Professor Gerald S. Heller, the laboratory is a \$1.4 million effort that includes the departments of physics, applied mathematics, chemistry, engineering, and geological sciences. One of the first things the new chairman of engineering did was to appoint a materials science planning committee to coordinate both his division's input for the laboratory and the division's own materials science program.

Another objective is curricular review, and it is in discussing this area that Professor Clifton gives a clue to what he considers to be a great strength of undergraduate training in engineering at Brown. The engineering curriculum evolved with an engineering-science core of three years in which all students would take the same basic courses. This meant that only in the senior year could a student concentrate, so that, for instance, only about four courses differentiated the civil engineering major from the electrical engineering major.

"I think this is a very sound program," Clifton says. "I think it's the appropriate training for someone going into industry or going on to graduate work. The special skills for a particular job are best learned on the job, and the broad base of engineering science is best learned at a university."

"Today you have to train a student who is versatile," the chairman believes. "If his bag is supersonic flight, and suddenly supersonic transport is out, then you want him to be able to move freely into energy or something else." About four years ago, the curriculum was changed slightly, so that the core was only two and a half years, and students could begin specializing a half year earlier. "Students tend to want to specialize. Some of them would specialize from the day they come in," Clifton says. The whole educational process, especially the freshman year, will be reviewed this year.

Versatility is one of the Brown engineering student's greatest assets, according to Clifton. It is what sets him apart from students in some other programs, and it may be one of the keys to the recruiting game. There is always a

higher rate of acceptance among the prospective students who attend recruiting get-togethers held on campus in the spring. "Those people get to know each other and learn something about the students they will be enrolled with," Clifton says. What's a Brown engineering student like? "They're a different kind of engineering student, one with broad interests," says the professor. "They are very competent scientifically, but they aren't eggheads. They have another dimension, and they are interested in other people and in interpersonal relationships."

Clifton has the same kind of praise for the engineering faculty, which he describes as "strongly research oriented." Good research is a necessity for good teaching in engineering, he believes, and research at Brown is gaining national attention. In addition to trying to answer such fundamental questions as whether line imperfections in a solid material can travel faster than sound, the research also includes investigations of more immediate application, such as the following: creating stronger metals by reducing their grain size (materials science), understanding blood clotting, the mechanics of artificial lungs, and the neuromuscular response of subjects under the influence of alcohol and marijuana (biomedical engineering), working out the "control theory" for such things as helicopter flight controls and mechanized production processes (electrical engineering), and trying to convert solar energy economically to electrical energy through the use of solar cells (solid state materials and devices).

Clifton has particular praise for the division's "outstanding group in fracture mechanics." Fracture mechanics is the field which seeks an understanding of the conditions under which a solid material will fail. The ill-conceived Liberty Ships of World War II, which sometimes broke apart in the water, were an example of extreme brittle fracture. Areas in which applications from such research could prove useful include aircraft construction, construction problems with both oil pipelines from Alaska and pressure vessels for nuclear reactors. "I think it is fair to say that the real strength in fracture mechanics in the United States, and perhaps the world, is here," says Professor Clifton.

Due largely to the caliber of research, Brown engineering is unusually strong nationally for a division its size. The American Council on Education's

ratings for graduate programs show Brown seventh in mechanical engineering, fourteenth in civil engineering, and eighteenth in electrical engineering — even though Brown doesn't have formal departments in these areas.

Reaching the target enrollments for both graduate and undergraduate programs would "greatly improve operations," Clifton says. Because the division is so small, when the senior students split into various "options," such as civil engineering, mechanical engineering, biomedical engineering, and electrical engineering, the class sizes in each are smaller than he would like. He notes also that the Brown program would like to recruit more women and more blacks — two groups which have traditionally shied away from engineering.

Although the division chairmanship came as a complete surprise to Rod Clifton, he seems to be weathering his first months with characteristic calm. Among his "crises" to date was a flurry of petitions received when students and faculty erroneously inferred that he was canceling traditional department counseling parties. And, there has been much discussion, with varying opinions, over the use of the coffee lounge shared by physics and engineering (both housed in Barus-Holley). Phil Stiles, the new chairman of the physics department and the other half of the coffee problem, is Clifton's personal friend and fellow elder in the Barrington, R.I., Presbyterian Church.

Bechtel named acting dean of the College

Last summer, President Hornig announced several changes in Brown's administrative structure (BAM, September), one of which was the reestablishment of the position of dean of the College to assume some of the responsibilities formerly held by Jacqueline Mattfeld prior to her promotion to dean of the faculty and academic affairs. In October, Thomas F. Bechtel, dean of undergraduate counseling and associate dean of academic affairs since 1973, was chosen to fill this slot on a one-year interim basis.

As acting dean of the College, Bechtel is responsible for the general operation of the deanery, including personnel and budget, and is in charge of three major aspects of undergraduate life at Brown — counseling (he retains

the title of dean of undergraduate counseling), academic issues, and extracurricular activities. In the chain of command at University Hall, he oversees all the undergraduate deans — academic and non-academic — and reports directly to Dean Mattfeld.

"My job is to make sure our office is operating as efficiently as possible and that we are active in support of academic life and student affairs," Dean Bechtel says. His main goal is to facilitate communication between students and deans and to make it possible for students to get answers to their questions quickly, without a lot of red tape. For a student with a problem, he says, "the waiting time is the frustration."

To help cut the waiting time short, Dean Bechtel has set aside one hour per week when students can speak to any of the academic deans without making an appointment in advance. Questions will be answered on an individual basis or in small groups, as the situation requires. "Students can educate each other in the proper group setting," he says, and this way a student with a quick question won't have to wait a week just to find out how to initiate an independent project, for example.

Another fast way for students to get answers to problems is through a new telephone referral service set up as part of the student-to-student counseling program. Anyone with a question about the factual aspects of life at Brown can call during the evening and a stu-

Tom Bechtel: Looking for efficiency.



dent counselor will answer questions or the spot if possible, or make out a referral slip which is sent immediately to the dean's office. Within a day and a half, Bechtel promises, the student will be notified through campus mail of the correct answer or given the name of the right person to contact.

At a time when the entire University is tightening its belt an additional notch due to budget pressures, Dean Bechtel is working to improve the functioning of his office without hiring additional personnel. His term as acting dean of the College will be characterized, he says, by minor administrative changes aimed toward this goal, rather than by any major policy reforms.

The Ivy Room has a new look

Habitués of the Ivy Room — the cafeteria/snack bar in the basement of Sharpe Refectory — were in for quite a shock when it reopened in September, after having been closed much of the summer. The name hadn't changed, but the old Ivy Room, whose glazed-tile walls, bare floor, and harsh lighting had earned it the epithet "The Latrine," no longer existed.

In its place was a warm, cozy, almost intimate dining room with something of the atmosphere of a supper club. Bentwood chairs, clustered seating arrangements, carpeting, textured wallpaper, and potted plants are all part of the new decor, which is keyed to a muted orange-and-brown color scheme and lit by softer incandescent globes. "You can hardly tell it's the same room," said one longtime frequenter. "When I walked in here in September, thought I'd stumbled into the wrong place."

Normand C. Cleaveland, Jr., '52, director of University Food Services, explained that the Ivy Room's new look was part of a trend on campus away from mere functionalism and toward stronger and more individualized design statements. That trend had its tentative beginnings back in 1966, when The Gate on the Pembroke campus was enlarged and redecorated, and it finally took hold last year with the revamping of the old Bryant snack bar on the East Campus.

"Students on the East Campus feel like outlanders," Cleaveland noted. "They wanted the snack bar to be some

thing unique, something which would draw their friends over from the main campus." Questionnaires were distributed to East Campus residents to determine their preferences, and the responses overwhelmingly favored a "pure" and "rustic" atmosphere — no plastic, Formica, etc. With that in mind, designer Joe Petrillo went to work and drew up a plan that incorporated exposed-brick walls, wooden plank tables and benches, and old-fashioned street lights equipped with dimmer controls. The result is about as casual and rustic as you'll find anywhere on campus.

Redecorating the Ivy Room wasn't so easy. Since it performs several different functions — restaurant, student cafeteria, and snack bar — and serves a more diverse clientele, with an older crowd of faculty, staff, and graduate students at lunch and a predominantly undergraduate crowd from dinner until closing time, it was necessary to come up with a design that could accommodate the different usage patterns and varied tastes of the people served and still be "distinctive."

The first plans submitted were bland and unimaginative and had to be discarded. "We were looking around for another designer," Cleaveland said, "when the Pre-Architectural Society — a group of Brown and RISD architecture students — came to us in February and offered to take on the job." The students ran into a few snags themselves, so Petrillo was hired to consult with them, and the plans were finally completed early last summer. Work began on July 1 and was proceeding smoothly until the week before the scheduled opening date, when the painters went on strike. "We made it, though," Cleaveland said. "We opened Sunday night of Freshman Week, just under the wire."

The Ivy Room still isn't finished — a few final touches have to be added here and there, such as replacing several of the prints of the original Ivy League college buildings which hung on the walls (and which gave the room its name). But, in a sense, it will never be really "finished," because, as Cleaveland pointed out, the design was intended to be a transient one, one which could be changed and updated without too much trouble or expense. Having finally caught up with the times, University Food Services is determined to keep abreast of them as well.

Semiotics — a new concentration in English

Semiotics is defined as the study of signs and symbols, the basis of all human communication. According to Italian semiotician Umberto Eco, a sign may be anything from words to "gestures, images, [or] non-linguistic sounds, like the chimes of Big Ben." Eco also includes "the thread of smoke which reveals a fire, [and] the tootstep in the sand that tells Robinson Crusoe a man has passed along the beach" in his definition.

Brown's English department is offering semiotics as a concentration for the first time this year. Professor Robert Scholes, the program's director, says the new concentration "will combine a lot of very different interests into one major with language and communication at the center."

The purpose of the new concentration is to tie together the verbal and written aspects of communication. Students in the English department who have previously specialized in creative writing, film, speech, or drama will now be considered semiotics concentrators. "Most people think of semiotics as a theoretical discipline, but we think of it as a practical one," says Professor Scholes. "We are keeping theory and practice together by combining communication theory with the study of literature." To complete a concentration in semiotics, a student must take

Robert Scholes. Changing student interests.



courses in three areas: expression (including courses in film-making, dance, and oral discourse); literature (with emphasis on genre studies); and the theory of language and literature (including literary criticism, linguistics, and the philosophy of language.)

The new concentration is the result of a shift in the areas of student interest over the past few years, as reflected in course enrollment. All across the country, says Professor Scholes, "the traditional part of the English curriculum [such as courses in American and British literary history] is standing still, while the study of language is booming." Semiotics is appealing because many students are interested in comparing the old media (poetry, the novel, etc.) to the new (film and video tape). "Semiotics relates the different communicative systems," Scholes explains. By comparing different media, such as a film based on a novel, students can focus on how form affects content and whether, in the words of Marshall McLuhan, the medium is the message.

Brown's English department is already strong in the communicative arts, with particular emphasis on writing courses. "We have the best program in the use of language (writing and speaking) in the Ivy League," says Professor Scholes, who feels that the innovative semiotics concentration at Brown will be a major selling point for future students.

Professor Hersey wins a British scientific award

The work of Mayo Dyer Hersey, an eighty-eight-year-old Brown engineering professor who still comes in to the office each day, has proved so significant in alleviating the present energy shortage that he has been awarded a gold medal from a group of British engineering societies.

Professor Hersey's research is in the field of tribology — the scientific study of friction in machines. As he explains simply, the less friction a machine has to overcome, the greater the energy savings. Though he is quick to disclaim the importance of his own work ("It just so happened it was my turn for the nomination," he says), the award was voted to Hersey after previ-

His recipients said he was the world authority on tribology.

The Brown professor was honored for an accumulation of research in the field, rather than for any single contribution. In a gracious move by the British government, the scientific attaché of the British Embassy in Washington, D.C., J. F. Barnes, flew to Providence for the presentation, after Professor Hersey had expressed reluctance to travel either to England or Washington to receive the award. An elaborate presentation ceremony in Washington co-sponsored by the British Embassy and the National Bureau of Standards had been contemplated, but Hersey accepted the award "on the condition that it did not involve travel."

A graduate of MIT (bachelor of science), Colorado College (bachelor of arts), and Olivet College (master of arts in physics), Professor Hersey became interested in tribology when he had to choose a thesis topic in 1908. "I wanted to get into something that would remain important over the years and would sustain my interest," he recalls. "Tribology fit the bill."

At MIT, the Brown engineer conducted experiments on journal bearings, examples of which are today's crankshaft and connecting-rod bearings in automobiles. Later, while attending Harvard, he began studying the viscosity of oil under very high pressure. Viscosity is the resistance to flow, and Hersey and a Harvard professor with whom he worked found that, in addition to temperature, pressure was a primary factor in resistance to flow.

Born in Pawtuxet Neck, R.I., Professor Hersey was a lecturer and research associate at Brown from 1934 to 1936. He returned to Brown as a visiting professor of engineering (research) in 1957 and has worked on campus for the last seventeen years.

His long career in engineering includes fifteen years as a member of the staff of the National Bureau of Standards, as well as numerous posts at the Naval Engineering Experiment Station at Annapolis. He has taught at both Harvard and MIT, and he served as a consultant to the Manhattan Project at Columbia University during World War II.

Honors are not a new experience for Professor Hersey. In 1967 he was awarded the ASME Medal by the American Society of Mechanical Engineers for his applications of science to engi-



Mayo Hersey: In the office every day.

neering. He was also the first recipient, in 1965, of the Mayo D. Hersey Award, which is now given annually by ASME in recognition of "outstanding and continued contributions to the field of lubrication science and engineering."

Focus

□ **Newell M. Stultz**, formerly associate dean of the Graduate School, has been named chairman of the political science department, replacing **Elmer E. Cornwell**, who served as acting chairman for the past year. Professor Stultz' specialty is comparative politics, particularly as it relates to southern Africa, and he has written a number of articles and books on the subject. Recent works include *African Politics in South Africa, 1934 to 1948*, published this year, and *Who Goes to Parliament?*, a forthcoming book about South African parliamentarians.

□ Two faculty members, Associate Professor of Political Science **Edward Beiser** and University Professor **George Morgan**, have been chosen as the first recipients of the newly established Henry Wriston Faculty Fellowships, created to acknowledge teaching excellence. Established in 1972 to honor Brown's eleventh president, the Wriston Fund was a gift from Thomas J. Watson, Jr. '37, who contributed \$450,000 to provide an endowed fund. The fellowships enable recipients to

take one semester off from their usual academic responsibilities at full pay. Professor Beiser, who will take his fellowship during the spring semester, plans to continue his studies at Harvard Law School. Professor Morgan will take his fellowship during the 1975-76 academic year. He plans to spend the time working on a sequel to his book, *Companionship: An Essay on Human Relationships*, and working on ideas for a new course he is teaching this fall on possibilities for social reconstruction.

□ English Professor **Robert Scholes'** latest book, *Structuralism in Literature*, was published in April by the Yale University Press.

□ **Harl E. Ryder, Jr.**, a member of the Brown faculty since 1965, has been named chairman of the economics department. A specialist in mathematical models of economic organization, Professor Ryder is currently working on the application of a mathematical game model to the international oil situation.

□ There have been two recent additions to the staff of the Graduate School. **Bernard E. Bruce**, an educational consultant and former associate dean at the Harvard Graduate School of Education, has been named associate dean of the Graduate School. He will have overall responsibility for graduate student life, including admissions, financial aid, fellowships, and other aspects of student affairs. **Arlene M. Stiebel**, a Ph.D. candidate in English and comparative literature at Columbia, has been appointed assistant to the dean of the Graduate School. She will serve as a liaison with faculty and graduate student organizations and will handle housing, emergency student loans, and special projects for Graduate School Dean Maurice Glicksman.

□ Professor of Slavic Languages **Thomas G. Winner** attended a UNESCO-sponsored conference on Franco-Slavic relations at the Sorbonne in Paris this fall. A former chairman of the Slavic languages department at Brown and a specialist in Slavic languages and cultures, Professor Winner was the only American invited to attend. He is currently finishing a book on the poetics of the Prague Linguistic Circle and modern structural and semiotic theories in Europe.

By Paul F. Maeder

"Deterioration of an already precarious condition"



Hugh Smyser

Paul Maeder has been vice-president (finance and operations) since 1972.

"Brown University is facing grave financial problems. The facts are stark, a bit frightening, and very real. The realization that all of higher education today is being confronted by the same severe financial problems is small comfort and does nothing to lessen the seriousness of the situation at Brown, where eight straight budget deficits are a matter of record."

That was the way Associate Editor Jay Barry began his story in the October BAM about the Brown Fund's challenge grant. The paragraph may have been startling to many of our readers, but the financial crisis is real. It is the main topic of conversation wherever faculty and administrators gather, as preparation begins on the 1975-76 budget—a budget which will reflect more sharply than any previous one the realities of the University's "precarious condition."

To put the University's financial situation in perspective, the BAM's editors asked Paul F. Maeder, Brown's vice-president for finance and operations, to write about some technical aspects of the crisis. His report begins on this page. In future issues, the BAM will report on the University's efforts to solve its financial problems.

In the 1955 fiscal year, Brown spent \$5.2 million for education and general expenditures and \$2.5 million for its auxiliary activities, which consist primarily of the housing and dining operations. By the 1973 fiscal year, educational expenditures had increased nearly eightfold to \$40.2 million, and the auxiliary activities budget had tripled to \$7.4 million. This illustrates how vastly more sophisticated—and therefore more expensive—educational enterprises have become. Education does not lend itself to the kinds of increases in productivity that are possible in housing and dining, or in manufacturing.

In 1955 the market value of the University's endowment was \$25 million. By 1973 this had grown, through gains in investments and additions from philanthropy, to \$105 million. Thus the market value of the endowment multiplied four times during a period in which the educational and general expenditures of the University multiplied eight times. Since June 1973, inflation, the greatly increased cost of energy, and adverse market conditions have led to considerable deterioration of an already precarious financial condition.

In 1955 income from endowment contributed slightly less than \$1 million to the expenditures of the University. In 1973, income and the withdrawal of previous capital gains, as well as some withdrawals of capital from quasi-endowment to cover the deficit, contributed \$7.5 million toward the expenditures of the University. If measured against the market value of the endowment, this corresponds to an application of 3.6 percent in 1955 and of 7.2 percent in 1973. The latter figure is much too high to be sustained over long periods of time under foreseeable economic

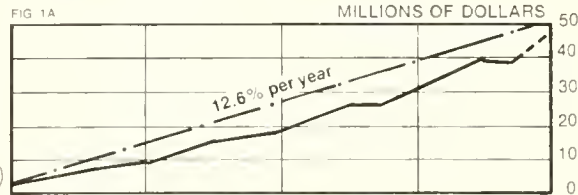
conditions; a figure of between 4 and 4.5 percent appears more acceptable.

Based on this conclusion, there is a gap between income and expenditures of approximately \$3 million per year. This gap must be closed in the near future through reductions in expenditures, increases in income from sources other than endowment, or through large additions to the endowment itself. The last option, one of the recommendations of the Corporation's Committee on Plans and Resources, now appears unrealistic until such time as the economic conditions in the country improve significantly. So the University's efforts toward reduction of expenditures and increases in income from students fees, and particularly in annual giving from its friends and alumni, must continue and intensify.

While this picture of the University's financial condition indicates that the patient is not feeling well—and in fact has a monumental headache and is running a temperature—it does not present a diagnosis and does not prescribe the remedies. Further tests must be made, analyses performed, and the history must be taken. The text beginning on the next page, together with the accompanying charts, attempts to do that.

RESOURCES UTILIZED (Excluding Housing and Dining), since 1955

TOTAL RESOURCES
(Expenditures) Excluding
Housing
and
Dining



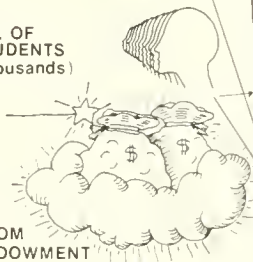
FROM STUDENT FEES



FROM
SPONSORED RESEARCH AND
RESTRICTED
GIFTS

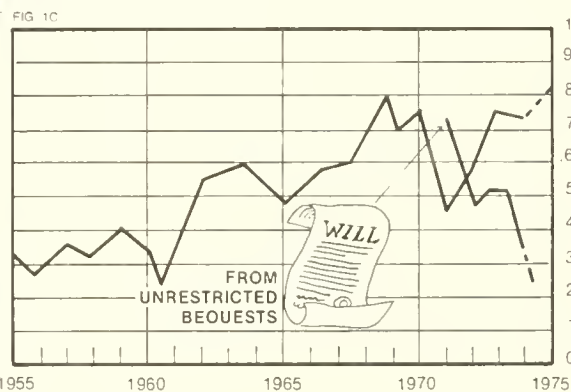
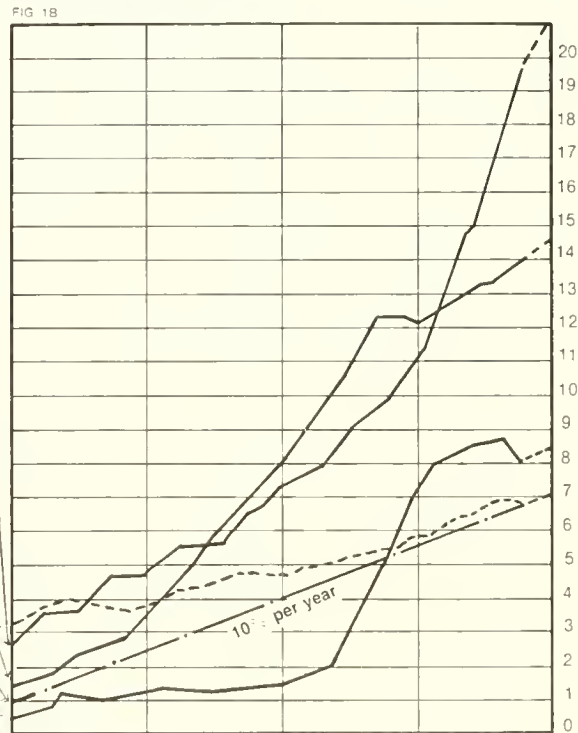


NO. OF
STUDENTS
(Thousands)



FROM
ENDOWMENT

FROM
UNRESTRICTED
GIFTS



FISCAL YEAR 1955 1960 1965 1970 1975

The use the University has made of its various financial resources to cover its expenditures over the past two decades is illustrated in Figures 1A, 1B, and 1C above. The top curve indicates the educational and general expenditures of the University, which increased at an almost constant rate of 12.6 percent per year from 1955 to 1971. At that time (1971), which also marked the end of the student unrest period, private institutions generally acknowledged a

worsening financial condition and concentrated their full attention on the problem. Since 1971, expenditures at Brown have been increasing at the rate of 4.9 percent, considerably below the recent inflationary rate of the general economy. Maintaining such a low rate of growth or even further decreasing it will obviously cause considerable internal difficulties.

The next curve (Figure 1B) is the one depicting the income from stu-

dents' fees. The total income from this source shows an almost constant rate of growth over the past two decades. It increased more slowly than the University's expenditures until 1971 and increased more rapidly than the total expenditures thereafter.

The University's income from sponsored research and restricted gifts which is largely made up of grants and contracts by the federal government for research and education (the third line in Figure 1B) shows a very rapid increase until 1962. In this period Brown developed its faculty and introduced many new educational and research programs. Starting in 1962, this source of income still increased at a rate greater than the total expenditures of the University, but at a rate considerably less than that of the previous period. In 1967 growth of this resource, in effect, ended. The Vietnam War and a very marked change in the attitude of the federal government towards higher education eliminated any further growth in this source of funds, not even to compensate for cost increases in the general economy.

Until about 1965, the University had been making minimal demands on its endowment, saving a great deal of this resource for a rainy day. However, in the period from 1965 to 1971, Brown drew on this resource at a rapidly increasing rate. Since 1971, the situation has stabilized, but at a level which is much too high if one takes into account the present economic outlook.

So, from 1965 to 1971, the endowment was asked to absorb the shock of dwindling revenues from federal sources, while thereafter sizable reductions in expenditures started to establish a new balance.

The lowest curve (Figure 1C) shows the income derived from unrestricted gifts. The Brown Fund annual giving is by far the largest component of this source of revenue. But this income has been growing at a lower rate than any of the other components over the last two decades.

The dotted curve in (Figure 1B) indicates the growth of the student body, including both undergraduate and graduate students. In the period before 1965, most of this growth occurred in an expansion of the Graduate School; since then, the number of graduate students essentially held constant while the number of undergraduates grew more rapidly. Much of this latter

increase was due to larger numbers of undergraduate women students, since female undergraduate enrollment doubled in the last twenty years.

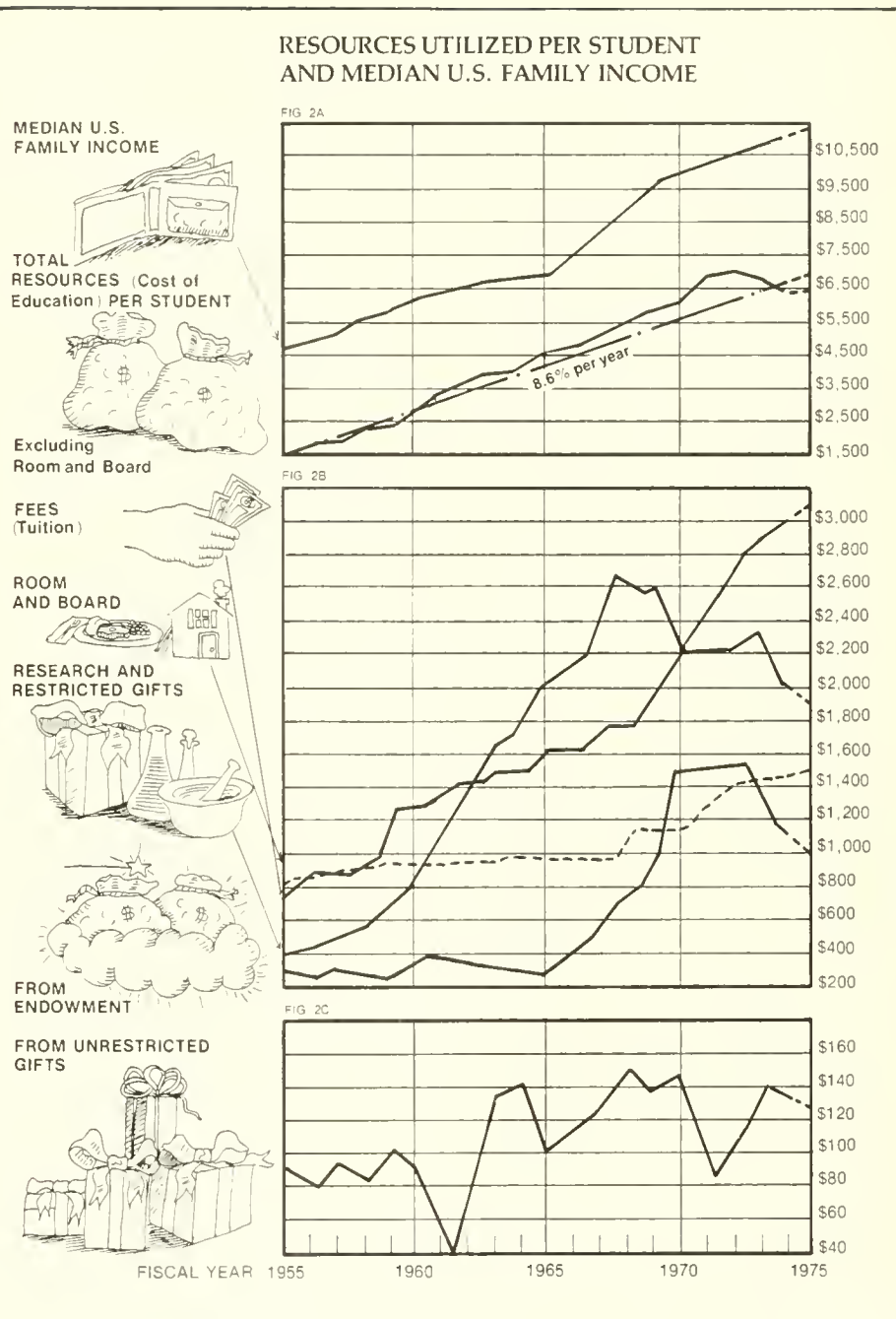
Since in the past two decades the total number of students at Brown approximately doubled, amounting to an annual increase of 3.6 percent per year, it is important to analyze the financial resources the University utilized for its educational programs on a per-student basis (Figures 2A, 2B, and 2C at right). The unit cost of education defined in this manner increased markedly until 1971 and then held constant. This has been accomplished by a reduction in growth of expenditures, as well as by an increase in the size of the student body.

Tuition increased more in the first and the last five-year period, while it increased considerably less in the middle decade. In the first five-year period, Brown increased its tuition more rapidly in order to make it equal to the charges of other institutions of comparable quality. In the last five-year period, the University increased its tuition more rapidly, as did other private institutions, to compensate for inflation and decreasing contributions from the government.

In recent years the University has been successful in reducing the amount it had to take from endowment on a per-student basis.

Since all costs in our economy have been increasing in the period discussed here, how do the increases in revenues compare on a per-student basis with the general cost increases in the economy? As I have pointed out before, educational enterprises lend themselves considerably less to productivity improvements than many other activities in our society. Productivity increases are largely achieved through the use of more sophisticated materials, methods, and technologies. These, in turn, often have their roots in education and particularly in inventions and ideas which spring from the minds of a liberal education is designed to prepare. It can be argued then that society should devote a constant fraction of its income to education and that educational expenditures should not be compared to, say, the cost of consumer goods, but to family income.

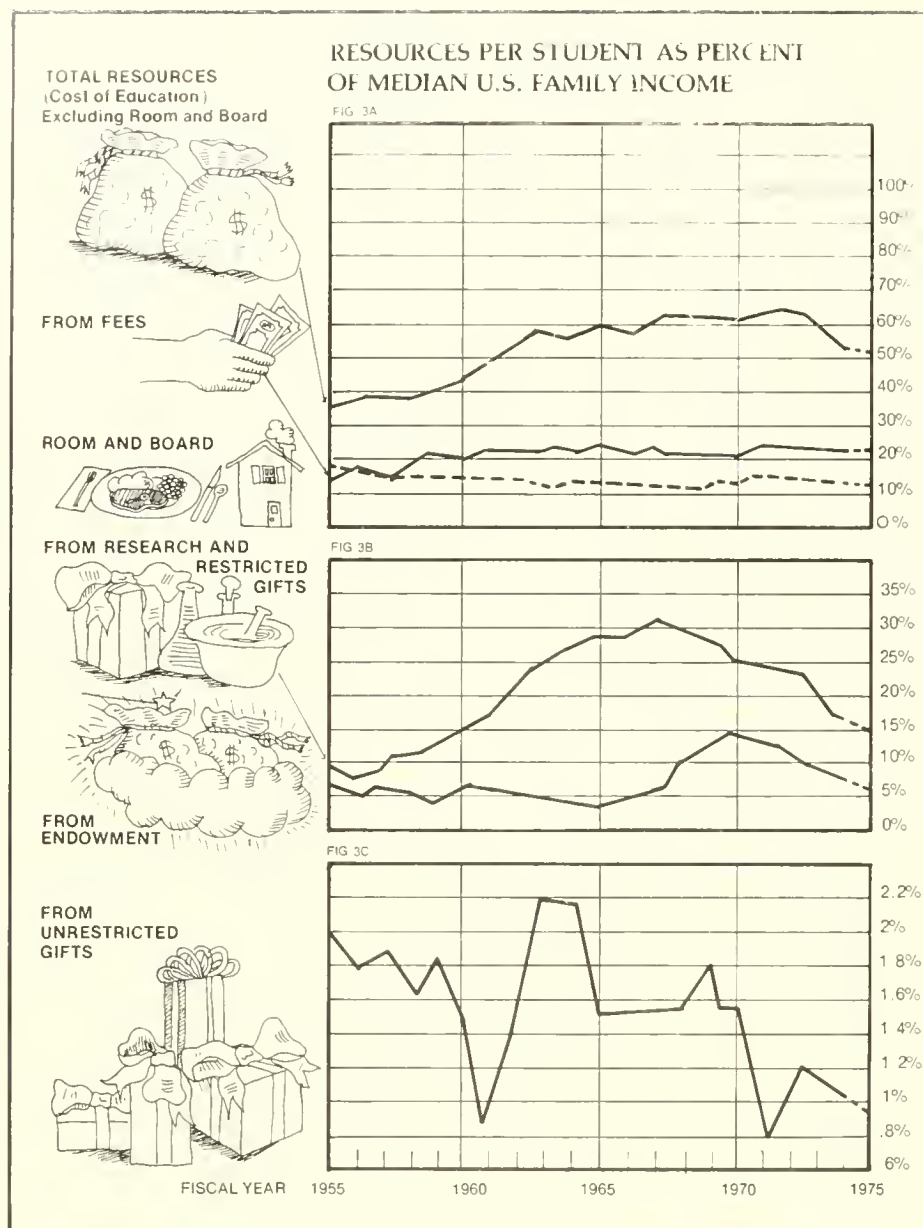
The top line in Figure 2A indicates the median family income in the United States for the past two decades.



Figures 3A, 3B, and 3C (next page) show the per-student revenues and costs as a percentage of the median U.S. family income. In terms of this measure, the total cost of education per student increased markedly in the first decade, while it held constant in the second decade and has recently been reduced somewhat. The income derived from tuition and other fees increased initially but has held essentially firm since 1960. The sharp decline in funds from federal sources since 1967, if looked at in this context, is very discouraging. The rapid increase in the use of endowment funds and the endowment's recent decline as

a result of the efforts made since 1970 also become very apparent. The contribution made from unrestricted gifts on a per-student basis, measured against the family income, has been lower in recent years than at any time since 1961, when annual giving was suspended because of a capital campaign.

Charts by CONSTANCE MUSSELLS



As illustrated in Figure 4A (opposite), Brown's endowment showed an average growth of 8.76 percent per year for the period 1955-1973. Recent economic conditions have resulted in a sizable drop of the endowment market value for 1973 and again for 1974, for which final figures are not yet available. But further decreases can be expected.

Over the full period indicated in the diagram, the value of an endowment share has increased by about 4 percent per year, or slightly more than the Dow Jones average. The difference in growth between total endowment and endow-

ment shares was made up by additions to endowment from gifts amounting to approximately 4.5 percent per year.

One large addition which resulted in an increase of the endowment while the share value actually decreased occurred in 1969 and was due to large capital gains realized from holdings in a company which was sold and which had not previously been included in the consolidated endowment. In the period since 1970, endowment increased proportionately less than its share value, because of heavy withdrawals for acquisition of other assets, such as the Bryant Campus (now the East Campus of the University), the Science Library, and some other modern buildings, as well as withdrawals of previously earned capital gains from quasi-en-

dowment to finance the operations of the University.

Before the late 1960s, share values of our endowment increased at a slightly lower rate than the Dow Jones average. Since then, they have outperformed the Dow Jones average significantly. It is still too early to assess the detailed effects of the country's rapidly deteriorating economic condition, but suffice it to say that, as a result, our problem will be more complicated and more severe than anticipated a year or two ago.

The dotted line in Figure 4B indicates the market value of the endowment on a per-student basis (again, total number of students, undergraduate and graduate) in terms of the median U. S. family income. It is a measure of how much help a family sending its son or daughter to Brown can expect, in terms of its own income, from the endowment to help carry the cost of education. The recent precipitous decrease of this amount is due to three factors, all unfortunately acting in concert: Brown has increased its number of students, inflation has rapidly increased family income (and expenditures even more so), and endowment has decreased because of market conditions and withdrawals to meet previous years' expenditures. The Corporation's Committee on Plans and Resources dealt extensively with this problem in its report (BAM, March). The Corporation has taken action regarding the first factor by specifying a ceiling on undergraduate enrollments. Inflation and market conditions are obviously beyond our control and must be compensated for through reductions of expenditures and the development of alternate sources of income, relieving the demands made on the endowment.

A report by a financial vice-president of a university in times of financial stress carries, quite naturally, some bias. After all, an institution which has as its goal education that will better enable our young people to fulfill the dreams of our society deals with many other resources which are not captured on a balance sheet. Let me try to correct this bias as well as I can.

The faculty which is developed through application of imaginative goals and financial resources; the reputation of the institution which is de-

ENDOWMENT GROWTH JUNE 30, 1955 TO 1973

FIG 4A

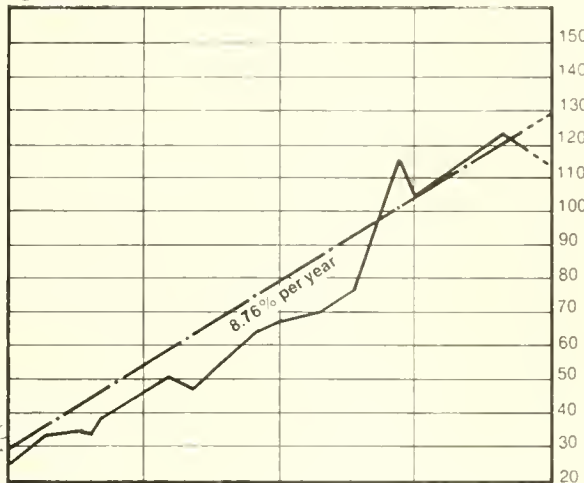
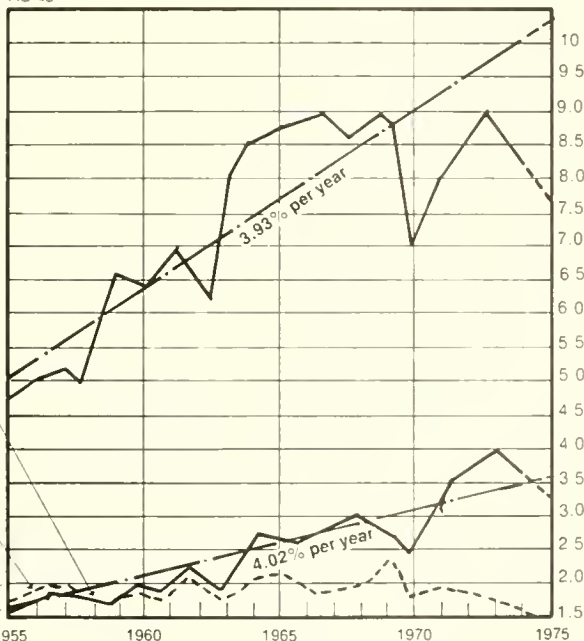


FIG 4B



this time created new instructional and research programs in old and new disciplines. This, in turn, started to lay the foundation for Brown's reputation as one of the foremost universities in the country. The greatly increased fertility rates since World War II, often referred to as the postwar baby boom, were still in full swing and created the impression that there would be ever increasing numbers of young men and women who would go to college. Brown's reputation grew rapidly and our applicant pool expanded. Forgotten were the years when Brown kept its admissions office open into the summer in order to assemble the freshman class.

The second time period might be called the years of questioning from 1963 to 1971. During those years the ever increasing numbers of students questioned every rule and value that had been established in the past. It started with the parietal rules and ended with Kent State and the student strike in the spring of 1970. Almost unnoticed by many, but not by university administrations, federal support of institutions such as Brown leveled off at first and then declined in real terms. University faculties and administrations, caught unprepared, eventually learned to cope with the situation. At Brown the faculty responded with the curriculum of 1969, which undoubtedly contributes greatly to the present popularity of this University among young people and is certainly one of the reasons that Brown has the largest applicant pool in the Ivy League.

The third time span is the period of stabilization, which began in 1971 and continues today.

As the upheavals of the sixties subsided, the University found itself with badly depleted financial resources. However, on the assets side, it now has an excellent faculty and a reputation which attracts large numbers of the most able and promising students. It has over the years given an excellent start in life to increasing numbers of students, now our alumni and alumnae.

There remains the difficult task of establishing a new fiscal balance for the University. The task, simply put, is to contain expenditures, to draw on other resources, to replenish gradually our endowment, and to do this without damaging Brown's vigor and promise.

veloped through the faculty's educational and research programs; the pool of young men and women who wish to attend Brown as a result of this reputation; the increased number of alumni and friends resulting from the increased number of students attending the institution; the growth and improvement of the physical plant which helps create an environment in which the community can work and live in harmony — these are all resources of the institution. If the financial resources are spent wisely, they should renew themselves through this chain of wealth passing from one competent of the University to the next. As society changes, the in-

stitution, adapting itself to its demands, will emphasize different areas of development.

In looking over the timespan described in this article, it appears to me that three distinct periods can be identified.

The first is the period of academic development from 1955 to 1962. Building on a strong academic base which had been created in previous years, the University used federal funds as well as foundation funds available in ever increasing amounts to develop the faculty to a level of scholarship not previously attained by this institution. The young and vigorous faculty assembled during

the Charter Twelve

"We aren't the typical medical graduates of our time"

Text by Sandra Reeves

Photographed by Hugh Smyser

One dozen new doctors who were educated at Brown University were added to America's physician manpower this fall. They are not stereotypes. They are the products of a program that is not only new, but is also, to use a twentieth century cliché, innovative. Judging from their personalities, which include interests that range from motorcycles to macramé and career goals that show a heavy preference for doctoring the doctorless, it is a program that allows the development of personal and social awareness, as well as scientific skill.

These twelve new physicians do not have an entirely official "Dr." prefix before their names. That will await Commencement ceremonies on the morning of June 2, 1975, when they will recite the Hippocratic Oath with forty-eight other Brown medical graduates. But these students are special, and they have finished the course at Brown and now meet all the legal requirements for beginning their internships.

The twelve students began the quest for a Brown M.D. almost eight years ago, but they say they "never dreamed" they would end up spending eight years in Providence. They intended to complete their basic medical science courses and then transfer to the third year of other medical schools. They were then Brown freshmen enrolled in the six-year master of medical science degree program begun in 1963. (Two of the group transferred into the M.M.S. program.) About mid-stream, they heard the not-so-faint rumblings about the possible expansion to a full medical school, but until almost the last possible minute, they were uncertain how this would affect them. As one of the students, Mike Shafer, recalls, "A lot of people, including myself, were in a constant state of anxiety trying to decide what to do — whether to make plans to transfer or to wait around and see whether we'd be able to complete our degree here."

They were, of course, able to stay at Brown, but it took some collective bargaining on their part. As Brent Davis explains it, "What we had to do was create the program." The twelve went, in April 1972, to see Vice-President for Biomedical Sciences Pierre Galletti to determine the status of the Brown medical school.

"He was tremendous to us," says Ed Collins. "He discussed all the possibilities, presented all the contingencies to us in his very precise and methodical way, and then told us to come back in the fall." By the fall, the decision for Brown to move toward a full-scale medical curriculum by adding the clinical years was a *fait accompli*. (Traditionally, the last two years of medical school involve supervised patient care in a hospital setting. They are divided into sections in several specific medical areas, called clinical clerkships, which each run from eight to twelve weeks.) What remained then was a decision on the twelve students in question. Officially, the clinical training was set to begin with the class immediately following these twelve. A bargain was struck. The clerkships would begin six months ahead of schedule, enabling the twelve to go into their third year of medical school in lieu of completing their master's theses for the M.M.S. degree and to remain at Brown for their M.D. degree. In turn, the twelve would serve as educational guinea pigs, testing the clerkship training as a group before the larger group began the clinical program.

They started their surgical clerkship on January 29, 1973; it was followed about thirteen weeks later by a clerkship in medicine, and the Brown medical school was on its way. In August, the twelve experimental students were joined by thirty-six students from the next class and an additional twelve students accepted as transfers from other medical schools. Thus, the sixty-member class of 1975 was formed by the fusion of three groups — one of which was twenty-four weeks ahead of schedule. For whatever trials and tribulations that latter group endured in the testing process, it earned a place in the record books, as well as the affectionate sobriquet in biomedical circles on campus of The Charter Twelve.

To hear the Charter Twelve tell it, however, there were few trials and some big plusses in this business of guinea-pigging. Brent Davis describes the situation of having a city-wide clinical teaching staff practically at one's disposal as almost apprentice-like: "The best thing about it was that we were all interested in learning, and the other people had never had medical students around. What we had to learn was what they were doing; and they hadn't had the opportunity yet to become contemptuous, or bored, or to know what we weren't allowed to do. We had a pretty free hand to learn. It was an ideal situation." To Bob Meyer, the newness also meant that "we paid more attention to the kind of teaching in the program because we knew it was brand-new and there might be some shortcomings. We kept our eyes open. We were aware of what we were and were not being taught; whereas, at an established medical school that's been ticking along for twenty years or more, you would tend to fall into the mold of the place instead of questioning."

All of the students say they were impressed by the level of enthusiasm and by the concern shown them by



Ed Collins and Dean Effler.



Brent Davis meets with a senior physician.



Bob Meyer.



Tom Logan.

the clinical teaching staff. In fact, the situation sometimes got downright embarrassing, as Ed Collins quips: "We were a novelty to the faculty. They went overboard. Hog wild. Sometimes we were interrogated to death. 'Is everything all right?' It really got to the point that sometimes our biggest objection was, 'Will you please stop asking us questions?'"

Going through a unique experience as a small, close-knit group has brought about a "togetherness" — a sense of cooperation and camaraderie — that is obvious and is unusual in light of the tense, competitive atmosphere of most medical schools. Size made a difference, according to Dean Effler. "There were no cliques," he says. "I think we really learned to enjoy and appreciate each other." To Dan Small, the congeniality was a by-product of the temperaments involved. "The type of person who wants a very high-pressured, competitive place wouldn't seek out a new, insecure program," he says. "We didn't attract that kind of people." Of course, there was the added factor of being twelve lone pioneers, or as Ed Collins put it, "We ended up doing everything together. We did all our clerkships together . . . and we stayed together forever in that damn room 119 of the biomedical sciences building."

Despite the unusual circumstances, Dr. Stanley Aronson, dean of medical affairs at Brown, feels that the Charter Twelve "exemplify the kind of medical student that the Brown medical program is going to attract." He says they "are typical, and yet they are not typical." The group is decidedly atypical, he is quick to note, in its all-male make-up.

Dr. Aronson is a soft-spoken, articulate man who seems to have organized both thought and inflection before he speaks. When he is describing the Charter Twelve, however, he lets vocabulary flow freely and comes ever so close to excess, or so it would seem at first hearing. The Charter Twelve are "highly individualistic, socially conscious students." They are "twelve very bright, assertive people with a remarkable diversity of skills." They are "intensely alive." In commenting on each student individually, Dr. Aronson dots his sentences with such adjectives as "mature," "responsible," "talented," and "compassionate." He concludes with, "To me, there is a splendid stature there. I'm proud that these are Brown students."

It sounds very good. And, in the studied opinion of the BAM, which spent a couple of weeks talking with various and sundry Charter Twelves, it sounds pretty accurate. The following pages include word and photo sketches of a few members of this group — sketches which may shed a little light on the type of medical graduate Brown will produce.

If there is a Charter Twelve consensus on the personal meaning of being "first," it is hard to pin down. Most seem to agree with John Horneff, who says simply, "I think I'd have to have more distance from it."

the Charter Twelve

continued

On the other hand, when they look through what Ed Collins called "that great big scientific instrument, the retrospectoscope," they come up with some incisive footnotes on this one-of-a-kind educational experience:

"We didn't have anybody above us to influence us, or to mold us, or to show us what medical students were supposed to look like or do. We all grew up with our own personalities." — Jim Lynch.

"We were able to relax and enjoy life more than I think is usual at medical schools. . . . Our program allowed us to pursue more human interests, and at the same time turn out to be what I hope are fairly decent doctors." — Tom Logan.

"There's something funny about our class. I don't know what the balance between the external and internal factors is, but it has always seemed our class was not normal — not the average." — Mike Shafer.

"Fifty years from now, everyone will be looking back to see what the first class was like. If nothing else, I think they can say that we were twelve individuals who weren't the typical medical graduates of our time." — John Horneff.



Looking through that big scientific instrument, the retrospectoscope," at Charter Twelve

Effler: Family doctor

Dean Effler is a Brown Phi Beta Kappa who wears bow ties, likes baroque music, and enjoys a good wine. If he achieves his career objective, in about three years he will be a small-town family doctor somewhere in rural America.

"I think there is a real need for someone who can take care of the whole family," Dean says, "someone who can orchestrate medical care for everyone from the little kid who's just been born to granddad. Nowadays, it's so fragmented. You have to go to one doctor for one organ, to another doctor for another organ; and they usually never talk to each other. What's in between doesn't get taken care of."

The decision to take his brand of family medicine to a rural setting is a definite one, and Dean and his wife, Martha (Caffery '71), are checking residency programs carefully. "I'm looking for a certain lifestyle," he says. Since more than half of all doctors end up practicing in the area in which they take their residencies, he has looked at family practice programs in rural settings in Vermont, Virginia, North Carolina, New York, and his home state of New Jersey.

One of the main reasons for seeking a small-town environment is "to feel part of the community." Dean and Martha are community-minded and right now, among other things, they are awfully involved in a little church in the Fox Point area. "It's very important to us, not just because it's a church, but because it's a part of the place where we live," they say.

But there's another reason for the preference: nature. The Efflers back-pack, canoe, and hike, and they've taken up such hobbies as cross-country



Mike Shafer (center) intently watches another physician check a patient.

skiing. Dean has also become interested in wild plants and is fond of quoting the nature-stalking Euell Gibbons. "There's something about knowing which plant is which and what each can be used for," he says. "It makes my hiking so different. I always enjoyed it, but now I feel as if I meet a new friend every time I turn a corner."

An earnest, shy-looking fellow with a boyish grin, Dean Effler has some regrets. For one thing, he missed a few humanities courses that he wanted to take. For another, he often wanted to be challenged more. The clinical program was amiable and friendly, he says, "but I think there is a place in education for putting people on the spot."

Collins: "I'm alive"

For the witty and gregarious Ed Collins, life has been a series of timely opportunities well exercised. "I've always been a person who stepped through the open door," he says. One of those open doors was the chance to transfer into Brown's M.M.S. program after graduation from the State University of New York at Albany. His life was "a little ambivalent" at the time, as a biology major heavily into research, and the move turned out to be of more significance than he'd imagined. "Gee, I was a lucky son of a gun," he says effusively. "I could have wound up poking shark neurons the rest of my life."

Now he wants the rest of his life to be spent as a family practitioner. He was very active in getting family practice organized on the Brown campus (*BAM*, October). In fact, he says he was "the campus mouth for family medicine." He served as a student representative on the faculty committee that studied the establishment of a residency program in the field, but "through no good reason, really," he is scouting out residency programs elsewhere — looking particularly in his home state of New York and in other sections of the Northeast and the middle Atlantic states.

Ed is perhaps the only medical student at Brown who can claim membership in Alpha Phi Gamma. His certificate hangs in his home next to a similar one for Beta Beta Beta, the national biology honorary. Alpha Phi Gamma, however, is a journalism honorary. He won membership in it as a by-product of that collegiate "ambiva-

lence" that resulted in both a publication in the *American Journal of Physiology* and a career as a campus disc jockey.

He has always had a flair for the spoken word. In a required speech course at SUNY in Albany, he recalls, "everyone hated me because each time I finished a speech before the class, the professor would turn and say, 'Now that's a hard act to follow.' " His disc-jockeying talents led to a post as program director of the campus radio station, but there came a time when he had to hang up his earphones. "The music changed from the Top Forty type to the real heavy rock," he says resignedly. "There was a mini generation gap, so I said, 'Well, rather than having headaches, I'll take my tinkering talents to the laboratory.' I did, and I made out real well."

He has made out real well with his tinkering talents on the home front, too. "I pride myself on getting thirty-five miles to the gallon in my Vega on the road," he boasts. If he's not working on his car, he can usually be seen toting a tool box up to the make-shift workshop in the apartment he shares with his German-born wife. He is fond of "playing around with electronics" and says quite frankly, "I do anything and everything."

Of his medical career at Brown, Ed is characteristically full of enthusiasm: "It's been work — hard work. But there've been good times, too. You take a step back and you say, 'I'm alive,' . . . Everything was exciting. Everything. All the boredom that a fifty-year-old practitioner could have was exciting to me."

Davis: Inner peace

At first glance, Brent Davis looks like anything but a doctor. His hair is long and tied neatly at the nape of the neck. He has a mustache and tapering sideburns that lead into the faint hint of a goatee. He seems to have a casual lifestyle and talks about meditation and the need for inner peace. The impressions are somewhat deceptive.

In addition to this peaceful, introspective bent, Brent Davis has a razor-sharp perception of what medicine is and should be, and he doesn't hedge his opinions on the subject. He wants to be a family doctor, he says, but he has some definite ideas about what that means. "To me, the idea of the family doctor taking care of every problem





Stuart Boe (center, with glasses) works as part of a surgical team.

from birth to death is a bogus concept," he begins. "The problem with family medicine, as I see it, is that the training programs in the field teach you a little medicine, a little surgery, a little pediatrics, a little gynecology, and so on. I'm not convinced that you end up doing any of them well.

"In my opinion, a pediatrician should take care of children because children and adults are different animals. They have different diseases and a different physiology. They're not even close to the same." For that reason, Brent plans to set up "a kind of family practice," which will exclude children, but will handle most everything else for those patients past the childhood-adolescent problems. An exception will be surgery. He wants to do only what he does well, and he says, "Frankly, I would not want to be my patient in surgery."

An Oklahoman by birth, Brent came to Brown mainly because it was the only school he applied to that allowed a student to graduate without taking either political science or social sciences — two subjects for which he had little interest or admiration. He and his wife like Rhode Island and are likely to stay in the area after he completes his advanced training.

A vegetarian and a lover of plants ("They are a great source of inspiration, quiet, and calm"), Brent has begun to dabble in Sanskrit, the ancient Hindu language, as part of his study of Gnosticism. "I'm very interested in the underlying concepts of religion," he explains. "Gnosticism is the body of knowledge that is thought to form the core of most religious sects."

Lynch: Baseball lost

As a child, Jim Lynch had his sights set on a career as a baseball player and a doctor. Bobby Brown, the former New York Yankees star, was both physician and ballplayer, and although Jim didn't particularly idolize Brown, he thought the combination sounded ideal. The baseball "sort of fell by the wayside" once he was a freshman at Brown and spent four hours a day in the laboratory. "But being a doctor is just as good," he concedes with a grin.

Born into an Air Force family which lived in many places around the United States before settling in New Canaan, Connecticut, Jim is interested in a small medical sub-specialty that only pro-





...tting down for a moment, Dan Small studies an X-ray.

duces about twenty-two graduates a year nationally. He wants to be a pediatric surgeon.

"I like kids," Jim says. "I like 'Sesame Street' and watching cartoons, and things like that. Kids are nice to work with, and they have a greater longevity than most patients. I didn't want to be a pediatrician; I liked surgery, and fortunately, there were people in the field during my training whose personalities helped direct me to pediatric surgery."

His plans also include an academic affiliation of some sort, because pediatric surgery is usually centered in university-affiliated hospitals whose patient load can support the specialty.

After he completes a five-year residency in general surgery, he hopes to have a two-year fellowship in pediatric surgery. He has applied to about seven or eight residency programs, one of which is in Providence.

To Medical Affairs Dean Stanley Aronson, Jim exemplifies something very special in a good doctor — "extraordinary gentility and compassion." His extracurricular activities are partial testament to this trait. He has worked at cerebral palsy clinics in the area and has done a lot of work in student counseling. He also authored the book on medical careers at Brown for the premedical society.

Apart from medicine, Jim's interests include what he calls "the gentlemen's sports" — sailing, swimming, skiing, bicycling, and jogging. He also plays the guitar, loves folk music, and has been known to accompany mass at Manning Chapel from time to time.

Shafer: Charter playboy

Mike Shafer is a classy dresser, a charming conversationalist, and, according to his roommate, better known as the Charter Twelve playboy. The title befits a man who plays jazz saxophone and has spent a sizeable part of his life swinging in three or four bands at any one time. But the saxophone, the clarinet (which he also plays), and the dating interests haven't interfered with the Rochester, New York, native's medical career, which is headed toward a three-year residency in internal medicine.

One of the founders of the Brown Stage Band and a member of such diverse campus musical groups as the wind ensemble, the hockey band, and

the football band, Mike has just returned from a month's excursion to the West Coast, where he visited medical centers in San Diego, San Francisco, and Seattle, and "camped in every national park I could get near." He says his biggest problem now is deciding whether to move west for his residency or to stay in this area. He's a little more certain about what he wants to do after his postgraduate education.

"I'm interested in primary care," he says. "I think that the more specialized you get, the farther away you get from being the real primary care physician. I'll stick with general internal medicine and go into some type of private practice with an academic affiliation." If he changes his mind, the two internal medicine sub-specialties that interest him most are endocrinology and cardiology.

"One of the major factors that shifted me back toward primary care," he says, was Brown's elective program in Fall River, Massachusetts, organized by Dr. David Greer, who was a primary-care physician there for seventeen years and is now associate dean of the Brown medical program. "It exposed us thoroughly to primary care, and we got totally immersed in the community aspects of medicine," Mike says. "I found out that half of what is interesting about medicine is the opportunity to see a whole cross section of society — to really get to know what people are like."

Small: His wife's partner

Dan Small makes no bones about it. He likes free time. "There are a lot of things outside of medicine," he says flatly. "And although medicine is rewarding in itself, I don't think it can fulfill all the needs I have as a person. I'd like to keep some time open for other things, too. I think I'd like to work part-time eventually."

How he intends to gain that kind of freedom as a physician is an interesting illustration of the changing times. It may sound unusual to some now, but his solution may become commonplace in the future: he is going into partnership with his wife. Dan's wife, Lora, is also a Brown medical student (class of 1977); if they wind up in the same field ("That is her decision; neither one of us wants to influence what the other does," Dan says), they may enroll together as one physician in a pre-paid group health plan; or each of them

might work half-time in their own practice; or, they just might devise some other plan along the way. "We want to keep our options open," Dan says. "Right now, we really don't have an exact goal set." All he knows for sure is that "I don't want to get into the rut of doing just one thing."

Though he has the gentle, compassionate expression that some people might think of as "doctor-like," Dan Small varies slightly from the standard physician mold. As do so many of his contemporaries, he wears his hair slightly long, and he occasionally wears a subtle but modish shirt underneath his white coat. He likes soft rock and other types of music, but what he likes best is "talking to people and learning from people."

During his Brown years, he has done research on fructose metabolism and its effects on risk factors for arteriosclerosis. Last year, he served as a student member of the medical program's admissions committee. Born and raised on Long Island, Dan plans to complete his residency in Providence. He and Lora may then stay in the area, but that, like other options, is still open.

Having two medical students in the family has meant "more work than the average couple," they say, but they don't talk shop at home. "We try to limit ourselves as far as medicine is concerned. We don't want it to become boring to us."

Dan found the Brown medical program to be "a very human place" where "the medical student is in a special position," but he has found the first glimpse of internship to be "a fairly de-humanizing process." There is too little sleep, too much responsibility, and "you're tied to your beeper and at the beck and call of everyone." His personal views on medicine, however, lead one to believe that down deep, Dan Small knows it is all worth it: "There's no other profession in which you can make such a dent in someone else's life. That in itself is rewarding — to have some input in other people's lives, and maybe to relieve some suffering or ease some pain — not necessarily just the physiological kind."

Horneff: Research

There are three chess boards and two expensive cameras (a Nikon and a Leica) that have been gathering dust in the apartment of John Horneff recently

They are awaiting the completion of his advanced training to be put back into action.

John, who has been interested in photography since he was fourteen and who lists chess as his other passion outside of science, is the only member of the Charter Twelve who is interested purely in the research aspects of medicine. In fact, there are times when he wonders whether he shouldn't have "gone into pure science." He wants to be a pathologist. His father was a pathologist and that background probably colored his view of medicine, he admits.

"Way back when, I had this conception of what a physician was. I thought he was a scientist," John says. "A physician is not a scientist."

The reticent researcher, who has a four-year growth of avocado in his living room, comes from Swarthmore, Pennsylvania, and almost enrolled in the Penn State-Jefferson five-year medical degree program before learning about Brown's M.M.S. program. He was active in extra-curricular activities as a Brown undergraduate and earned a reputation, particularly in the medical program, for showing up with a camera in hand to capture various events and non-events.

Arabian: "This and that"

Aram Arabian had an educational background in engineering and six years' experience in the National Guard before coming to medical school. Now he plans to practice internal medicine, probably in a group practice somewhere in southern New England. A Rhode Islander (raised in Cranston), he is a graduate of St. Michael's College and Boston University. His interests outside of medicine include "a little bit of this, a little bit of that," but are primarily reading and sports. He played intramural hockey at Boston University and has conducted research on lipid (fat) metabolism.

Von Oeyen: Neonatology

The son of a minister in Harbor Beach, Michigan, Paul Von Oeyen is interested in religious studies as a pursuit outside of medicine. His medical interests have been in neonatology — the pediatric sub-specialty that deals with fetuses and newborn infants. So strong



Aram Arabian washes up after an operation.

were his interests in this branch of medicine that faculty in the medical program encouraged him to concentrate his elective work in neonatology. They helped him structure a program leading to this specialty and sent him to view programs in neonatology at Harvard and at laboratories in New York City. (The title of his master's thesis was "The Fetus as a Patient.") A student leader (he was president of the medical students organization on campus) and an active participant in community affairs, Paul worked with medical faculty at Brown in the establishment of clinics for genetic screening at Miriam Hospital. He has just completed a month's work at the Fetal Intensive Care Unit of the Los Angeles County Hospital.

Meyer: Preferring Maine

Speaking slowly, softly, and deliberately as he cradles a pipe in the palm of his hand, Bob Meyer looks off in the distance and says this about his future: "I want to get into internal medicine and then head up country to some place where there's not a whole bunch of internists. I'll set up my own practice in a consulting service with the local GPs. The place I'd really like to go is Maine."

He sounds like a man who is pretty definite, but he is not. He still may end up in pediatrics, he says, because he loves kids. "The kind of work I'm doing now is people-oriented, but it's not like helping little kids. Sometimes I think I liked helping little kids more," Bob admits as he talks about his current experiences in an internship at the Veterans Administration Hospital in Providence.

His experiences with "little kids" began as a Brown undergraduate working in the Brown Youth Guidance and the Progress for Providence programs. He later spent a semester or so at the Emma Pendleton Bradley Hospital teaching emotionally disturbed children to play the guitar — something he says he was pretty good at in his undergraduate days.

As do other members of the Charter Twelve, Bob Meyer has a diversity of interests outside of medicine. One of his is motorcycles, and if all goes according to plan next spring, he will buy his third cycle to replace the one stolen in his senior year and the one sold after his marriage to pay for a stereo. He likes to work with his hands, and he finds woodworking and furniture-making re-

laxing. He also relaxes with science fiction, which is "like watching the cartoons on Saturday morning."

He has wanted to be a doctor since he was in junior high school, and he decided to come to Brown for two reasons: he was enormously impressed with Biomedical Sciences Professor Frederick Barnes, and he thought the logistics of getting into medical school favored the Brown concept. "A lot of people going through premed study real hard for three years and then spend their fourth year looking for medical schools," he says. "So I figured, if I'm going to study real hard for three years, I might as well study real hard for six, and then perhaps have some connections for transferring to a good medical school."

As it turns out, Bob has ended up studying real hard for about eight years, a portion of which was spent in research, which he calls now "a disappointing experience." His three-year study of penicillin allergy, done mostly during summer months, yielded a publication in the *Journal of Clinical Research*, however.

Born in Lynn, Massachusetts, Bob and his wife now live in North Attleboro, Massachusetts, and are planning to stay there for the next several years. He will complete his internship and residency in Providence, deciding somewhere along the way whether to doctor children only, or adults, too.

Boe: An outdoorsman

Stuart Boe is a great outdoorsman and, perhaps because of the natural beauty of his home state of Oregon, he is particularly fond of backpacking and river rafting. He worked his way through Brown as a laboratory technician at Rhode Island and Miriam hospitals' emergency rooms and intensive care units and was also a reporter for the *Brown Daily Herald* during his un-



Paul Von Oeyen.

dergraduate days. He is planning a residency in internal medicine and may stay in the Northeast to practice, although the possibilities are not very firm. "The Northwest is just too beautiful," says the Portland, Oregon native.

Logan: Just like Rosey

There are a couple of things in the life of Tom Logan that seem — well, incongruous. He looks as if he could have been an athlete somewhere along the line, so one is not surprised at all when he says that he loves to watch his hometown Miami Dolphins football team in action. But then, when the conversation turns to other leisure-time pursuits, he lists fairy tales and embroidery.

"Ever since Rosey Grier (a former professional football player and now a television personality) admitted that he did it, men aren't so afraid of things like embroidery," Tom says nonchalantly. "To me, it's really relaxing. I don't have any talent for painting or things like that, but I like to do things with my hands; so I embroider, do macramé, work with leather." The interest in fairy tales is part of his love of reading. "I'm really into things like the Tolkien Trilogy."

His medical career goals include a residency in internal medicine, after which he will probably set up a general practice in internal medicine somewhere in Rhode Island, his wife's home state. The only specialty he is interested in is cardiology, but his thoughts on specialization run to the following: "If you set up a specialty, you are skewing your outlook on medicine because you only look at a little piece of the whole picture. Even an internist is only seeing a piece of the patient; he can't possibly take care of his patient's psychiatric problems, or if she is a woman, the gynecological problems. So, if I specialize, it will only be for my personal interests, not to handle purely cardiology."

Tom has the historical distinction of having fathered "the Charter Baby," and, frankly, the weight of the event fell heavily on his shoulders. "The rest of the group wanted me to name him Charter Logan," Tom explains. "But I thought with a name like that he would probably end up being a football player." In lieu of Charter, Tom and his wife, Judy, named their two-month-old son Jeremy.

Lyman Kirkpatrick talks about the CIA



Hugh Smyser

"In its 27 years of existence, the CIA has been accused of almost everything in the book. Some of it is true, but most of what the CIA does is unseen"

Rumors of a United States role in "destabilizing" Marxist President Salvador Allende's government in Chile were becoming louder and clearer when Lyman Kirkpatrick, a former CIA official, now a Brown professor of political science, was scheduled to speak to incoming freshmen on "The Role of the CIA in American Life." One would have assumed that, while the September "issue forum" was certainly going to be timely, the meeting would not be entirely pleasant for Professor Kirkpatrick, who was to devote a portion of his time to student questions.

Despite whatever mistrust or downright aversion those assembled may have had for the intelligence-gathering system, their response to Kirkpatrick himself — a man who had played a role in the CIA's formation and had worked for it during three decades — was one of genuine and spontaneous admiration. The students listened intently to his opening remarks — a grab bag of history, philosophy, and opinion — and laughed at his anecdotal glimpse into the comical side of cold-war espionage. Then they responded gingerly to the instruction, "Don't be afraid to ask blunt or 'dirty' questions." When all was over, they gave him ringing and prolonged applause. Certainly, many had not agreed with his assessments; but no one had questioned his sincerity or his integrity.

When Lyman Kirkpatrick speaks, whether to groups such as this or in private, he says he tries neither to "defend nor to whitewash" the CIA. While he maintains that intelligence is a necessary part of government — a contention some may question — he is not blind to the agency's failings or to its inherent dangers.

He told his freshman-week audience, among other things, the following:

"I don't agree with interference in the internal affairs of another country."

"Classification is one of the cancers of government. It's used to hide things that shouldn't be hidden."

"The Pentagon Papers gave no aid or comfort to enemies. If anything, reading them tied up a good portion of the Russian personnel."

the CIA

continued

"In its twenty-seven years of existence, the CIA has been accused of almost everything in the book. Some of it was true, but most of what the CIA does is unseen. I think President Kennedy was correct in saying [of the CIA], 'Your failures are magnified; your successes unseen.'"

Kirkpatrick is an eloquent speaker, in a rather flowing, informal way. Whole sentences that naturally divide themselves into paragraphs come pouring out with ease. One is not surprised to find a journalistic bent in his background. "My legitimate career," he called it in jest with the freshmen. That career consisted mainly of an association with the late David Lawrence, editor and publisher of *U.S. News and World Report*. Kirkpatrick worked for him both before and after World War II, starting in the direct mail and advertising department of the old *U.S. News* magazine and moving on to cover labor news and, later, congressional news. When the war ended, Lawrence offered Kirkpatrick an editorship of his new magazine, *World Report*, which the returning wartime intelligence officer held for a year before leaving to join his former military boss in a new venture — the formation of America's first peacetime intelligence-gathering operation.

That was in 1947. The embryonic spy system was called the Central Intelligence Group then. It later became the Central Intelligence Agency, a power which few Americans are ignorant of now, although ignorance of its scope and substance is becoming a public and congressional confession. Kirkpatrick served the agency from 1947 to 1965, holding such positions as inspector general and executive director-comptroller. He joined the Brown faculty in 1965, where he drew on his experience in this aspect of American foreign policy to create four unusual and highly popular courses. The courses are "Cold War Operations," a review of Russian foreign policy and the techniques used by the Russians during the Cold War, which has had as many as 225 undergraduates a semester; "Problems in National Security," a graduate seminar examining major security issues in the context of historical events such as the Bay of Pigs invasion and the war in the Middle East; "American Military Affairs," which usually attracts from forty-five to sixty students for the twenty places available and uses such things as the Pentagon Papers as background for discussion; and "American Security Policy," a spring lecture course dealing with America's role in the Cold War.

"When I left the agency, I severed all connections," Professor Kirkpatrick says. "What I say is my own personal opinion, and I don't mind being quoted anytime on anything." Aside from being quoted fairly often in sources ranging from the *Brown Daily Herald* to

the *New York Times*, he has written three books on intelligence operations: *The Real CIA*, *Captains Without Eyes*, and his latest, published last year, *The U.S. Intelligence Community*.

In person, he is modest, extremely polite, and able to put people at ease. He is very accessible, both to students and to the public, and he generally doesn't hedge his comments. Perhaps one of the best assessments of Kirkpatrick's credibility comes from Vanderbilt University political scientist Henry Howe Ransom, author of *The Intelligence Establishment*: "Although we have some policy and judgmental disagreements on the topic, Professor Kirkpatrick is probably the most knowledgeable person writing on the American intelligence agencies today."

With this as background, the *BAM* presents the following excerpts from conversations with Brown's resident expert on a subject of growing national concern. Perhaps a clue to Professor Kirkpatrick's own personal slant can be gained from one of his most prized mementoes. It is a photograph taken in 1965 when he received the award for Distinguished Federal Civilian Service and sent to him by President Johnson with the inscription, "To a distinguished public servant."

"That, to me, is the key," says Kirkpatrick. "Government officials are public servants, and I believe in the necessity of public service by *all* people. That's probably what I emphasize most in my classes. If you don't like your government, get out and change it. It's yours."

In an article in the *New York Times*, Seymour Hersh quotes a former high-level official in the CIA as having said history will show that covert action by the agency was "a liberal idea, perhaps even an idealistic concept." Do you agree?

I don't think I'd ever characterize anybody in the CIA as having an intent that was liberal or conservative deliberately. Instincts perhaps, yes . . . But the CIA's action in the covert field is determined more by circumstances than by liberalism or conservatism. I think I could say that a good portion of the CIA people in the operations field would be described as liberals. They're for freedom for humanity, for all the things to which people aspire. But to say that this has governed CIA operations is also to ignore the fact that in most instances CIA isn't really the determining factor in the covert operation. It's much more the State Department that determines these things. And it's the desires of the State Department that govern whether they will be carried out or not . . .

Your average CIA operator — both in the past and in the present — is a product of American education. I would describe most products of American education as being liberals by nature. Most products. There is a conservative element, of course. What CIA has recruited for (and still does) is to find the best university graduates, generally with advanced degrees. They are

hired not because they have any political leanings one way or another, which is a subject never discussed in the interviews, but because they seem highly intelligent and willing to work.

Since you played a role in the formation of what was to become the CIA, could you characterize the climate of thought during that formative stage and compare it to the thinking that prevails now?

I sort of divide the eras of CIA. The period after World War II until the start of the Korean War is really one period in itself, and things — at least in Washington — were quite different. Then we entered the Korean War, which was a change in attitude and approach for a period of three or four years. The rest of the fifties was really more concerned with Europe, the crisis over Berlin, and the hardening of the Cold War. I think it changed again in 1960 and 1961, with the shooting down of the U2 and, later, the Bay of Pigs. I'd almost describe that as the end of the hard Cold War. But let me go back to the question.

In the forties, it was basically an attempt to build something from the remnants of what we had had during the war, with a totally new approach to a subject Americans had never had to cope with before — peacetime intelligence operations. I'd be hard pressed to say that CIA really had an "attitude" then, except one of trying to get on with the job of organizing to produce intelligence that would be worthwhile. Its directors then were military officers, and these men were primarily organizational in nature. They were concerned with the apparent intransigence of the Soviet Union in most dealings, they were worried about whether the Soviet Union would attack in Europe and sweep to the English Channel; and obviously, as we got involved in Korea, they were concerned about that. The emphasis was much more, I think, on intelligence then. It wasn't until the end of the forties that men like George Kennan [former ambassador to Russia], James Forrestal [first Secretary of Defense], and others decided that we had to organize the United States to engage in Cold War operations — to "fight the back-alley fight," as some described it. What they really meant by that was that we should try to oppose communist takeovers in various countries by whatever means we could. The motives behind this were, of course, such things as the Chinese Revolution and the fall of Czechoslovakia, which was quite a psychological shock in this country . . . This is that period of the so-called Cold War operations, but the United States didn't really start moving on any scale until the early fifties. A lot of impetus was given by the Korean War, and, then of course, this was the McCarthy era. Senator McCarthy appeared on the scene, stirred up the Red Scare, and saw a communist under every bed — certainly in every government office.

In 1952, the Eisenhower administration came to power, and John Foster Dulles was certainly a man



Hugh Smyser

"The CIA's biggest mistake is being too willing to act"

who only saw white or red. [Other nations or individuals] were either for us or against us. All communists were against us, and anyone friendly with the communists was, per se, against us. That then became the dominant issue. There was an intense fight against the communists carried on by the Dulles brothers — John Foster, Secretary of State, and Allen, head of the Central Intelligence Agency — two brothers who were very, very close both personally and officially. In that era, the CIA engaged in such things as the overthrow of [President Jacobo] Arbenz in Guatemala in 1953 and the overthrow of [Premier Mohammed] Mossadegh in Iran the following year, and then dabbled in the so-called colonels' coup in Indonesia against Sukarno, building up to things like the Bay of Pigs in Cuba.

By the time (Bay of Pigs), I think that we had started to grow up as far as communism is concerned. By that I don't mean communism isn't a danger; but it isn't everywhere, and communists aren't ten feet tall. I

the CIA

continued

would say that as we moved under new directorship (John McCone became director of the CIA in November 1961), the issue was perhaps raised to a different level, but no longer did it seem necessary to mount operations everywhere it seemed possible that a government might come under communist control. The Bay of Pigs, of course, was probably the disaster that led to a lot of this.

What about Chile?

I had thought, truly, that by the time the Vietnam war had ended, we were really off this intense cold-war type of intervention. In fact, I was quoted a number of times in the last couple of years as saying I didn't think the CIA was doing anything in Chile, because it seemed to me to be very unwise to be doing anything.

Looking at the Chilean situation, Allende was elected by the established government process of Chile. It wasn't a coup; he didn't take over, even though he had a minority of the vote. The Chilean congress legitimately and legally elected him president of Chile. We had supported the liberal-left government of Eduardo Frei. He could not succeed himself, and Allende was more attractive to more of the people than anyone else. It seemed to me that the wise thing to do was to leave it alone.

What has happened now is so counterproductive. The world is never going to believe that Allende fell because the Chilean people were against him. They are going to believe that a pittance of CIA money overthrew him, which I think is sheer nonsense. My attitude and view of Chile is that Allende was trying an interesting experiment; he was having more difficulty with his own people than with the opposition, and [he] seemed to me foredoomed to failure from that alone. It was only a question of time. The Chilean armed forces had always been a very democratic armed force; at least they always considered themselves under civilian control. I didn't expect them to intervene until they felt the situation was out of hand, which I think is when they did intervene. But now you've got a military government — and that's not usually liberal.

Do you feel that covert or clandestine operations are necessary at all, especially in an age of détente?

Let's examine what covert operations really are and what they're meant to be. Any foreign policy of any nation should be based upon what that nation conceives to be its best interests in the world and what it's trying to achieve in the world. Having laid that out, perhaps the next step is to determine the instrumentalities for achieving the objectives — diplomacy, economic means, military assistance, information, persuasion, and so forth. Somewhere along the bot-

tom line of instrumentalities would lie covert political operations. And I would say that right below that would lie military action.

Then are you saying this sort of thing is extreme?

I am saying that you would not engage in covert political warfare unless it was of extreme importance to your nation or to the friends that you thought it important to help. But then, once you contribute to anyone's political campaign, you are involved . . .

In the world today, where nationalism is the strongest force by far, and where every nation, regardless of its size and strength, wants to govern its own destiny, it seems to me that a great deal of restraint and patience has to be exercised by the United States government. We have now received a reputation in most of the world as being an interventionist government — whether it be in Greece, or Chile, or wherever — and I believe that this is a reputation we should get away from. The covert operation is not easy to mount. If you say the wrong thing to the wrong person . . . you may see it in headlines the next day. So, I think that political warfare is something that we should have the capacity to engage in if necessary, but something I would not like to see brought to bear under circumstances where it might be revealed, unless it is definitely related to national security.

Let me add, of course, that I don't think we can talk about this totally in limbo because part of this problem was created by a congressional leak. This, in my mind, is reprehensible, because it simply means that some people, somewhere in Congress . . . decided they didn't like what was going on, so they let it out to the press. They have hurt national interests by this, regardless of their motivation. It seems to me that if they were responsible statesmen, or worked for responsible statesmen, they would be trying to get the government to stop this sort of thing by working within government channels. I don't think we can even expect to have a successful intelligence-gathering service, or to engage in political warfare successfully, or even to conduct a successful foreign policy, if the way our government is going to operate is by somebody always revealing what it's doing. People say, "Well, open diplomacy, openly arrived at"; that's nonsense. There's never been such a thing; never will be in history.

Do you think that there is a public paranoia about the CIA?

Of course there is; it's stimulated by this sort of thing. And the Chilean affair was, in my opinion, rather weakly defended by the administration. I do not consider it a reason for us to engage in covert political warfare just because the Russians engage in it. That's a wrong reason. I do think that it's a weapon we should have in existence in case we have to use it, but I think the deliberation to use it should be at the same level of

seriousness as the deliberation to use armed forces. It has the same impact in world affairs.

Are the powers given the executive branch in this area too broad?

Since the Watergate affair, now the Chilean affair, the reaction has been very similar to previous episodes. At the time of the Bay of Pigs, there was a great uproar, with congressional hearings and full pages in the *New York Times*. At the time the U2 was shot down in 1960, the same thing. Congress has talked a lot about a joint committee. This has gone on for years. Weicker and Baker didn't introduce anything new [reference is to a bill sponsored by Republican Senators Howard Baker of Tennessee and Lowell Weicker of Connecticut for the supervision and regulation of the CIA]. Mike Mansfield did the same thing in 1955. I think it would be very difficult to legislate without so qualifying the actions of the president as to make things almost ineffective. I think that what really should be worked out for the good of the nation is an agreement between the president and the Congress to consult. We wouldn't have had this flap if the congressional leadership had stepped up and said, "This is something we've dealt with."

If you could correct what you consider to be the biggest misconception on the part of the public about the intelligence-gathering operations of the United States, what would it be?

I think the biggest misconception is concern over the CIA operating in the United States. It has, of course, things that it does in the United States as a basis for things it does abroad, the National Students Association being an example from the past. What the CIA subsidized that organization to achieve was the ability to send students abroad to youth and student meetings, so that there would be a non-communist point of view represented. The subsidy started in the fifties — the intense anti-communist period . . . By the time that *Ramparts* made its revelation (1967), the age of the subsidy was pretty well over, but like anything that is subsidized, NSA wasn't urging that its subsidy be cut off. It was cut off, however, like a lot of other things that were subsidized for the same reason — to pose an anti-communist viewpoint which was not hard right but more a liberal interpretation. Communists just don't pay any attention to the hard right. They are much more concerned about things that are proposing a similar type of progressive program.

Do communists worry more, then, about socialists than they do about conservatives?

That's exactly right. Socialism has appeals that take people away from them. I think this is very clear in the Allende regime in Chile — not just the socialists, but fringes of the Christian Democrats were more liberal than the Communist Party. And in Italy, for

example, ever since the Bolshevik revolution, the Italian communists have been trying to work out some way to be accepted by the socialists in Italy . . . If you put up some sort of extreme conservative against a communist the vote is fragmented on either extreme. If you put up someone with liberal tendencies, as happens in almost every French election, they're placed in the dilemma of having equal appeal. Today, when most communist parties have renounced open revolution, this situation poses a real threat to them.

You have said that Russia is our main threat in the world. Where does China fit in?

Russia is the only conceivable military threat. Frankly, as I see China building its defense forces and gradually becoming more powerful, it's all built on Russia. They're concerned about Russia. I can't imagine an armed conflict with China because I don't think they want to cross the Pacific to attack us, or vice versa.

There seems to be a rash of books out lately by former CIA agents and officials which have a critical, disillusioned tone. What is your feeling about the agency, with the benefit of six years of reflection?

The CIA is a necessary organization, and I rather shudder to think what might have happened if we hadn't had it, especially during the intense period of Russian-American hostility following World War II. We were close to the brink of war over Berlin, very close to war over Cuba in 1962, and near the brink of war over the Middle East in 1973 . . . I think the CIA has a proper place in government, and I frankly think it has done some very good things. It has to be tightly controlled. There's no doubt about the potential danger of misuse of an intelligence gathering agency. We saw it in Watergate.

What about Watergate?

I was appalled by the domestic "plumbers unit." It was literally a political police unit against the opponents of the regime. It smacked to me of Nazi Germany and of Russia, and of everything I've been conditioned to dislike. I was appalled by the attempt on the part of the President's assistants to try to use CIA to cover up the Watergate mess. This to me indicates such an abhorrent lack of knowledge about what our government, our people, and our nation stand for that I have absolutely no respect and no consideration for those people.

The CIA, by its very character, is a highly disciplined organization — very highly disciplined. The reason for that is very clear. If you do not control things very tightly in Washington, both financially and operationally, then you're almost at the mercy of your own people if they decide they want to do something. It is required that no CIA man, no matter where he is, will try to get in touch with, or cultivate, or try to re-

the CIA

continued

cruit anybody unless Washington approves it. There is also discipline in the whole business of handling classified information. You learn from the start — if you want to stay employed — that you keep your papers turned over, that you put classified papers in a safe at night and lock it . . . You become very disciplined. It isn't very pleasant; lots of people writhe under the secrecy, and I agree with them. It isn't very pleasant to go home and be unable to talk about what you've done during the day. You acquire a reputation for doing something sinister, even though it may be nothing more sinister than looking at the grain production in the Ukraine . . . A part of this kind of discipline has meant that it has been imbued in CIA people that they do not engage in politics domestically.

What was the atmosphere at the agency during the McCarthy years?

When the McCarthy underground was active, there was a hideous atmosphere in Washington generally. They would call wives and say, "Your husband is fooling around with another woman," or perhaps try to blackmail an employee with a family drinking problem. "We won't tell anyone if you will work for us" — this sort of thing. I saw it all because I was then inspector general of the CIA, and people would come in and ask me what to do . . . Allen Dulles — I will say this for him — was very strong against McCarthy compared to his brother. Allen would not allow McCarthy people near the CIA, while John Foster Dulles made little or no effort to protect the State Department. That really destroyed the morale of the Foreign Service.

Coming back to the present, do you think that the CIA has become so large it is bureaucratic?

I don't think so, because by nature they're not bureaucrats. In fact, by nature they're hostile to bureaucracy. The intelligence system . . . grew very large during the Vietnam War, and it is now going through a period of cutbacks. Probably about a 30 percent cut-back has taken place in the last several years, which means that a large number of people have been let go. If done correctly, this could be very helpful. It's like pruning a tree or a grapevine; if it's done well, you end up with a great deal more in production than you had originally. I happen to feel that government can be small anyway, much smaller than it is.

Could you elaborate more on what you consider to be the strengths of the CIA?

I think the greatest, which is well documented in the Pentagon Papers, is its ability to work with other intelligence-gathering agencies to provide very accurate estimates of what might develop. A glance

through the Pentagon Papers would indicate that [CIA] estimates were very close to the truth. This certainly is a major accomplishment. If the policy-makers had paid attention to these assessments, the odds on Vietnam having progressed along the path it did would have been less. They kept telling the policy-makers that North Vietnam was not going to collapse and was not going to be forced to surrender by bombing, which would only make them fight harder, or by escalation, which they would match.

They've [the CIA] had some great successes in individual operations. The U2, I think, was certainly one of the greatest innovations in the history of intelligence. This was a unique aircraft for its time; it could fly higher and take better pictures than anybody ever dreamed of, and it could go into areas where nobody else could get. Until it was shot down, the U2 literally changed our entire knowledge of the Soviet Union from an industrial and military point of view . . . The Berlin Tunnel was another innovative collection of very important intelligence information. Laos was an example of a successful covert operation. But the thing I would emphasize is that most intelligence comes from open information. Eighty to 88 percent of our intelligence information is gathered through electronic means.

Should the overt and covert sides of the CIA be separated?

The Bay of Pigs is a perfect illustration of where that fails. That operation was a little component sort of attached onto CIA; it had CIA people and military people in it, but they weren't taking advantage of CIA's analytical side. The operators were telling themselves what the intelligence was and then acting on it. This is very dangerous.

What do you consider the cardinal mistakes of CIA?

Being too willing to act. That's probably the most important mistake. Of course, it's easy to sit here in Providence and criticize the CIA. Why did they give Howard Hunt the wigs and other equipment? Of course, they didn't know what it was going to be used for, but that was a mistake in itself. It's easy to criticize. But being too willing to act, and perhaps being action oriented . . . have led to mistakes. Chile is a good example. Of course, again, I am talking from a good, safe distance.

Let's talk about accountability. I infer from some statements in your latest book that you feel the first place we should look for safeguards against misuse is at the people who man the agency. Is this true, and what other safeguards do we have?

What I am saying, basically, is that intelligence is so complex and so big that the director of CIA has to be someone who, like Colby [present CIA Director William Colby], is unimpeachable. The other people who

work there have to be the same . . . I would add to that that within CIA we have emulated the structure of government as a whole and have set up a system of checks and balances. We set up the post of inspector general, with broad, sweeping powers within the agency and answerable to no one but the director himself. That is a job I held for eight years. It was a tough job, and unpleasant, because I was constantly criticizing my peers — cleaning out the closets. We also set up systems to audit our own funds and control our operations. In effect, we reviewed everything we did.

In Congress, there are four subcommittees on CIA — one each on the armed services and appropriations committees of each branch. In recent years, three people from the Senate Foreign Relations Committee have sat with the appropriations and armed services subcommittees to talk about CIA. Their staff people, selected by the chairman, are expected to look at what CIA is doing. It becomes a mutual responsibility — for the CIA to keep the subcommittees informed, and for the congressmen to look at anything that concerns them. I have to say it's worked on a mixed basis . . . George Mahon (chairman of the House Appropriations Committee) does a very thorough job and is very conscientious. Jerry Ford, by the way, sat on that subcommittee . . .

The armed services subcommittees have to pass any authorizations for CIA expenditures. They can look at all of CIA's operations in whatever detail they want to. One year I spent five full days up there talking about the budget and what we were doing . . . I think this could be more thorough, more detailed, and I think the congressmen on these subcommittees should not be on any other committees. They should have time to devote to it. Perhaps a day a week. They should become true experts.

The greatest accounting, of course, is made through the Office of Management and Budget. They usually have about five people who are fully cleared to examine everything the CIA does . . . The accountability system is there. In my mind, it's just a matter of clarifying it and straightening out some of the details.

Then how do you explain the concern over the opposite — that Congress doesn't know what CIA is doing?

There is no way around it, Congress is the scrutinizing body. Much more of the controversy around CIA emanates from Congress than from anywhere else, in my opinion. Now Senators Weicker and Baker are not on any CIA subcommittee, so they *don't* know what's going on. Neither does Father Drinan (Massachusetts Representative Robert Drinan). He and I had a controversy in the letters column of the *Times* after I wrote an op-ed piece on CIA. He is not aware of what's going on, so he gets up and makes sweeping statements: "Congress doesn't know what CIA is doing." Well, that's in error. But only thirty or thirty-five of them know. I think there is a problem there,



Hugh Smyser

The White House plumbers "smacked of Nazi Germany"

and that Congress should straighten it out and stop fighting over the prostrate body of CIA.

As a college professor, what have you found the student attitude toward intelligence to be? It varies, I'm sure, but do you find a lively discussion in your classes?

Yes. Students are very interested in it. Even through the whole Vietnam War, they were interested. Some of them, I'm sure, are repulsed by it, feel it is evil and shouldn't exist, and that it is un-American. My attitude towards that is this: I, too, wish we didn't have to have it, but until we live in a world where there is no hostility and an open exchange of information, the United States government would be negligent not to have intelligence.

S.R.

Continuing education on the streets of New York

If you're an artist in New York City and if you can afford it, the current "in" spot to park your paintbrushes, easels, or sculpting tools is in the twenty-six-block area south of Houston Street (pronounced Howston) known as SoHo. Nestled between Broadway and West Broadway and reaching down to Canal Street, modern day SoHo is known mainly for two things: its community of artists (hundreds of them live in lofts in the area, including Robert Indiana and Claes Oldenburg) and its singular architecture. Officially designated a historic district in 1973, SoHo has the largest concentration of mid-nineteenth century cast-iron buildings in any city in the world.

One warm Saturday in September, Brown's Continuing College program sponsored a walking and lecture tour of this recently "discovered" district, led by Art Professor William Jordy and by Ronald Onorato, a doctoral candidate in art history. About forty alumni from the New York City area spent the afternoon strolling the narrow streets of SoHo, listening to the history of the cast-iron buildings, and squinting up at the multi-colored façades — red, green, blue, white, black, and dingy rust — crisscrossed by Z-shaped fire escapes dripping with potted plants.

The sour smell of garbage was in the air — evidence of a curious contradiction about the area. Although it takes money to live in SoHo these days ("improved" lofts run anywhere from \$49,000 to \$165,000), SoHo-ites have purposely maintained the grimy, *Last Tango in Paris* look of the place on the outside, hoping to discourage both burglars and would-be residents. The contrast between the external squalor and the internal affluence of SoHo is so sharp that one can find a pedigreed Afghan taking a sunbath on his private fire escape, while on the sidewalk just three flights below, a dying rat breathes his last gasp atop a pile of fresh garbage.

Professor Jordy explained how



Photographs by HUGH SMYER



Professor Jordy (arm raised) points out a SoHo landmark, the warehouse of James Bogardus, creator of the first cast-iron building in 1848. The surrounding buildings show the influence of cast-iron upon masonry and vice versa.

Continuing education

continued

SoHo, like the stock market, has had its share of ups and downs. The cast-iron buildings were originally built to house the posh shops and wholesale merchandise outfits which dominated the area during the 1850s when SoHo was the commercial center of Manhattan. When the shopping district moved uptown prior to the Civil War, these mercantile or commercial "palaces" were converted into warehouses and factories. Neglected for years thereafter,

SoHo gradually fell into decay until a proposal to run a superhighway through the area in 1960 stirred people to action. A group of artists suddenly fell in love with the high ceilings and low rents of the old warehouses and pressured the city into making loft living legal and preserving SoHo as an architectural landmark.

Most of the cast-iron buildings pointed out on the tour, such as the Wood Mercantile Building, the Badger Building on Broadway (the first to be tagged a historic landmark), and the ornate Cary Building, were actually constructed from a masonry framework,

with cast-iron used only for the fronts and for ornamentation. Pre-fabricated embellishments (Corinthian leaves, small figures, urns, animal heads, and columns) were bolted on to the basic structure once the building was completed. The finished product, therefore, could be as sumptuous or as understated as the architect's taste and budget allowed.

The cast-iron builders were trying to imitate the wide-open fronts and graceful arches of Renaissance and Venetian palaces and they took great pains to make the cast-iron resemble stone, sometimes even going so far as to



Jordy leans against a parked car as he gives a brief history of the district at the beginning of the tour.

add sand to the final coat of paint. As a result, the Brown "tour guides" had to point out which buildings were cast-iron and which were stone, for unless the iron has rusted or the casting has broken off, it's practically impossible to tell the difference. "Real cast-iron freaks carry a magnet with them to be absolutely sure," Professor Jordy said.

No tour of SoHo would be complete without a peek at an artist's loft. Accordingly, the afternoon ended with a get-together at the loft studio of artist John Willenbecher '58, allowing the group a first-hand look at the floor-to-ceiling windows, wooden floors, ex-

posed plumbing, and loosely partitioned rooms characteristic of many lofts in the district. While Willenbecher's loft didn't quite classify as "raw space" when he moved in (the term used to describe totally unconverted warehouse space, sans modern heating, plumbing, and electrical wiring), it did require extensive improvements. "You have to be very versatile to move into one of these," he said, ushering his guests up to the loft via his manually operated freight elevator, a remnant of the building's warehouse days.

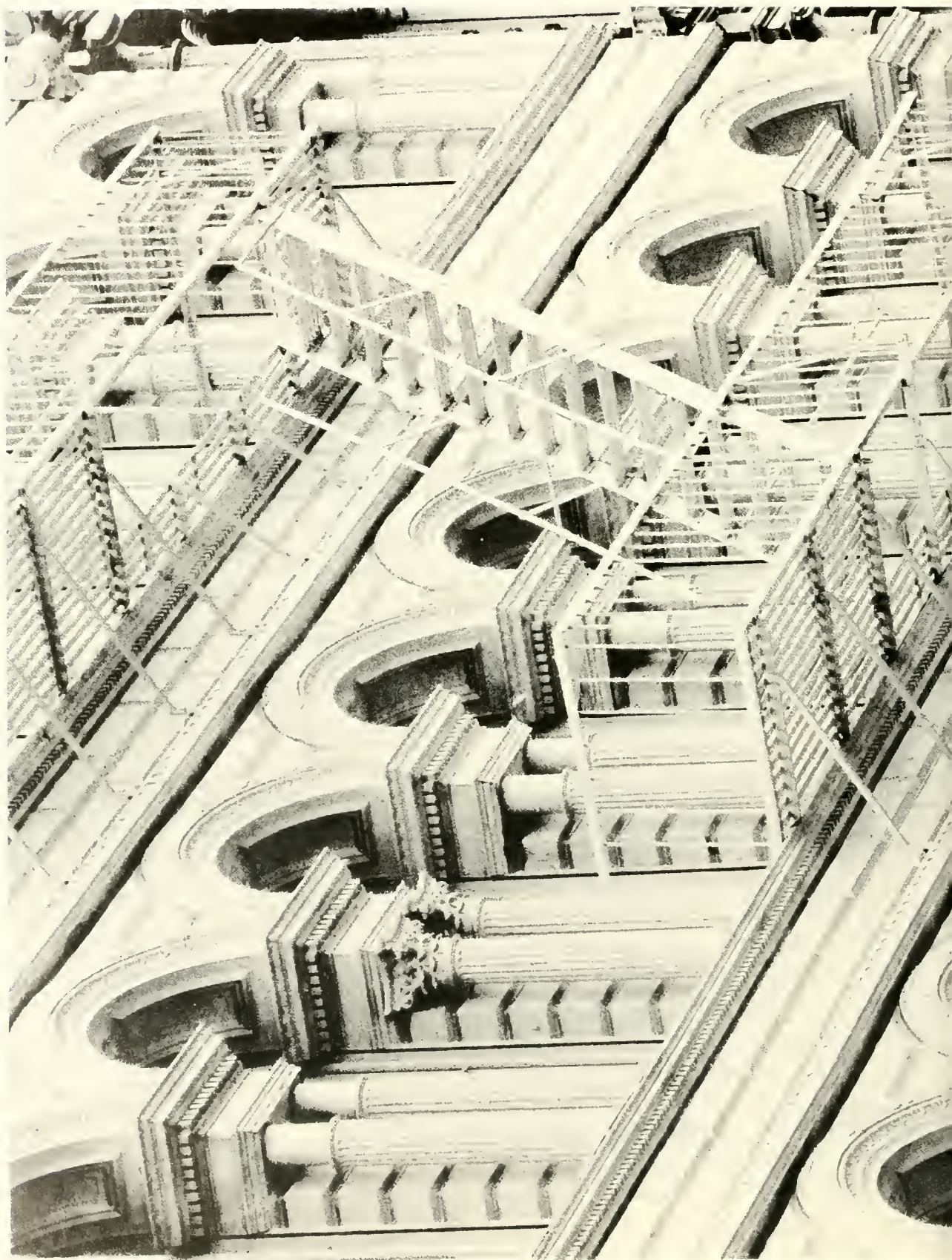
Now that SoHo has made it big once again, loft prices have jumped and

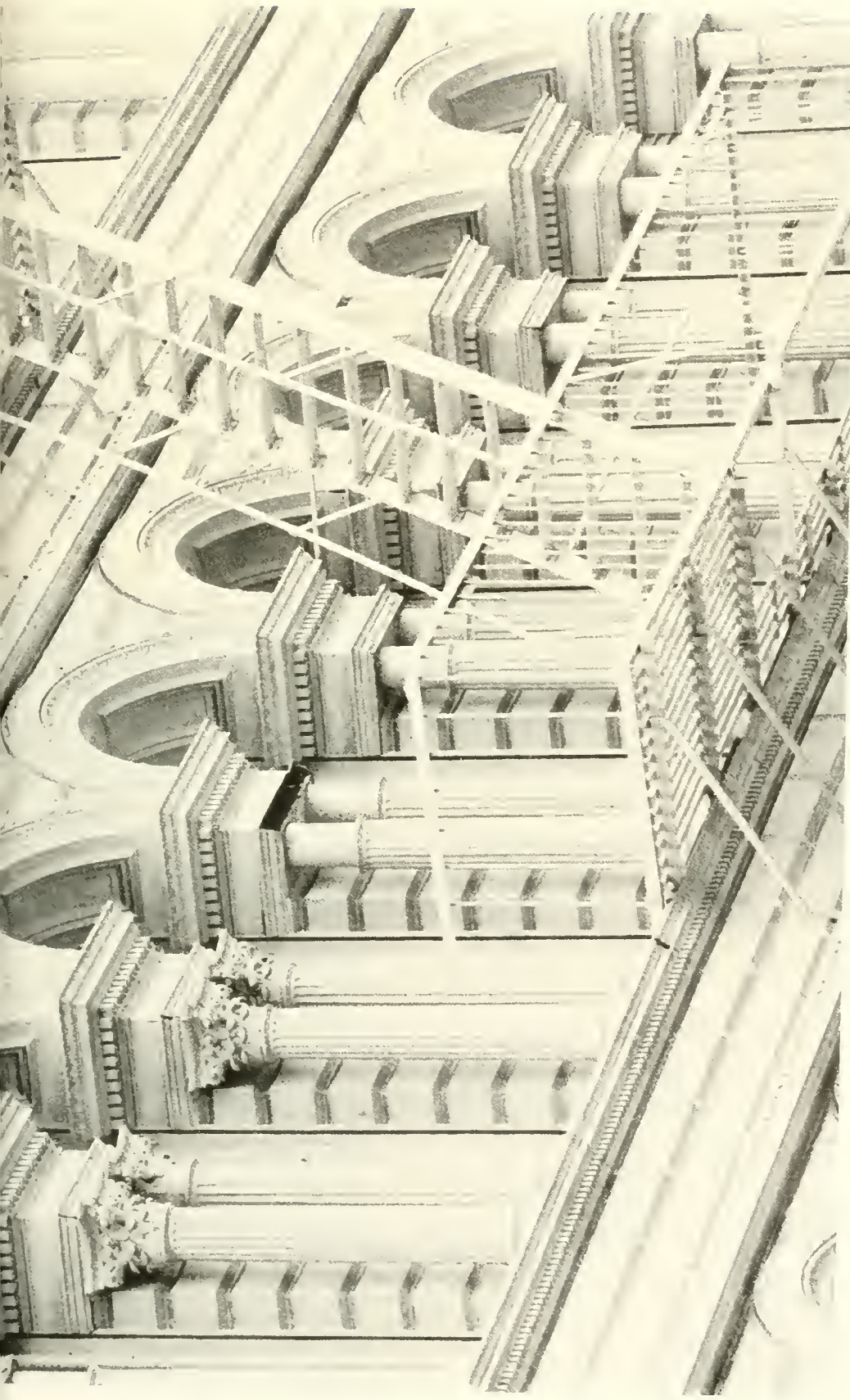
all kinds of people — not just artists, but bankers, stock brokers, and museum curators — are vying for living space there. Many SoHo-ites resent the growing commercialism in the district, fearing that in a few years SoHo will be as honky-tonk as Greenwich Village. Their fears may be well-founded, for one of the sights seen on the tour was a popcorn vendor, decked out in a white safari hat and a silver-studded jeans jacket, coolly ignoring the hostile stares of the local residents as he peddled his wares to snack-happy tourists. K.S.



The tour concludes with a stop at the loft studio of artist John Willenbecher '58 (at left above, he shows Jordy and others some of his work). The floor-to-ceiling windows, wooden floors, exposed pipes, and embossed tin ceiling (right) are reminiscent of the building's former warehouse days.

Continuing education
continued





The lavish use of cast-iron ornament is possibly illustrated best by the repeated arches and low double columns of the Cary Building, patterned after a Venetian palace. Columns minus their Corinthian capitals show where the pre-fabricated cast-iron moldings have broken off.

Procession

Which way the Brown Clubs?

When Knight Edwards '45 assumed the chairmanship of the Corporation's Committee on Alumni-Alumnae Relations in the fall of 1971, he immediately wrote to alumni leaders around the country for suggestions. The Providence attorney still laughs about one of the first letters he received in reply. "On this matter of alumni-alumnae relations," the man said, "I definitely think we should have them."

Actually the report of this committee of trustees and alumni leaders — known now as the Edwards Report — couldn't have come at a better time. Following a national trend, Brown Club activity had fallen on hard times. Of the sixty-seven Brown Clubs, only twenty to twenty-five were considered "active" organizations. The financial pinch, increasing competition for people's time, and a lack of imaginative club leadership all combined to create the problem.

The Edwards Report touched on a wide variety of alumni issues when it was published in the fall of 1972, but the problem of more effectively organizing alumni outside of Rhode Island was said to be "of top priority." The report went on to make five specific recommendations in this area:

- That the alumni relations staff reappraise and reevaluate the organization of alumni in the field.
- That priorities be established to service geographic areas selectively.
- That experiments be made with a "council" concept of club activity.
- That continued efforts be made to increase the number of varied and imaginative programs in the field.
- That programs sent from Providence be made available to *all* alumni in an area, not merely to members of a club structure.

In an interview recently, Jon C. Keates '66, director of alumni relations, talked about what the alumni office had done during the past two years to implement the recommendations:

"We started with the first suggestion in the Edwards Report — that our office reappraise and reevaluate the organization of alumni and alumnae in the field.

And the first thing we did was appoint a Clubs and Off-Campus Activities Committee, with Jane Bertram Miluski '58 as chairwoman.

"One result of this committee's work is the national calendar of events carried in the October issue of this magazine. Now, club leaders and alumni can see what the other guy is doing. The committee, which is now chaired by Michael A. Cardozo '63, also helped pull together a list of club and class officers as well as directors of the Associated Alumni and the National Alumni Schools Program. We felt that this sort of mutual identification would give us the solid foundation we needed in order to tackle the other recommendations in the Edwards Report."

Another early step was the identification of potentially successful Brown Clubs that were having financial problems. Twenty key regions were identified, financial support was provided, and staff members worked closely with the club officers in developing programs and designing mailings.

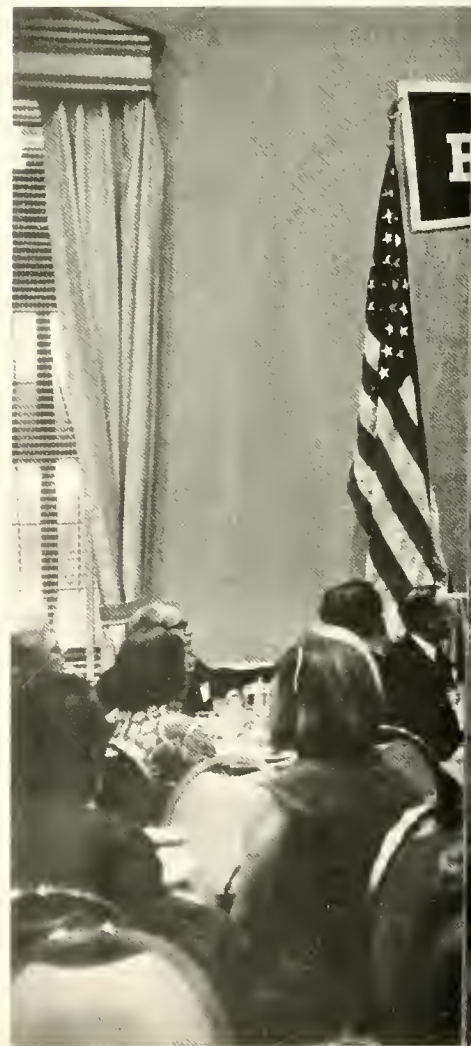
"There was a nitty-gritty problem in all this," Keates says. "While we at Alumni House wished to infuse vitality into the club structures, our funds were very limited. So what we did was double up, asking the more affluent clubs to pay for their own mailings and support the travel expenses of their speakers. We then put our money into the clubs we felt most needed the help."

The "council" concept in Brown Club activity was another matter. There were those at Alumni House who weren't sure that this would work. The doubters had their answer in a hurry. During 1973-74 a pilot State Council of New Jersey was developed around the concept of a central organizing body of fund raisers, student recruiters, club presidents, and continuing education chairmen. The results couldn't have been better.

With Ken Chambers '55 as the moving force, the New Jersey group took five existing Brown Clubs (three of which were dormant), one active Pembroke Club, and four National Alumni

Schools Committees. Through a series of meetings attended by Alumni Office representatives Mary Louise Barksdale '51 and David J. Zucconi '55, the clubs were reduced to four and the NASP committees were expanded from four to seven. The four satellite groups adopted the name, New Jersey Council of Clubs.

"The program worked well," Zucconi says. "The satellite groups still sponsored their own activities, but everything was coordinated through the council. A Saturday seminar attracted 125 alumni from all parts of the state, and visits of faculty members were coordinated so that they could visit one



group on a Saturday, for example, and move on to another meeting in the New Jersey region the next day.

"The idea of the state council is spreading," Zucconi continued. "The Brown Clubs of Fairfield, Hartford, and New Haven got together this fall and sponsored Brown Day at the Bowl, a day-long program that included libations, box lunches, and music by the Brown Band, all built around the visit of the soccer and football teams to Yale. The clubs were pleased with the results and plan to combine their efforts again."

A major recommendation of the Edwards Report was that both the clubs and the Alumni Office take a fresh look at the activities scheduled by the various clubs. There was a serious question as to whether or not the old football-smoker concept — the coach, a movie, and some drinks — would reach a broad section of today's alumni.

"There is nothing wrong with the

football smokers, per se," Keates says. "These are fun events — and they should continue. It's just that clubs have got to do more than that. So we've started to export Saturday Seminars to alumni and parent groups, sometimes through clubs and sometimes independently. A speakers' bureau of faculty was developed last year, and a student speakers' bureau is planned for later this year. The Brown Chorus was made available to Brown Clubs on its spring tour.

"One of the newest wrinkles in club programming emanating from Providence includes a tour by representatives of the Brown Theater. Scenes from Sock & Buskin plays will be staged for alumni groups as frequently as possible.

"Any time we send out a program from Maddock Alumni Center we make sure that all alumni in that area are notified, not just the club members," he said. "We have found that attendance

is much larger this way, all of which makes the expense of the program easier to rationalize.

"We've tried another new approach which is working. When President Hornig went to Los Angeles last spring, instead of his giving one talk in the center of L.A. and having all the alumni come to him, we scheduled Mr. Hornig at a series of meetings in the suburbs of Los Angeles. In a sense, he came to the alumni. We ended up with the biggest combined attendance we've ever had in that city."

The list of new ideas goes on. Mary Louise Barksdale is helping to publish a newsletter that will go to all Brown Club members three times a year. And Susan Au '72 is in charge of a program to make better use of faculty and administrative people on the road. If, for example, a professor happens to be traveling to Chicago to attend a convention on his department's expense account, Ms. Au tries to arrange for

Four years before merger (next page), the New York Brown and Pembroke clubs joined to honor then-new President Hornig.



him to speak at a Brown Club meeting in the area.

Last spring, a "Rocks and Jocks" party was held in Dallas. Robley K. Matthews, chairman of the geological sciences department, was attending a convention in Dallas at the same time John Anderson, head football coach, was there recruiting. It seemed natural to build a meeting around the two. Nearly sixty attended, a good turnout for the Dallas area.

Of course, the best programs in the world aren't going to mean a thing without alumni. So the Alumni Office has made a conscious effort to get away from the big, expensive dinner meetings, or at least to combine the dinner meeting with an alternate choice of \$1 for coffee and dessert for those who might want to attend the program but not spend \$8 or \$10 for a meal. At a recent meeting in New Haven, thirty-seven alumni attended the formal dinner and another twenty-eight joined the group for coffee and dessert. When the speaker stood up, there were sixty-five faces in front of him instead of just thirty-seven.

"We haven't solved all our problems yet, and we haven't come close to exploring all the possibilities for new approaches," Keates says. "But we have made a start. And one thing is sure — the Brown Clubs are alive and breathing strongly again."

In New York City, a move and a merger

Perhaps the biggest club news this fall has come from the Brown Club in New York. Brown's oldest club has made two moves — a physical move from the quarters it shared with Dartmouth in the Commodore Hotel to a new location at 3 West 51st Street, and a philosophical move toward a merged club.

Once perhaps the most active and prestigious Brown Club in the country, the New York club has been struggling in recent years. It faced the same problems affecting most private men's clubs today, especially those in big cities — costs going up and membership going down, as life patterns change and more and more people move to the suburbs.

Columbia no longer has a club of its own in New York City, Penn hasn't had one in several years, and Dartmouth is just getting by. Harvard, Yale, Princeton, and Cornell have functioned with

their own clubs — but they, too, have had problems.

Operating in this atmosphere, the Brown Club's decision to strike out on its own must be considered a bold move. Yet, the fact remains that never before has the New York club been located in a more convenient home.

The quarters at 3 West 51st Street place the Brown group in the Women's National Republican Club, a building that has much to offer. It is within easy walking distance of the theaters and good restaurants; it has dining facilities and pleasant overnight accommodations at a reasonable price; a ballroom, meeting rooms, and office space are available; and the club now provides reciprocal arrangements with many other hotels and eating clubs.

The man at Brown who helped work out these arrangements was Robert A. Reichley, associate vice-president and director of University relations. He admits that the efforts were difficult, the meetings drawn-out and sometimes heated.

"The problem was this," Reichley says. "There were two clubs in New York City, the old Brown Club with its own facility and a highly active Pembroke Club with no facility. It became clear to me, at least, that for Brown University to get the most out of the club people in New York City, we needed a combined effort.

"Some of us had second thoughts about affiliating the club with a political party — any political party — but we decided that the advantages far outweighed this potential problem. Our relations with Dartmouth had been good, but the fact remained that we were in *The Dartmouth Club*. We were second cousins. Our monthly statement even came addressed in green ink. Now, the Brown plaque is up and the flag is flying over West 51st Street."

Moving to a new location wasn't a very controversial issue. Merging was. Reichley points out that many club members still remember the club fondly from its heyday and continue to visualize it as a Victorian men's club. Some of the women also objected to the merger. They had a very active organization, but of a different kind. Some women feared that they might lose their identity under the new arrangement.

Serious discussions on the merger started last fall. The differences were talked out slowly and thoroughly. "The

key to all this, as I saw it," Reichley says, "was getting a merged board of directors that would include a good cross section of ages and interests. Some sacrifices were necessary to have a broad and active membership.

"I think we achieved this objective. Bill Bloomingdale '35 is chairman of our finance committee, while younger alumni such as Dan Cummings '72 and Martha Clark Dentel '72 chair the activities committee and are also on the board of directors.

"We also established two types of memberships," Reichley adds. "A house member pays \$140 annually and has full signing privileges at the club and all reciprocal arrangements. Alumni who don't want to pay \$140 can join the Brown Club in New York for \$20 as an associate member. They will receive all mailings, be able to take part in all club events, but don't have signing or reciprocal privileges. The new merged board, however, does have people from both categories."

Last spring, at the meeting to consolidate the merger, Reichley made a peace offering by returning the Brown Club plaque which had been stolen from the front of the Commodore Hotel some time ago. Where did he get the plaque? A custodian at Brown found it last summer while cleaning one of the student rooms on campus.

Art Thebado '51, a vice-president with ABC-TV, is the president of the merged board of directors of the Brown Club in New York. The other officers include Harold Meyer '58, Peggy Ogden '53, and Norma Caslowitz Murves '54, vice-presidents; Jeff Carter '69, secretary; and Herb Iselin '42, treasurer.

Any wounds from the merger fight seem to have healed. Says President Thebado: "The members of both groups are about 99 percent in favor of the merger and feel it was inevitable, largely because both groups were having membership problems. I do know this — the new officers and merged board are one of the most enthusiastic Brown groups I've ever worked with. I see nothing but blue sky ahead."

Three from Brown make Time's 200 "leaders"

Three Brown alumni made the list when *Time* magazine published its recent feature on "Leadership In America." In *Time's* portfolio of 200 young American leaders (young meaning 45 and under), the names of Clarence C. Barksdale '54, Arthur R. Taylor '57, and Richard C. Holbrooke '62 appeared.

What prompted the story was a question heard often in these times — where are the leaders of this generation, the present-day Churchills and Roosevelts? *Time* contends that America does have the men and women who can assume leadership roles under the proper circumstances and given the right spirit in the country. Pointing out that its choices were based on accomplishment in some cases and on promise in others, *Time* said the list was intended "neither as an endorsement" nor as the magazine's version of "The Top 200 Americans."

Clarence Barksdale, 42, is president and chief executive officer of the "old-line" First National Bank of St. Louis. *Time* points out that he is also involved, both as banker and as a private citizen, in trying to revitalize the city: "A director of the executive committee of the St. Louis Regional Commerce and Growth Association, 'Cedge' Barksdale is promoting several civic projects, including development of a man-made lake in the nearby Meramec River basin that will serve as a community recreation center. During the four years that Barksdale has headed the bank, its deposits have topped \$1 billion for the first time and its international business has tripled."

Richard Holbrooke, 33, a history major, worked on Vietnam policy as an ambassadorial assistant in Saigon, in the State Department, and as a member of the U.S. delegation to the Paris peace talks. Says *Time*: "In 1972 his late but growing reputation as a pithy critic of some aspects of U.S. foreign relations helped win him the managing editorship of *Foreign Policy* magazine, a small but influential quarterly . . ."

Arthur Taylor, 39, was leaning toward a teaching career after being "turned on" by Renaissance history at Brown. But as *Time* notes, after taking his master's in history at Brown, Taylor joined the investment banking house of First Boston Corporation instead. The story goes on: "Stunningly adept at financial analysis, he rose to a vice-

presidency and the board of directors by 1969, joined International Paper Company a year later and revamped its financial structure. In 1972, though inexperienced in broadcasting, the corporate *Wunderkind* was tapped for the presidency of CBS. An outspoken opponent of government interference with the media, he has also taken steps to accelerate the advancement of women at the network."

Some positive thinking by Tyler Chase

They say you can't go home again, but don't tell that to Tyler Chase '72. Six years ago Chase was the star quarterback and field-goal kicker for the Hopkins football team in Hartford, Conn. Today you can find him resting comfortably in the office back at Hopkins that has "Head Coach" over the door.

Chase should be a familiar name to many Brown alumni. For three years he booted extra points and field goals for the Brown football team, setting five or six records, including an Ivy League mark of five field goals in one game against Penn in 1972. He is the son of Benjamin Chase '38 and Frances Babcock Chase '40.

The 22-year old isn't the least bit concerned that he's younger than most of his teaching colleagues (he teaches Earth Sciences) and not much older than most of his players.

"This hasn't been a problem," Chase says. "I was treated as a member of the faculty right away. Even my old teachers regard me as an equal. And as far as coaching is concerned, I don't feel that age is relevant in the relationship between player and coach. The key word has to be respect."

Even when Chase was majoring in geology at Brown he couldn't quite envision himself in a suit and tie, sitting behind a desk all day. He admits that he has always had his eye on the coaching game.

"A kicker only needs about forty-five minutes of practice each day," he says. "I'd put in my time, but I wouldn't leave. I'd stick around for two reasons. Camaraderie was one. Observing techniques was the other. I tried to observe as much of the game as I could."

This isn't to say that Chase has completely planned his future. Right now he's keeping his options open. "I might be here two years or twenty years," he told columnist Bob Duffy of

the *New Haven Courier*. "If I can win a few this year it may have some bearing on my thinking."

Chase was thinking very positively after the opening game — a 22-0 victory over the Loomis School.

At 89, Henry Carpenter is still singing

Henry C. Carpenter '06 of North Kingstown, R.I., says that his singing voice isn't quite what it used to be. Then, with a twinkle in his eye, he adds, "Of course it never was very good to begin with."

The long-time class secretary is playing it a bit coy here. The facts indicate that he has a rich background in singing, starting when he was a boy in Providence singing in a church choir. Later, while teaching at the Collegiate School in New York City, Henry Carpenter and his wife, Ivis, found themselves spending five nights a week singing with various groups.

During his teaching and singing days, Carpenter kept returning to North Kingstown, where he operated the Cold Spring House, a summer hotel and restaurant. "Teachers in those days had to earn an extra dollar when they could," he says. "Why, in one of my early teaching jobs in Virginia I earned a generous salary of \$900 a year."

About three years ago Henry Carpenter retired as a singer, claiming that "it was time for youth to take over." But he didn't retire into inactivity. He still keeps up his clam digging, and this summer he had a few swims at the private beach on his property at Cold Spring Lane, although he admits that "I got out of that cold water pretty quick."

His five children (a son is Henry Carpenter, Jr. '34), seventeen grandchildren, and ten great-grandchildren didn't let Henry Carpenter's 89th birthday slip by unnoticed on October 7. The guest of honor even came out of retirement long enough to sing a few choruses of "Happy Birthday."

"I still love to throw the head back and sing," Carpenter admits. "You know," he added, taking off his glasses and letting a smile cross his face, "in all my years of singing, only once did I get paid for it. The St. Joseph's Choir in New York City paid me \$25 a month. Actually, I would have sung for nothing. And come to think of it, at those rates that's exactly what I did!" J.B.

The Classes

12 Alan A. Slade is retired in Wilton, Conn. Friends may reach him at 27 Westport Rd., Wilton, 06897.

15 Oscar A. Brown is retired in the Bronx, N.Y. He served for many years as eastern field manager of *Nation's Business*, the official publication of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, and thereafter as manager of the Bureau of National Affairs in Washington, D.C.

21 Hugh Miller of Carmel, Calif., is the author of a new book, *Can Man Prevail? subtitled Human Life in Its Evolutionary Environment*, published in September. Starting with the premise that "99.9 percent of all species ever originated are no longer extant," Professor Miller discusses the evolutionary history of *Homo sapiens* as well as the future of mankind.

25 Stuart R. Briggs of Claremont, Calif., retired this year from his position as professor of accounting at Claremont Men's College, where he was a member of the faculty from the college's founding in 1946. During his twenty-eight years at Claremont, he also served at various times as dean of students, dean of student counseling, and dean of administration. This year he was the recipient of the Crocker Award of Merit for outstanding teaching and service to the college. He writes, "I am not being put out to pasture, and the term 'retirement' is a misnomer in my case. I shall continue to carry on in my profession as a CPA and I shall also be busy as a corporation officer."

Herbert W. Campbell recently retired as president of his real estate and insurance company, Herbert W. Campbell, Inc., in Newark, N.J. He and his wife, Mary, have three daughters, Carol, Patricia, and Barbara, who are married and raising families of their own in various parts of the country. Herb reports that he is looking forward to the class' 50th reunion in 1975.

Edwin Allen Smith is retired in Fitzwilliam, N.H. "There are some good baseball boys up here — worth scouting — also football," he writes. "Here's to our 50th next year."

26 The pre-50th reunion this year will be the annual cocktail party at 5 p.m. in Littlefield Lounge on Friday, May 31, prior to the Alumni Dinner. The 50th reunion committee for the "Spirit of '26" is already meeting and would appreciate your suggestions. Please contact Gus Anthony, 11 Euclid Ave., Providence, R.I. 02906.

Alice Humphreys Custer reports that her son, Stephen, is a member of the cello section of the Los Angeles Philharmonic. Alice and her husband, William, spend half of each year in Cape Coral, Fla., and the other half on Cape Cod, Mass.

Elon J. Notley, former general manager of the Baltimore branch of Aetna Life & Casu-

alty Co., is retired in Vero Beach, Fla. Since retiring, he has worked with insurance companies in Panama and Brazil as a member of the International Executive Service Corps.

28 Helen Butts Correll and her husband, Donovan, are both on the staff of the Fairchild Tropical Garden in Miami, Fla. She writes, "I hope my classmates and friends at Brown will stop in to see us and the garden if they are in Miami."

Marion E. Kalkman has co-authored a book, *New Dimensions in Mental Health-Psychiatric Nursing*, published last spring by McGraw-Hill. Marion lives in San Francisco.

H. Gordon Mummigerode of Talladega, Ala., retired in 1958 after twenty-eight years in the U.S. Foreign Service, during which he served at seventeen posts in fourteen countries. Since then he has taught world history at Brandon Hall in Atlanta and Anniston Academy in Anniston, Ala.

30 M. Veronica Holland Hurley has moved into the 1890 House in Providence, recently converted into an apartment building for retired persons. Friends can contact her at 254 Washington St., Apt. 500, Providence, R.I. 02903.

Dr. John R. Laadt is the medical director of the A. B. Dick Co. in Chicago.

32 Dr. Frederic W. Ripley has been appointed a clinical assistant professor of surgery in the Brown Medical Program.

35 James M. Darlington (Ph.D., '33 M.A.) retired in June from his position as professor of biology at Franklin and Marshall College and secretary of the College's board of trustees.

Benjamin I. Shulman has been named chairman of the board of the Bank of Miami Beach, Fla. He is also chairman of the investment committee and a member of the bank's loan committee.

36 Richard W. Pearce of Cranston, R.I., has been named manager of customer relations for BIF, a unit of General Signal Corp.

37 David F. Condon, Jr., is a professor of law and director of admissions at the International School of Law in Washington, D.C. Before joining the school, he served for twenty-one years as a judge with the U.S. Court of Military Appeals.

38 Peter Corn is a stockbroker and merger and acquisition specialist with Bruns, Nordeman, Rea and Co. in New York City.

Merrill L. Hassenfeld, chief executive officer of Hasbro Industries, Inc., of Pawtucket, R.I., recently became vice-chairman of the board at Hasbro.

39 Arthur L. Brown, Santa Barbara, Calif., has retired from his position as special projects manager with Shell Oil Co. "We are happily established in the Hope Ranch area of Santa Barbara, with enough citrus and avocados to keep us in salads," he writes.

William H. Russell of West Hartford, Conn., has been appointed an international marketing director for Pratt and Whitney Aircraft.

40 David B. Parlin of Greenville, S.C., is corporate vice-president of engineering and research for the Bigelow Sanford Carpet Co.

Donald L. Ranard, a U.S. Foreign Service officer, is completing a tour of duty in Washington, D.C., where he is director of the Office of Korean Affairs in the Department of State.

41 Dr. Leah Lossow Hirsch is a pediatrician for the Alameda County, Calif., children's psychiatric clinics. She was formerly the acting chief of the Alameda County Mental Retardation Service.

Stella Duff Neuman's son, Fraser, graduated from Brown this year. Stella lives in Williamsburg, Va.

Ruth Harris Wolf, a Brown trustee and national co-chairwoman of the Brown Fund, received her M.A.T. degree from Rhode Island College in June.

42 Isabel Tuell Coburn and her husband, Dick, have moved to Portland, Maine, where she continues to do free-lance newspaper writing. Dick is with Gorham International, Inc., a research and consulting firm in Gorham, Maine, and is "also indulging his photography avocation."

Dr. Edward M. Daniels, who is on the faculty of the Harvard Medical School, has been appointed an associate clinical professor of psychiatry at Tufts Medical School. He was also elected vice-president of the Jewish Family and Children's Service in Boston.

Richard P. Donovan of Pelham, N.Y., was recently elected to the board of governors of the New Rochelle, N.Y., Hospital Medical Center. He is a partner in the New York City law firm of Sullivan, Donovan, Hanrahan and Silliere.

William Lambert, professor of psychology, sociology, and anthropology at Cornell, has been named dean of the Cornell Graduate School. Currently doing research in England on a Guggenheim Fellowship, he will assume his new duties January 1, 1975.

Ruby Sheehan Raymond's daughter, Catherine, is a student at Columbia Law School. One of her sons is a junior at Vassar and another is in his second year at the Choate School. Ruby writes, "I am involved with a whole range of activities — the Archives of American Art, the John Drew Theater in East Hampton, L.I., a community center in East Harlem, and an organization called Children of Bellevue in the hospital of

the same name. She asks that any members of the Class of '42 interested in the upcoming 35th reunion contact her at 14 E. 90th St., New York, N.Y. 10028, or at (212) 348-0443.

43 *Walter Lister*, New York City, is producing special informational broadcasts for children, on subjects such as the energy crisis, the Supreme Court, and impeachment, for the CBS TV network.

44 *Herbert Boothman, Jr.*, has been elected an assistant vice-president of the Fall River, Mass., Gas Co.

Robert W. Elsner, who was formerly on the research staff and faculty of the Scripps Institute of Oceanography in La Jolla, Calif., is a professor of physiology at the Institute of Marine Science, University of Alaska.

Mildred Munro Underwood works part-time as a secretary for a tire company in Tucson, Ariz. Three of her children are attending college in various parts of the country, and one is in junior high school. Mildred's husband recently published an Underwood family genealogy which she helped produce.

45 *Betty Michelson Ullman*, who received her Ph.D. in biostatistics from the University of Michigan in 1969, is an associate professor of biostatistics at the University of Michigan's School of Public Health and associate director of the school's Center for Research in Diseases of the Heart, Circulation, and Related Disorders.

Rosemary Coates Watts writes, "I have quit the hassle of schoolteaching and gone back to being a secretary. I'm working for the city of Jacksonville, Fla., Health Department in the Mental Health Division, right now mostly busied with alcohol and drug addict rehabilitation."

46 Dr. *James H. Austin*, on sabbatical this year from the department of neurology at the University of Colorado Medical School, will spend six months in Kyoto, Japan, at Kyoto University Medical School and six months at the Karolinska Institute in Stockholm, Sweden. "My wife, Judith, and youngest son, James W., are also excited about the trip," he writes.

Robert W. Jahn has been named general manager of marketing for Realtec, Inc., in Oakland Park, Fla., a developer of residential resort communities in the Carolinas and Florida.

47 *Ernest A. DiBartolo* has been named chief engineer and general manager of HYNAUTIC, Inc., manufacturers of marine hydraulic steering systems, in Osprey, Fla.

48 *Douglas B. Esten* has been named assistant director of the actuarial division of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co. in Hartford. He lives in Vernon, Conn.

Elizabeth H. Leduc (Ph.D.), dean of biological and medical sciences at Brown, was a recipient this year of the University of Vermont's Distinguished Service Award, presented to outstanding alumni of the University. She graduated from Vermont in 1943.

Bernard Nemtsov has been named senior vice-president of Borden, Inc. He and his wife, Dons, live in Short Hills, N.J., with their two children, Scott and Elise.

John Wilson has been appointed a corporate group vice-president of J. P. Stevens & Co. in New York City.

49 *Clotilde Sonmino Treves*, Princeton, N.J., reports that her sons, George and Francis, are students at Cornell and Carnegie Mellon, respectively. Her daughter, Claire, is a sophomore at Princeton Day School.

Stephen E. Weil has been appointed deputy director of the newly opened Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C.

50 *J. Lee Bonoff* of Providence has been appointed senior vice-president and general sales manager of the Carol Cable Co., Pawtucket, R.I.

George R. Fiddes of Warwick, R.I., has been named a senior vice-president of the Rhode Island Hospital Trust National Bank.

Stanley R. Greenberg reports that his play, *Pueblo*, recently received a Peabody Award and six Emmy nominations, and his motion picture, *Soylent Green*, won the Nebula Award from the Science Fiction Writers of America. Stanley lives in Kensington, Calif.

James E. McKelvey, Rochester, N.Y., is program director of consumer marketing education for the Eastman Kodak Co.

Robert G. Skoog, Horseheads, N.Y., has been promoted to branch manager of the General Motors Acceptance Corp. in its Elmira, N.Y., office.

William F. Smith of Providence has been elected vice-president and director of claims for the Providence Washington Insurance Group. He was previously with the American Mutual Liability Insurance Co. in Lexington, Ky.

The Rev. *Ronald E. Stenning* has resigned an Ohio pastorate to become the national director of CROP in Elkhart, Ind., the branch of the National Council of Churches working to alleviate world hunger.

Kung-Lee Wang (A.M.), Rockville, Md., is chief of the quantitative economics section of the U.S. Department of the Interior's Bureau of Mines. He was recently elected president of the Organization of Chinese-Americans, Inc., a national organization devoted to promoting the welfare of Chinese living in the U.S.

51 *Sheldon M. Blazar* is a real estate consultant with Coopers and Lybrand in Detroit, and a member of the Na-

tional Real Estate Industry Group. He lives in Grosse Pointe Park, Mich.

Ann Houghton Fry of Camp Hill, Pa., is active in various community organizations such as the Camp Hill Women's Club, the American Association of University Women, and Women of Trinity. Her husband, Peter, retired from the Army in October. They have four children, Cynthia, 16, Leslie, 15, Christopher, 13, and Kimberly, 10.

James Garland, an associate professor at the Boston University School of Social Work, has been doing consultant work at a variety of psychiatric clinics and social service agencies. He was recently elected to the board of directors of the National Association of Social Workers.

Patricia Ehrhardt Goetz and *Joseph Paul Madonia*, both chemists at Concept Industries in Riviera Beach, Fla., were married June 6. They live in West Palm Beach.

Raymond J. Hill of Pawtucket, R.I., has been elected a senior vice-president of Swank, Inc., a jewelry manufacturing firm.

William and Elizabeth Appel Ketelhut, Elmhurst, Ill., have two children at Brown, *William J.* '75 and *Susan* '77. Bill is a stockbroker for Mitchell, Hutchins, Inc.

Marjorie Mishel Lantos' oldest son, *Jeff*, graduated from Brown this year. Marjorie lives in Johnstown, Pa.

Richard M. Scott of Ridgewood, N.J., has been appointed manager of direct marketing for the Medical Economics Co.

52 The alumnae of the class of '52 held an informal luncheon and reunion at Carr's in Providence last June. Attending were: *Judith Brown*, *Anne Wood Bartlett*, *Wini Blacher Galkin*, *Thelma Goldberg Kantorowitz*, *Dorothy Finklestein Kleinman*, *Bev Calderwood Hart*, *Dorothy Williams Wells*, *Eunice Bugbee Manchester*, and *Louise Michaud Quynn*.

Following a year at the Industrial War College, *Dwight R. Ambach* has joined the U.S. Export-Import Bank in Washington D.C., as special assistant to the president and chairman.

Thelma Goldberg Kantorowitz' daughter, *Debra*, is a freshman at Vassar. Thelma lives in Providence.

Leonard J. Panaggio, Newport, R.I., chief of the tourist promotion division of the Rhode Island Development Council, has been named 1974 "State Director of the Year" by *Resort Management*, a national trade magazine.

G. Scott Sugden, a U.S. Foreign Service officer, is area program coordinator for North Africa, the Near East, and South Asia with the U.S. Information Agency in Washington. He recently returned from a tour of duty in Vietnam.

Gil Van Note lives in Sea Girt, N.J., with his wife, Mary Lou, their two sons, and a daughter. He writes, "I practice law in Spring Lake, N.J., when time permits from golf and fishing."

53 Charles P. Benson is manager of S.F. Iszard Co., a department store in Horseheads, N.Y. He lives in Big Flats, N.Y.

Richard D. Stewart is a realty specialist for the General Services Administration in Boston. His office is responsible for the disposal of surplus federal land and buildings.

Capt. Steven van Westendorp (USN) and Laura Mae Kress were married June 22 at the U.S. Naval Academy Chapel in Annapolis, Md. They live in London, England, where Steven is on assignment.

54 Clarence C. Barksdale is president and chief executive officer of the First National Bank in St. Louis.

Norman A. Sprinthall was recently promoted to professor of educational psychology at the University of Minnesota. Norman and his brother, Richard '52, are authors of a new book, *Educational Psychology: A Developmental Approach*, published in March

55 Marjorie J. Lightfoot has been promoted to professor in the English department at Arizona State University.

56 Frederic C. Espey received his J.D. degree from Golden Gate College in June and is practicing law in San Francisco.

Harold N. Gainer is director of counseling at Adelphi University in Garden City, N.Y. He and his wife, Lillian, who recently earned her degree in elementary education at Adelphi, have three children, Suzanne, 10, Janet, 8, and Michael, 5.

Rosalie Greenberg Goldman teaches English at the Portsmouth, R.I., Middle School. Her son, Steven, is a student at the Rabbinical College of America in Morristown, N.J.

Jeanne Maxwell Sabourin and James A. Clark were married February 15 in Portsmouth, R.I. Jeanne is a school nurse in Norton, Mass., and James teaches at Durfee High School in Fall River, Mass.

Richard E. Williams, of Williamsport, Pa., is superintendent of the Southern Division of the Pennsylvania Gas and Water Co. in Wilkes-Barre.

57 Barbara Charlton Adams, Meadville, Pa., writes, "I am active in a college-town group that conducts a class on studies in women's literature. Last year we ran a two-term seminar on the novels of Doris Lessing, and plan next year to study the concept of androgyny in the works of women authors." Barbara's husband, Earl, is the Andrew Wells Robertson Professor of Economics at Allegheny College.

Ronald P. Espinola, who joined the Massachusetts Institute of Technology's Lincoln Laboratory in 1972, is on a two-year assignment for the laboratory at Kwajalein in the Marshall Islands.

Richard D. Godfrey, a former bank official in Providence, has been named vice-president of the American Express Asset Management Co. in San Francisco.

Dorothy Crews Herzberg, San Francisco, is in her third year of law school. She and her husband, Hershel, have three children,

Samuel, 9, Laura, 7, and Daniel, 5. Dorothy writes, "My kids are attending an open classroom public school and a parent participation community school — both new to the public school system in San Francisco — and we are active in them."

Robert K. Hitt is president of the Hoffman Paint and Wallpaper Co. in New Haven, Conn., wholesale paint and paint sundry distributors. He and his wife, Ginny, have three children.

William R. Rivelli, New York City, writes that he is a corporate photographer for his own business. His work was recently featured in a new book, *Impact*, written by Bill Reedy and published by Eastman Kodak.

Donald L. Saunders, of Saunders & Associates in Boston, was recently appointed commissioner of the Back Bay, Mass., Architectural Commission. He has also been appointed to the Planning and Building Committee of the Brown Corporation.

J. Harvey Sproul of Waverly, Pa., was recently elected to the board of the Greater Scranton, Pa., YMCA. He is vice-president and secretary of the H.B. Sproul Construction Co.

In July, Comdr. H. J. Sutphen (USN) completed his first year as commander of the Pacific Fleet ammunition ship, the USS *Kilauea*. During the summer months, the ship toured the Philippines and the Orient before returning to home port in San Francisco in September.

Alfred B. Van Lue II of Providence has been named a senior vice-president of the Rhode Island Hospital Trust National Bank.

L. Sanford Waters and his wife have a new daughter, born November 5, 1973. Their son is 4. Sanford, who races sailboats and plays tennis in his spare time, works in the advertising department at *Glamour* magazine in New York City.

58 Bruce L. Beatty is a manager, international treasury, for the Champion International Corp. in New York City. He and his wife, Suzanne, have twin daughters, Heather and Holly, 6.

Lenard D. Blackman and Margot Aronsohn were married June 2 in Westport, Conn. Lenard practices law in Bridgeport, Conn.

Ann Davis Dunn received her Ph.D. in biology from the University of Virginia in May. She lives in Charlottesville, Va.

Lt. Comdr. Ulysses S. James (USN) is an assistant officer in charge of the Navy's Human Resources Management Detachment in Jacksonville, Fla. He and his wife, Nancy, live in Orange Park, Fla., with their three children, Steve, 14, Dave, 12, and Beth, 5.

The Very Rev. Hays H. Rockwell, dean of Bexley Hall, the Episcopal seminary member of the Rochester, N.Y., Center for Theological Studies, was awarded an honorary doctor of divinity degree at the May 25 commencement exercises of Kenyon College in Gambier, Ohio.

Gordon F. Scott has been elected a vice-president of IIT Cannon Electric in Santa Ana, Calif.

Kathryn Kissane Whistler received her master's degree in elementary education from Saint Joseph College, West Hartford, Conn., in May. Kathy lives in Rockville, Md.

59 Carole Sannella Booth and Lawrence M. Gaines were married November 18, 1972. Carole is sales and counter manager for Revlon at the Outlet Co. in Providence, and Lawrence is a sales representative for Puritan Sportswear. They live in Warwick, R.I.

James T. Botwick, a dentist in Oyster Bay, N.Y., has been elected president of his local Chamber of Commerce. He also serves as treasurer of the Youth and Family Counseling Agency of Oyster Bay-East Norwich, Inc.

James B. Cooke has been elected an assistant vice-president of T. Rowe Price Associates' Growth Stock Fund in Baltimore, Md.

June M. Fessenden-Raden, an associate professor in the section of biochemistry, molecular and cell biology at Cornell, has been named associate director for academic affairs of the division of biological sciences at Cornell.

Richard D. Haskell, who received his Ph.D. degree in operations research from the Naval Postgraduate School in Monterey, Calif., in June, has been reassigned to the Center for Naval Analysis in Washington, D.C.

Dr. Donald L. Kinley, released from the U.S. Air Force this summer, is an oral surgeon in Brattleboro, Vt.

Nancy Wernick Menzin and her husband, William, are parents of a daughter, Eliana Rebecca, born October 8, 1973. They live in Cambridge, Mass.

Edward G. Perkins, who received his M.B.A. degree from the University of Chicago in 1972, is vice-president of Johnson & Higgins, insurance brokers, in Hartford, Conn. He and his wife, Barbara Carlson Perkins '60, live in Old Lyme, Conn., with their three daughters.

60 Paul Choquette and Bernie Buonanno are busy organizing the 15th reunion, to be held this June in the tradition of the excellent reunions held in 1965 and 1970. Committee members will be organized across the country to insure that all sections will be represented.

Paul and Libby Choquette are parents of their fifth child and first son, Paul III. They live in Saunderton, R.I.

Rebekah Hill Eckstam and her husband, John, are parents of a son, Andrew James, born December 22, 1973. John is a senior vice-president with First Pennco Securities in New York City. They live in Short Hills, N.J.

Elizabeth Fahey Edelstein and her husband, Norman, returned in September 1973 from a year in Oxford, England, where Norman did research at Oxford University's physical chemistry laboratory. They live in Berkeley, Calif.

Maj. David H. Lange (USAF) and Siri Bergersen were married last spring in Oslo, Norway, where David was stationed with the Allied Forces, Northern Europe. They live in Key West, Fla.

John A. Reisert is a sales manager with the Lowell Corp. in Worcester, Mass.

F. Anthony Yates, Jr., is the eastern regional manager for Four-Phase Systems, Inc., of Rochelle Park, N.J. He lives in Manasquan, N.J.

61 Lt. Comdr. Roger W. Barnett (USN) received his master's degree in international relations from the University of Southern California last year, and is currently assigned to the staff of Cruiser Destroyer Group Three in San Diego. He and his wife, Sandra Mason Barnett, adopted a son, Joe, 8, in January.

Marshall M. Bassick, Jr., is a financial planner and analyst at IBM's Field Engineering Headquarters in White Plains, N.Y. He lives in Fairfield, Conn.

Walter L. Brothers, Omaha, Nebr., received his master's degree in management from the University of Nebraska at Lincoln in May and was elected to Beta Gamma Sigma, the national fraternity for students of business and commerce. He and his wife are

parents of their second child and second daughter, Emily Lynn, born March 14.

James K. Dixon, Jr., and Donna Musserlian were married July 13 in New York City. James is a cosmetics buyer with Lord & Taylor, and Donna is assistant to the vice-president of corporate development in the New York office of the Sea Pines Co.

Peter D. Esser is a medical physicist in the department of radiology at the Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center in New York City. He lives in Smithtown, N.Y.

James B. Gordon, affiliated with the TRW Corp. in Los Angeles, recently left for Bremen, West Germany, to serve as the firm's representative for the development of a manned space laboratory in Germany. TRW was one of the firms awarded a \$228-million

contract by the European Space Research Organization to create a manned spacelab which NASA will launch in its space shuttle program.

Louis H. Leiter (Ph.D.), a professor of English at the University of the Pacific, was a recipient of that university's Alex and Faye Spanos Distinguished Teaching Award this year.

Barbara Chernov Levin, who received her Ph.D. in microbial genetics from Georgetown University in 1973, is a postdoctoral fellow at the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, Md. Her husband, Ira (Ph.D.), is also at NIH, and was recently appointed an associate member of the graduate school faculty of Georgetown's chemistry department. They have two children, David, 10,

William G. Schofield '31

Did you know there were streakers in the 1650s?

When Henry Wadsworth Longfellow wrote his famous poem, "Paul Revere's Ride," in 1863, he left out part of the story, according to William G. Schofield '31. The fact is that Paul Revere never returned the horse he borrowed that night from Deacon Larkin. Apparently the deacon figured the loss as his personal contribution to the cause, for no complaint was made. Not, that is, until some 100 years later when the deacon's family filed suit against the state of Massachusetts for damages suffered — and won.

Bill Schofield, public relations coordinator for Boston University's Bicentennial programs, is a stockpile of information about colonial history. He is also a former newspaperman and Naval Reserve officer, having put in twenty-seven years of service with both. "The newspaper business and the Navy are the two biggest things in my life," he says. "I miss them both every day." Writing has also been a big part of his life, however; he has written a number of books, ranging from historical romance (his first novel, *Ashes in the Wilderness*, won a \$5,000 award from *Redbook* magazine in 1940) to biography and other non-fiction works dealing with history and the Navy.

Born and bred in New England, Bill says he became a history buff because "all swamp Yankees have a deep feeling of respect for their past." But not all have Bill Schofield's talent and imagination. In 1951, as part of his daily column for the *Boston Herald Traveler*, Bill suggested that the city of Boston "tie its historic sites together in one sight-seeing package." The result was the Boston Freedom Trail.

Bill's idea was to "link the sites in numbered sequence along a clearly marked trail" so that visitors to the city could walk the same pathways the Boston colonials had walked two centuries earlier. A double line of red brick marks the path of the Freedom Trail, running from Boston Common to fifteen other historic spots, including Old

North Church, the Paul Revere House, Copp's Hill Burying Ground, and the site of the Boston Massacre.

Covering about one and a half miles, the Freedom Trail is Boston's number-one tourist attraction, drawing some three to four million visitors annually. The number is expected to shoot up to fifteen million next year, with the coming of the Massachusetts Bicentennial in 1975 and the national Bicen-

Bill Schofield on his Freedom Trail.



ennial the following year.

To meet the "natural market" created by the Bicentennial, Bill Schofield has written a book, *Freedom by the Bay*, published in June by Rand McNally, about the Freedom Trail itself and about the people who shaped colonial history. The early settlers, he says, weren't the "dull, red-necked, proper colonists" our history books have made them out to be. In fact, says Bill, "things really haven't changed that much between colonial times and now." For example, there was streaking back in the 1650s when the Quakers stripped and ran up and down the streets naked in protest against Puritan discrimination.

Another parallel to modern times is the "milk scandal" of the seventeenth century, involving John Hancock. It seems that Mr. Hancock ran out of milk for the rum punch while entertaining officers from the French Fleet and, determined to serve his guests in style, he incurred the wrath of the community by ordering his men to go out and milk all the neighbors' cows.

Freedom by the Bay unbuttons the starched collars and cuffs of traditional history and reveals little-known tidbits such as how Paul Revere made a career out of political contracts, how the first free-love commune sprang up just eight miles south of strait-laced Boston, and how Roosevelt's WPA crew "straightened up" King's Church Cemetery in 1934 by plucking up all the gravestones and rearranging them in tidy rows, thereby erasing forever the record of the burial places of John Hancock, Sam Adams, and the alleged Mother Goose.

Bill Schofield has another iron in the fire now — a book about Governor William Phips, the man who put a stop to the witchcraft trials in New England after returning from a military expedition to find the jail packed with 150 so-called "witches" waiting to be hanged. One of the accused was his wife.

K.S.

and Jordan, 7.

Margaret Greer Nosenzo and her husband, Michael, became parents of their first child, Edward, on July 15, 1972. They live in Stamford, Conn.

Dr. Stephen W. Parker of Newtonville, Mass., is an instructor in neurology at the Harvard Medical School, an assistant in neurology at Massachusetts General Hospital, and an assistant in otolaryngology at the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary.

Richard F. Santopietro of Middletown, R.I., received his Ph.D. in electrical engineering from the University of Pennsylvania this year. He is employed by the Newport laboratory, Naval Underwater Systems Center, as an electronic engineer in the applied research and development division.

Jane Arcaro Scola and her husband, Bernard, are parents of their first child, James Albert, born May 27. They live in Barrington, R.I.

62 *John P. Bassler* is a senior account director with Compton in Frankfurt, Germany. He and his wife, Sally, have two children, Peter, 4, and Elena, 1.

Alan J. Grace is with the Boston law firm of Bernkopf, Goodman & Baseman. He and his wife have two children, Karen Jane, 2, and Daniel Cutler, born November 11, 1973.

Gordon H. Hughes, who received his Ph.D. in mathematics from the University of California in June, is with the mathematics department of the University of California at Riverside.

Richard R. Laine, Weymouth Heights, Mass., was recently elected a vice-president of the South Boston Savings Bank.

John E. Morris III is a senior member of the law firm of Morris and Killian in Wilkes-Barre, Pa. John and his wife, Claire, have one son, born April 3, and live in Dallas, Pa.

Robert C. Ripley and Helen McGarty were married June 8 in Brown's Manning Chapel. *Graydon Gregory Goss '73* was best man, and *Mark Buchly '72* was an usher. Bob is assistant dean for health careers at Brown, and Helen is an administrative assistant in Brown's division of biological and medical sciences.

Michael D. Shapiro, Waterford, Conn., is a partner in the New London law firm of McGuire and Shapiro. His wife, Ann-Louise, is working toward her Ph.D. in history at Brown.

63 *Sara Lee Silberman Burlingame*, who received her Ph.D. in history from Johns Hopkins this year, is an assistant professor of history and director of American studies at Connecticut College.

William E. Dyer has been named president and general manager of Old El Paso, a division of Pet Inc. specializing in Mexican food, in Anthony, Texas. Bill joined Pet as business development manager in 1973.

Dr. Jonathan H. Fish completed his residency in diagnostic radiology at Mt. Zion Hospital in San Francisco in July, and will spend the next year as a staff radiologist at the Rambam Government Hospital in Haifa, Israel, beginning in December.

H. Camp Gordinier has entered a training program at the Central Prison in Raleigh, N.C., to become a prison chaplain. He was

formerly the vicar of St. James' Episcopal Church in Griggsville, Ill.

Michael S. Greenwood left his position as a biology professor at Middlebury College in July to become a tree physiologist with the Weyerhaeuser Co.'s tree improvement program in Hot Springs, Ark.

Frederick J. Koloc, who received his Ph.D. degree from the University of Pittsburgh this year, is director of that university's College of Arts and Sciences Advising Center.

Margaret Lang Liljestrand is the manager of her own farm in Norfolk, Mass. She and her husband, James, are parents of a son, Norman Noyes, born January 28.

64 *Ann Welsh Acheson* and her husband, James, are parents of a daughter, Elizabeth, born February 18, 1973. They live in Bangor, Maine.

Norman F. Chapman, Jr., received his master's degree in liberal studies from Dartmouth in June. During the school year he teaches in the Hanover, N.H., School District, and during the summer he serves as a program administrator for British education with Scholastic International in New York City. He and his wife, Nancy, became parents of their first child, Alexander Sovet, on February 23, 1973.

Hilton H. Giesecke and Diane E. Audorff were married in September 1973 and live in Philadelphia.

Stephen A. Goldberger of Wayland, Mass., has been named vice-president for finance and administration of Hills Department Stores in Canton, Mass.

John S. Hoover, Coventry, R.I., has been named sales manager of Sealol, Inc., of Warwick, R.I.

Dean A. Lundgren is director of equity product planning for the Equity Sales Co., a subsidiary of the Connecticut General Life Insurance Co. He lives in West Simsbury, Conn.

Capt. Joseph A. Nardino (USAF) is currently assigned to the headquarters of the Directorate of Security Police, U.S. Air Force, in Washington, D.C. He was recently awarded the Meritorious Service Medal for three years' service at Tactical Air Command Headquarters at Langley AFB, Va. He and his wife, Joann, have two children, David, 3, and Cherie, 1.

Valerie Estey Nemirow and her husband are parents of their second son, Jordan Polard, born February 6. Their other son, Lane, is 3. They live in Fairfax, Va.

Arthur S. Priver is technical assistant to the deputy director of the U.S. Department of Transportation's Systems Center in Cambridge, Mass. He lives in Wellesley, Mass., where he was recently elected president of the Wellesley Jaycees.

After two and a half years as an assistant state's attorney in Maryland, *David K. Rumsey* is in the private practice of law in Prince George's County. He also works part-time as a public defender and coaches his oldest son's Little League team. David lives in Laurel, Md.

June Richardson Shapiro is director of the library in Cheshire, Conn., and has been appointed editor-in-chief of *Connecticut Libraries*, the journal of the Connecticut Library Association. Her husband, Donald, is on the faculty of the Yale University School of

Medicine. They live in New Haven with their children, Nancy and Andrew.

Susan Herron Sibbet, San Francisco, writes, "After helping our neighborhood lead San Francisco city schools into the beginnings of an integrated, functioning system, we're now trying to rebuild the physical plants (over forty years old) to house all our new programs." Susan and her husband, David, have two children, Tom, 12, and Jerda, 3.

Anne Hupper Wright and Ric Blacksten were married June 22. They live in Arlington, Va., where Anne teaches math and social studies at the junior high level.

65 *Henry D. Anderson* and Gail Wagner were married in September 1973 in Suffern, N.Y. They live in Redondo Beach, Calif.

Charles Ansbacher is the conductor and musical director of the Colorado Springs Symphony. Charles made his European debut in the Netherlands in March, and he continues to conduct the Colorado Springs Community Orchestra, the training orchestra he helped to organize three years ago.

Leslie Blatt, radio news editor for ABC News in Washington, D.C., and *Leslie Zilber* of Baltimore, Md., were married December 22, 1973.

Norman A. Comet is an instructional technologist/media specialist at St. Philip's College in San Antonio, Texas, for the Higher Education Achievement Program (HEAP), which "provides counseling and tutoring for students whose test results and credentials indicate that they might experience difficulty with college-level subjects."

Catherine Cooper is a student at the American Graduate School of International Management in Glendale, Ariz.

Geoffrey C. Getman, who received his M.B.A. degree from Columbia in May, is with the Fiduciary Trust Co. in New York City.

Barbara J. Katz, Washington, D.C., a writer for the *National Observer*, was one of two recipients this year of the Science-in-Society Journalism Award presented by the National Association of Science Writers. Barbara won in the life-science category with a story on intrauterine devices.

Frederick M. Lowther has been made a partner in the Washington, D.C., law firm of Dickstein, Shapiro & Morin.

John L. Moncrief, Jr., and Marianne Giniger were married June 1 in New York City. John is a lawyer with the New York City firm of DeForrest & Duer.

Gary P. Naftalis (A.M.) and Donna Arditi were married in June in Port Chester, N.Y. Gary is counsel to the law firm of Orans, Elsen & Polstein in New York City.

David F. Nutting, who received his Ph.D. in physiology from Duke University in 1969, is an assistant professor in the department of physiology and biophysics at the University of Tennessee Health Sciences Center in Memphis. He is conducting research on the regulatory mechanisms which control animal responses to pituitary growth hormones.

L. Richard Plunkett, Jr., has been promoted to associate trust investment officer with the Trust Company of Georgia, in Atlanta.

Edward J. Reardon is a senior research associate in the photosystems department of Horizons, Inc., in Cleveland. He lives in Chesterland, Ohio.

Stu Smith lives in Vallejo, Calif., and works for the American River Touring Association as a guide on the Stanislaus and American Rivers.

Lawrence Vanderburgh has opened his own architectural and land-planning firm, the Sanders-Vanderburgh Partnership, in Rockville, Md.

Richard A. Williamson is director of financial planning for the City Investing Co. in New York City.

66 Edward W. Bernet is general manager of the precious metal refinery in Chatsworth, Calif., for Sel-Rex Co., a division of OxyMetal Industries Corp.

Victoria Steinitz Boies and her husband, Wilber, are parents of their second child and first daughter, Carolyn Ursula, born May 31. Their son, Andrew, is 2.

John M. Cross has been transferred by Senator McIntyre of New Hampshire to the professional staff of the Senate Select Committee on Small Business in Washington, D.C. He writes that he is "still responsible for advising the Senate on energy, but added duties include occupational safety and health legislation and cutting government red tape by legislation."

Leah Sprague Crothers is a student at Boston University School of Law, where she is on the staff of the *Law Review*. She lives in Wellesley Hills, Mass., with her two children, Sean, 8, and Lauren, 3.

Daniel B. Gridley, San Francisco, is working as a free-lance graphic designer and design consultant to the Sierra Club.

Ian S. Haberman is assistant dean of Western Reserve College, the undergraduate liberal arts college of Case Western Reserve University.

Judith Howard Montgomery and her husband, Douglas, are parents of their second son, Alexander Howard, born June 18. Judy, who is with the English department of Lake Forest College, will resume teaching there in January. Douglas is associate professor of politics and director of the Wood Institute of Local and Regional Studies at Lake Forest. They live in Lake Bluff, Ill.

Lawrence Rhoades and his wife have a new son, Michael Lawrence, born January 5, and a new address at 416 Sulgrave Rd., Pittsburgh, Pa. 15211. President of the Extrude Hone Corp. in Irwin, Pa., Lawrence established a new company, Extrude Hone Ltd., in Shannon, Ireland, last year and recently opened a new European technical center for the firm in Cheltenham, England.

Stephen A. Schwarz is a visiting assistant professor at the University of San Francisco School of Law for the 1974-75 academic year.

Peter C. Smith, who received his Ph.D. degree from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1973, is a research oceanographer at the Bradford Institute in Dartmouth, Nova Scotia.

Robert T. Souers of Little Ferry, N.J., is an account supervisor in the corporate division of Rogers and Cowan, Inc., a public relations firm.

Dale Burg '62

Otto Preminger sent champagne

Some of the offbeat things Dale Burg '62 has done lately include swapping funny stories with Peter Lawford in Kenya, arranging for a friend to appear as *Cosmopolitan's* Bachelor of the Month, and co-authoring *The Great Carmen Miranda Look-Alike Contest and Other Bold-Faced Lies*, a book about the public relations world. As a senior staff publicist at Columbia Pictures in New York City, Dale's job is to sell paperback firms the rights to original screenplays so that books can be made from movie scripts. *California Split* and *For Pete's Sake* are recent examples.

A city slicker at heart, Dale Burg is hooked on "the New York scene." She says she can sleep through any amount of city noise, but take her out to the country and she's as sensitive as the princess was to the pea. "If I hear a bird chirp, I go bananas," she says. To Dale, living in New York means "being a part of the excitement" of the city. She particularly enjoys "being in a position to influence the national media" and hobnobbing socially and professionally with the people in the media world who make it all happen.

Dale has received some renown of late as "the real Sheila Levine," the person about whom the best-selling novel and soon-to-be-released movie, *Sheila Levine is Dead and Living in New York City*, was supposedly written. The author, Gail Parent, grew up with Dale on Long Island. Once the word leaked out that Gail had patterned the character of Sheila after her friend, a California newspaper rushed to get an exclusive interview with Dale as "the real Sheila," and the book publishers "got crazy," she says, because the book purports to be entirely fictional. "I even

Dale Burg: Hooked on the New York scene.



autograph books now as the real Sheila," she adds, undaunted.

When Dale Burg talks, the words tumble and somersault in the air, mingling with her soft laughter. She is quick, clever, and a self-professed hedonist. "There are only a few people, like Einstein or some novelists, who have a real gift," she says, "and the rest of us just get by." (Or schlepp along, as Sheila Levine would say.) "You may as well have fun." One of the things she has enjoyed most about her job recently was the six weeks she spent in Kenya as a unit publicist for the NBC-TV series, "Born Free." "It was like a fond dream," she says. "There I was 7,600 miles away from home telling funny stories just like in New York, only I was telling them to Peter Lawford and other actors."

The title of Dale's book, *The Great Carmen Miranda Look-Alike Contest*, which she co-authored with Abby Hirsch, relates to a publicity stunt the two rigged up to get press coverage for a Busby Berkeley film starring Carmen Miranda. Desperate for gimmicks, Abby decided at the last minute that it would be a good idea to hold a Carmen Miranda look-alike contest and then took off for dinner, leaving Dale in charge of the "details." "I only had a couple of hours," Dale says. "So I called a friend of mine who dresses entirely in red and has a troupe of transvestites who make movies together. He said he didn't really have time to 'do a number' on such short notice, but promised to do his best." Two hours later, she says, "four guys arrived dressed in Gibson Girl skirts, big 1900s hats with fruit, the whole bit. One guy even had a beard. My friend called out, 'Yoo hoo,' and the client turned to me and said funnily, 'Get them out of here before the contestants arrive.' I said, 'They are the contestants.'"

The woman to whom Otto Preminger once sent a magnum of champagne as a thank-you for getting him tickets to *Oh! Calcutta!*, Dale Burg feels her original career plans (to be a director in legitimate theatre) aren't too far afield from her present line of work because "publicity is really show business." In fact, publicity is considered such a glamorous field that an interviewer from *Cosmopolitan* once asked her if she had ever been stranded overnight in a van with Robert Redford. "Would I be here?" she replied. Dale is currently writing an article for *Cosmo* about her trip to Kenya and is finishing up a collection of essays titled *Atrocity Stories: Not a Book About the War*. "It's about dating," she says. K.S.

Meredith Knight Stone, Princeton, N.J. received her M.Ed. degree from Rutgers in May.

William W. Stork (M.A.T.) is director of studies at the Marlborough School in Los Angeles. He lives in Pasadena, Calif., with his wife, Glenna, and their two children, Christina, 5, and Sandy, 2.

John M. Weatherby, who received his M.B.A. degree from Wichita State University this year, is an industrial development specialist with the Southern Pacific Industrial Development Co. in San Francisco. He was formerly a captain in the U.S. Air Force, stationed at McConnell AFB in Wichita, where he served as missile crew commander for the Titan ICBM weapon system.

David E. Wilbur of Barrington, Ill., received his M.B.A. degree from Dartmouth's Amos Tuck School of Business in June. He is a financial consultant with American Valuation Consultants in Des Plaines, Ill.

67 *William C. Adams, Jr.*, who received his M.B.A. degree from Harvard in June, is in corporate development and planning with the INA Corp. of Philadelphia. He lives in Swarthmore, Pa.

S. Hayden Anderson, Jr., a senior accountant with Arthur Anderson and Co. in Boston, was awarded a bronze medal from the Massachusetts Society of Certified Public Accountants for his performance on the May 1973 CPA exam.

William O. Ball, Jr., who received his M.B.A. degree from Stanford University in June 1973, is with Bankers Trust Co. Leasing Services in New York City.

James T. Bartis has been appointed an assistant professor of chemistry at Cornell. His wife is *Jessica Price Bartis* (see '73).

Peter W. Billings moved to Salt Lake City earlier this year to manage Congressman Wayne Owens' campaign for the U.S. Senate.

William L. Finn and *Stephanie A. Gervais* were married in Holyoke, Mass., in June. William is vice-president of E & J Distributors of Northampton, Mass., and general manager of Trico Vendors, a division of E & J in Easthampton, Mass. The Finns live in Amherst.

David S. Fowler, Fair Haven, N.J., is the national manager of manpower planning and development for Chubb and Son, Inc., of Short Hills, N.J.

Frederick L. Huntington received his master's degree in psychology and counseling from Assumption College in May. He lives in Worcester, Mass.

Daniel Lewis, who graduated from the University of Pennsylvania Law School in 1970, has been appointed chief of the New York district attorney's branch office in Harlem, where he will head a seven-man office dealing with white-collar crime. Prior to his appointment, he spent two years trying Supreme Court cases as an assistant district attorney.

Sonnia Miller Loewenthal, who received her master's degree in regional planning from the University of North Carolina in 1973, is working as a planner for the city of Durham, N.C.

Nelson Martins and *Bernice Haven* were married July 17 in Brown's Manning Chapel. They live in Providence.

Dr. Richard A. Patt and his wife, *Althea*, are parents of a son, *Joshua Charles*, born February 17. They recently moved to Denver, where Richard is with the University of Colorado Family Medicine Program.

Willie Puto has been reappointed a visiting assistant professor of philosophy at the University of Colorado in Boulder for the 1974-75 academic year.

Scott R. Sanders is on leave this year from Indiana University to teach creative writing as a Bennett Fellow at Exeter Academy. The author of *Fetching the Dead* and *D. H. Lawrence: A Study of the Five Major Novels*, Scott is currently working on a novel titled *Warchild*.

Carlyle A. Thayer, Canberra, Australia, is a doctoral candidate in the international relations department, Research School of Pacific Studies, at The Australian National University.

68 *John Anglin* is a senior auditor at Research-Cottrell, Inc., of Bedminster, N.J., manufacturers of air pollution-control equipment. He lives in North Plainfield, N.J.

Frederick W. Arnold IV, who received his J.D. degree from Fordham University in June, is an assistant trust officer with the White Plains, N.Y., Trust Division of Chemical Bank.

Lee Bacheiler received her Ph.D. degree from Johns Hopkins this year and is working at the Salk Institute in San Diego, Calif.

Anthony A. Belcher and *Loraine K. Christenson* were married August 13, 1973. Tony, who received his M.Ed. degree from Tufts in 1971, is chairman of the math and science department at Mary V. Quirk Junior High School in Warren, R.I.

Will S. Brown III, who received his M.B.A. in June from Harvard, is a credit analyst at the Rhode Island Hospital Trust National Bank in Providence.

Lucy M. Chirico and *Henry B. Schuyler* were married May 25 on the Columbia University campus in New York. *Virginia Heinbockel* '68 was maid of honor. Lucy and Henry live in New York City.

John S. Garcia and *Clara Halterman* were married May 25 in Charleston, S.C. They live in Monterey, Calif.

William D. Gibson, who received his M.B.A. degree from the Babson Institute of Business Administration in 1972, was recently named branch manager of the Easton, Mass., office of the First Bristol County National Bank. He lives in Taunton, Mass.

Wilbur and *Rita Chao Hadden* (see '69) recently returned from Thailand, where Bill spent eighteen months doing field research for his doctorate on "Law and Society in Thailand." Bill and Rita live in Corning, N.Y., where he is currently at work on his thesis.

Alfred P. Hallstrom (Ph.D., '62 Sc.M.) and his wife, *Eileen* (see '72), are parents of a son, *Philip Jacob Kohl*, born May 24. They are living in Turkey, where Al is teaching at Bosphorus University in Istanbul. He was

formerly a biostatistics research associate at the University of Washington.

Paul C. Hans, who was recently transferred to the corporate office of Fairchild Industries in Germantown, Md., has been promoted to manager of financial analysis.

Jerry A. Hausman has received his Ph.D. degree in economics from Oxford University. He and his wife live in Milton, Mass.

Gerald B. Langille received his Ph.D. degree from the State University of New York at Binghamton in June, and is a geologist with Texaco, Inc., in New Orleans.

James W. McIntire and *Sandra L. Waugh* were married June 1 and are living in Gladwyne, Pa. James received his doctor of veterinary medicine degree from the University of Pennsylvania in June and is a veterinarian at the Devon Animal Hospital in Devon, Pa.

Mary Jane McNulty (M.A.T.) and her husband, *William*, recently returned from Australia, where she was on a two-year International Teaching Fellowship. "We brought a special souvenir back from Australia," she writes, "our son, *Ian Andrew*, born December 11, 1973." Mary Jane resumed her teaching position at East Greenwich, R.I., High in September.

Martha O'Connor Meinster of Philadelphia received her Ph.D. degree from Rutgers in May.

Richard L. Narva and his wife, *Amy Grossman Narva* (see '71), are parents of a son, *Joshua Adam*, born last St. Patrick's Day. Richard is a law student at Boston University, where he is an editor of the *Law Review*.

Frederic R. Pamp received his J.D. degree from New York University in June. He lives in Rockport, Mass.

Mary Banchemo Peltier and her husband, *Charles*, are parents of their first child, *Edward*, born January 26. Charles received his Ph.D. from the University of Notre Dame in 1973 and is teaching at St. Mary's College in Notre Dame, Ind.

Betsy Renage is a counselor in the Office of Career Services and Off-Campus Learning at Harvard.

Ellen Bouchard Ryan and her husband, *Patrick* (Ph.D.) are parents of their second child and first son, *Dennis Patrick*, born March 2. Ellen teaches psychology at Notre Dame, and Patrick is chairman of the mathematics department at Indiana University at South Bend.

William B. Spillman and *Barbara Sherman Hatch* were married June 22 in London, England. They live in Boston, where Bill is working toward his Ph.D. in physics from Northeastern University.

Christopher J. Sumner is director and vice-president of Western Savings and Loan in Portland, Ore. His wife, *Molly*, is an attorney with the firm of Dezendorf, Spears, Lubersky, and Campbell.

Robert L. Whittle and *Janet Gorham* were married June 1 in New London, N.H. They live in Watertown, Mass., and Robert is a systems analyst with the State Street Bank of Boston.

69 Brian Blaesser has been awarded a Fulbright-Hays Grant for graduate study in Bogotá, Colombia, for the 1974-75 academic year.

Robert H. Chambers III (Ph.D.), dean of Yale's Davenport College and assistant professor of English and American studies at Yale, has been appointed dean of the College of Arts and Sciences at Bucknell University. He began his work at Bucknell on a part-time basis in September and will assume full-time duties in January.

Walter C. Dolde, Jr., a member of the faculty of Carnegie-Mellon University, received his Ph.D. degree in economics last year from Yale.

Lt.(jg.) Herbert W. Foote (USN) has been designated a patrol plane commander in the Navy's P3C aircraft, following a two-year training program. He is based in Jacksonville, Fla.

John (Sc.M.) and Isabel Jackson Freeman of Belmont, Mass., are parents of their first child, Cynthia Ellen, born June 9.

Ronald F. Gaines received his M.D. degree from Albert Einstein College of Medicine in May and is doing his internship in pediatrics at the Medical College of Virginia in Richmond.

Rita Chao Hadden and her husband, Wilbur (see '68), recently returned from Thailand, where Bill was doing field research for his doctorate. They live in Corning, N.Y., where Rita is an applications programmer at the corporate headquarters of the Corning Glass Co.

Mary Ellen Hurley and Dr. Raymond E. Garrett were married May 18. Mary Ellen is a graduate student in English literature at the University of New Mexico.

Lawrence A. Johnson, who received his M.S. degree from Harvard in 1973, is working toward his Th.D. in plant ecology at the University of Alaska's Institute of Arctic Biology in Fairbanks.

Terry B. Katzman, who received her master's degree in humanistic psychology from West Georgia College in 1973, is working for a psycho-educational center in Carrollton, Ga., as a consultant on behavior disorders in children.

Frances A. Klukowski and Richard W. Beane were married March 24, 1973, in Newton, Mass. Jane Perry was maid of honor. Fran, who is working toward her M.B.A. degree from Boston University, is a senior business systems analyst with the Digital Equipment Corp. in Maynard, Mass.

Cynthia Adams Luty is completing requirements for her M.A. in English with a minor in psychology from Pennsylvania State University. Her husband, Carl, who received his Ph.D. in philosophy from Penn State this year, has accepted a teaching job at Hood College in Frederick, Md., for the 1974-75 academic year.

Caleb L. McKee and Mia DiMartino were married July 20 in Narragansett, R.I. Alexander DiMartino '29 is the bride's father and Henry T. McKee '41 is the groom's father. Gregory W. DiMartino '68 was an usher. The McKees live in Naples, Fla.

Barbara Gershon Ryder and her husband, Jonathan, are parents of their first child, Beth Ann, born June 28, 1973. They live in Metuchen, N.J.

Frances Korolenko Shabica (Ph.D., '66

Sc.M.) has been appointed a research associate in the school of oceanography at Oregon State University in Corvallis.

Malcolm B. Sheldrick is an assistant vice-president with Freeman Securities Co. in New York City. He and his wife, Pamela, and their daughter, Rachel, 2, live in Morristown, N.J.

Scott D. Somers, who was discharged from the U.S. Naval Reserve in April 1972, is an assistant director of admissions at the Northwestern University Graduate School of Management.

Gordon M. Strauss, a law student at the University of Cincinnati, spent the summer working for Willis D. Gradison, Jr., a candidate for Congress from Ohio's First District.

Michael M. Sveda is working toward his Ph.D. at Albert Einstein College of Medicine, where he is studying the restriction and interference patterns of mouse RNA tumor viruses in tissue culture. He lives in City Island, N.Y.

John F. Wilkinson and his wife, Jenny Littlepage Wilkinson '71, have returned to Washington, D.C., where John is a personnel management intern with the Department of the Navy.

70 Michael D. Abbott and Sharon Hunt were married in June in Longmeadow, Mass. Michael Kelly was best man and Robert Anthony was an usher. The Abbotts live in Hinsdale, N.H., where Michael teaches high school.

Thomas N. Bishop, who received his master's degree in geophysics from the University of Washington, is a geophysicist for Shell Oil in Houston, Texas, where he lives with his wife, Carol Cuthshall Bishop (see '73).

Charles F. Carroll (Ph.D.), an associate professor of history at Massachusetts State College at Lowell, is the author of a recently published book, *The Timber Economy of Puritan New England*.

Tommie G. Cayton, who received his Ph.D. in psychology in August, is doing his internship in clinical psychology at the Wilford Hall U.S. Air Force Medical Center at Lackland AFB, San Antonio, Texas.

Clark L. Chalifour (Ph.D., '67 A.M.), assistant professor of English at the State University of New York, Oswego, has been appointed director of that university's 1974-75 consortium program in England, and is a visiting lecturer in the English studies department at the University of Nottingham.

Peter B. Coop and Deborah Ann Hill '71 were married April 26 in Brown's Manning Chapel. Attendants included Larry Tummino and Glenn Corwin '71. Peter and Debby live in East Providence, R.I.

Ian C. Crawford and Elizabeth Soukup were married June 7. Gary Waldron was an usher. Ian, a teacher at Regis High School in Denver, Colo., is a master's degree candidate at the University of Denver.

Christina L. Darvall, who is working toward her M.B.A. degree from Harvard Business School, was recently named a Melvin T. Copeland Award finalist there.

Carolyn Ives Dingman and her husband, Joseph, moved to Irvine, Calif., earlier this year. Carolyn is with the public relations firm of Gloria Zigner and Associates, and Joseph is an applications chemist with Beckman Instruments, Inc.

The Rev. Enrico Garzilli (Ph.D.) has joined the faculty of the North American College in Rome, Italy, as co-director of advisory programs and acting dean of students. He also teaches an interdisciplinary course in the doctoral theology program at Gregorian University.

Mark A. Gramette received his J.D. degree from Cornell in 1973. He lives in Reston, Va.

Robert M. Gill, Jr., and his wife, Dodie, are parents of a son, Ethan Carter, born May 13. They live in Reston, Va., where Bob works for Gulf Reston, Inc., and Dodie works for the Arlington County School System.

M. Ronald Kreidman of Cambridge, Mass., received his J.D. degree from Boston University in June 1973 and is a law clerk for Chief Justice Joseph Tauro of the Massachusetts Supreme Court.

Alan M. Levine received his M.D. degree from Yale in May and is doing his surgical internship at the University of Colorado Medical Center in Denver.

Ellen T. Ogintz is a student at Simmons School of Social Work in Boston. She was previously with Beth Israel Hospital in Boston as a secretary in the social service department and then as a case aide in the surgical service.

Patricia Hartley Partnow has been awarded a Rockefeller Fellowship in museum education at the M.H. de Young Museum in San Francisco for 1974-75. She was previously in Juneau, Alaska, working for the Alaska State Museum.

Keith A. Powers, who received his J.D. degree from the University of Maine in 1973, is an attorney with the firm of Preti and Haherty in Portland, Maine.

George R. Schlotterer is a research associate in the psychology department of the University of Toronto's Mental Retardation Center. George received his M.A. from the University of Toronto in 1972.

Steven Alan Schonfeld received his M.D. degree from the University of Rochester in May and is doing his medical internship at Rhode Island Hospital in Providence.

Robert M. Sheets, who received his M.D. degree in May from the Baylor College of Medicine, is interning in pediatrics at the Valley Medical Center in Fresno, Calif.

Ronald C. Silvestri received his M.D. degree from Harvard in June and is doing his medical internship at the University of Colorado Affiliated Hospitals in Denver.

Michael L. Solitto and Kathleen Thomas were married July 6 in Feeding Hills, Mass. They live in Washington, D.C., where Michael is employed by the Internal Revenue Service's Office of International Operations.

Frederick J. Tansill received his J.D. degree from Georgetown University this year and is with the firm of Cross, Murphy and Smith in Washington, D.C.

David M. Tardy is a lecturer in economics at the Caulfield Institute of Technology in Armadale, Victoria, Australia. He teaches microeconomics, economic growth, and money and banking.

Robert A. Walk, who received his M.B.A. degree from the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School of Finance in May, is with the Burroughs Corp. in Detroit. He and his

wife, *Denys Gretzkowski Walk '72*, live in Troy, Mich.

Lt. D. Scott White (USAF) received his M.B.A. degree in July from Southern Illinois University. He and his wife live in Charleston Heights, S.C., where Scott is a pilot instructor.

Steven M. Zucker, who received his Ph.D. in mathematics from Princeton in June, is an assistant professor of mathematics at Douglass College, New Brunswick, N.J.

71 *Herbert J. Bellucci and Lizbeth Martin '72* were married June 1 in Floral Park, N.Y. They live in Los Altos, Calif.

Scott C. Bush received his J.D. degree from the University of Connecticut in May. He lives in Hartford, Conn.

Susan Crooks has been elected president of the M.B.A. Student Association at Stanford's Graduate School of Business for the 1974-75 academic year. She is the first woman ever elected to this position.

Darrell D. Davidson is a student in the combined M.D. and Ph.D. program in pharmacology at Tulane University.

Joan Davidson and *Alan H. MacIn* were married August 31, 1973, and are living in Roseville, Minn. Joan received her J.D. degree from the University of Chicago in June and is with the firm of Moore, Costello and Hart in St. Paul, Minn.

Edward G. Doucette received his M.A.T. in elementary education from Rhode Island College in June. He teaches remedial math in grades two through five at the Kenyon Street Elementary School in Providence.

Andrew L. Eisenberg, who received his J.D. degree in May from Columbia, is an attorney with the law firm of Herrick, Smith, Donald, Farley, & Ketchum in Boston.

Jamie Evrard received her master's degree in art from the University of Iowa in June and is continuing her studies there for an M.F.A. in graphics and printmaking.

Richard J. Forde, a second-year medical student at Yale, spent the summer working at the Charleston Naval Hospital in Charleston, S.C.

Louis A. Fuertes II is a deputy project manager at Urban Systems Research and Engineering, Inc., in Cambridge, Mass., where he works primarily in the field of air transportation planning. Louis received his master's degree in civil engineering in February 1973 from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Laura Geller, Los Angeles, is studying for the Reform rabbinate at the California School of the Hebrew Union College.

Peter S. Guterman, who was co-captain of Brown's tennis team as an undergraduate, has been named executive director of junior tennis for the New England Lawn Tennis Association. He lives in Worcester, Mass.

Deborah Ann Hill and *Peter B. Coop '70* were married April 26 in Brown's Manning Chapel. Attendants included *Larry Tummino '70* and *Glenn Corvini*. Peter and Debby live in East Providence, R.I.

Adele Kimura is a budget analyst with the state of Hawaii's department of budget and finance. She lives in Honolulu.

Richard A. Martin graduated in June from the New York University Law School,

where he was an editor of the *Law Review*. He is a law clerk to Chief Judge Jacob Mishler of the U.S. District Court in Brooklyn, N.Y.

Philip W. Meyer, who received his M.D. degree in May from the University of Nebraska Medical Center, is a resident in pediatrics at the Children's Hospital in Philadelphia.

Kim Meyers of Seattle, who has completed requirements for her teaching certificate from Western Washington State College, writes that she spent a year as an environmental educator in inner-city schools under the Program for Local Service, "a Seattle-King County experiment under ACTION, sort of a local VISTA, which keeps people in their own locality but allows them to choose or design their own volunteer programs, find a sponsor, and write a contract with that sponsor for the year." Kim also spent this summer, as last, mountain-climbing in the Peruvian Andes.

Amy Grossman Narva and her husband, *Richard* (see '68), are parents of a son, *Joshua Adam*, born on St. Patrick's Day. Amy is a teacher at a Jewish day school in Boston.

Susan L. Nusbaum's name was inadvertently misspelled in the September BAM. She and *Leon Moyle* were married in January and are both employed by PRC Data Services in Washington, D.C.

Alfred K. Potter II is a sales engineer in Bethlehem Steel Corp.'s Chicago sales district. He and his wife, *Linda*, live in Naperville, Ill.

Elizabeth Jones Price is an administrative assistant in the admissions office at Wheaton College in Norton, Mass.

Milton C. Schmidt, Jr., is an assistant hockey coach at the U.S. Military Academy, West Point, N.Y.

Susan Whitesell Strauber, who received her master's degree in art from Brown in June, is working toward her Ph.D. in art history at Brown.

David A. Tillson, who received his M.B.A. degree from New York University in June, is a securities analyst with the General Reinsurance Corp. in New York City.

Marilyn Lynn Wallace and *Larry H. Friedman* were married June 9 in Pawtucket, R.I. Marilyn is an analyst in financial systems development at the Old Stone Bank in Providence, and Larry is a real estate manager with PM Industries in Providence. They live in East Providence.

Jenny Littlepage Wilkinson and her husband, *John '69*, have returned to Washington, D.C., where John is a personnel management intern with the Department of the Navy.

Daryl Dodson Wilson, Unionville, Conn., received her master's degree in anthropology from Wesleyan University in June.

72 *Jean Braucher*, a reporter for the Associated Press, has been transferred from Portland, Maine, to the AP's State House bureau in Augusta.

Charles S. Craig received his master's degree in British jurisprudence from Selwyn College of Cambridge University, England, in June. He lives in Birmingham, Mich.

Raymond J. Dever, Jr., has been awarded a U.S. Public Health Service traineeship to study for his M.S. degree in environmental engineering at the California Institute of

Technology. He was formerly with Con Edison in New York City.

Penny C. Dixon is working in the Franklin County, Ohio, Common Pleas Courts, recording criminal proceedings on videotape. She reports that this is the first project of its kind in the country.

John R. Gleason, who received his M.B.A. from the University of Chicago in June, is employed by the First National Bank of Chicago.

Eileen S. Hallstrom (A.M.) and her husband, *Alfred* (see '68), are parents of a son, *Philip Jacob Kohl*, born May 24. Eileen received her A.B.D. degree in comparative literature from the University of Washington and is now in Turkey, where Al teaches at Bosphorus University in Istanbul.

Mark Dennis Jacobs and *Janet B. Luss* were married May 29 in Tarrytown, N.Y. Mark is a medical student at Albert Einstein College of Medicine in New York City.

John L. Jaworski and *Sharon O'Brien* were married in 1972 and live in Salem, Mass. John is the freshman football coach and head basketball coach at his alma mate Bishop Fenwick High School in Peabody, Mass., where he also teaches psychology and sociology. He reports that his basketball team had a 20-4 record and made the State Sectional Finals at Boston Garden last year, the best record in the school's history.

Gerald P. Jones, New York City, is working toward his M.B.A. degree from Columbia University.

Brenda Lockhart is a graduate student in anthropology at New York University. She spent this past summer as an assistant field director of the Minnesota Historical Society.

Lizbeth Martin and *Herbert J. Bellucci '71* were married June 1 in Floral Park, N.Y. They live in Los Altos, Calif.

Zylpha Pryor is a first-year dental student at Meharry Medical College in Nashville, Tenn.

Alan Sparrow and *Nancy Moog* were married June 23 in Bellport, N.Y. They live in Rochester, N.Y., where Alan teaches at the Harley School and Nancy is on the faculty of the Indian Landing Elementary School.

Marilyn Ann Sperling and *H. William Hochheiser* (see '73) were married June 2 in Derby, Conn. Marilyn is working toward her Ph.D. degree in clinical psychology at the State University of New York at Stony Brook.

73 *Jessica Price Bartis* is with the department of public affairs education programs at Cornell. Her husband is *James T. Bartis* (see '67).

Carol Cutshall Bishop, who received her B.S. in psychology from the University of Washington in March, is a travel agent with Trans-Continental Travel in Houston, Texas where she and her husband, *Thomas N. Bishop* (see '70), live.

Kenneth C. Ciephk ('74 M.A.T.) and *Paul McAuliffe* were married in July in Rumford, R.I. Paula's father is *Frederick F. McAuliffe '52*. The ushers were *Daniel Cesarz '74*, *David Duhaime*, *Steve Frager '74*, *Roscoe Howard '74*, *Walter Haggstrom*, and *Louis Regine III*. Ken and Paula live in Paterson, N.J.

Louis V. Colavecchio, a medical student at Brown, was the recipient this year of a summer research fellowship in dermatology.

supported by the National Program for Dermatolology and by Syntex Laboratories, Inc.

William D. Grossman, a second-year student at Georgetown University Law Center, is a legal consultant to the Cable Television Information Center, The Urban Institute, in Washington, D.C.

Paul E. Hausmann is working toward his M.S. degree at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology's Sloan School of Management.

H. William Hochheiser and *Marilyn Ann Sperling* (see '72) were married June 2 in Derby, Conn. They live in Stony Brook, N.Y., where William is a graduate student at the State University of New York.

Ruth Felicia Kissin and *Edward D. Klemard* were married June 9. They live in Rye, N.Y.

Helen Kuhs (A.B., A.M.) and *William T. Harwood* were married August 13, 1973, in Providence. Helen is working toward her Ph.D. in classics at the State University of New York at Buffalo.

Carole Tenny Latson teaches children with learning disabilities in the New Orleans, La., public schools. Her husband, Jon, is an English teacher at the Newman School.

Kenneth E. Peters has been promoted to nuclear project engineer at the Electric Boat Division of General Dynamics in Groton, Conn.

Richard C. Piper III, Washington, D.C., is a policy research analyst for the National League of Cities U.S. Conference of Mayors.

Beth G. Pomerantz received her master's degree in educational gerontology from the University of Michigan in August. She lives in Rye, N.Y.

Bruce G. Posner has joined the staff of *The Daily Item* in Port Chester, N.Y., as Port Chester-Rye town reporter.

Paula L. Quesnel is working as a claims representative for the Social Security Administration in New Haven, Conn.

Ruth E. Siegel (Sc.M.), who received her M.S. degree from Harvard Medical School, is a research assistant there in the department of pharmacology.

Robin R. Silcox is a commodities and stockbroker trainee with the Clayton Brokerage Co. in Albuquerque, N. Mex.

Carol E. Thompson teaches English and history at the high school level at L'Ecole d'Humanite in Goldern, Switzerland.

Edward R. Van Vliet (Ph.D., '67 A.M.) is chairman of the modern languages department at Elizabethtown College in Pennsylvania.

Julia Wood is a member of the placement department at the Institute for Paralegal Training in Philadelphia.

74 *Joan M. Diaz* is in Switzerland studying the relationship of transcendental meditation to psychology. Her parents are *Eleanore Ursillo Diaz* '43 and *Joquin Diaz, Jr.* '45 Ph.D.

James McKnight Donnelly III (A.M.) and *Barbara S. Banik* were married June 16 in Norton, Mass. They live in Providence.

William Charles Mead and *Patricia Ann Benevento* were married June 7 in Bristol, Conn. *James Burke* was best man, and *Mark Flynn* was an usher.

Glenn G. Perry and *Doris E. Plante* were married June 8 in North Scituate, R.I. *Boetius Sullivan* served as best man, and *Michael Di-*

Martino was an usher. Glenn and Dons live in Hartford, Conn.

Steven Rasmussen and *Frances Rowe* were married June 8 in Madison, Conn. Dr. *Laura Rowe Ment* '70 was the matron of honor, and *Ann Barry* and *Leone Cottrell* were bridesmaids. The Rasmussens live in Providence, where Steve is enrolled in the Brown Medical Program.

Deaths

Judith Hopkins Childs '06, '18 M.A., San Leandro, Calif., former director of visual education in the Providence School Department, September 22. After graduation, Mrs. Childs taught at schools in Wetherfield, Conn., and then became assistant principal at East Providence High School. She had been a Rumford, R.I., resident most of her life until moving to California several years ago. Her master's from Brown was in education and social science. Mrs. Childs' husband, *Henry E. Childs* '24 Sc.M., had died on September 8. Survivors include a son, *Henry*, and a daughter, *Ella Childs Swarth* '41, of Oakland, Calif.

Dr. Robert Holmes Whitmarsh '09, Fort Myers, Fla., former chief of surgery at Roger Williams General Hospital; August 19. Dr. Whitmarsh graduated from New York Medical School in 1913 and then served as a major in the Army Medical Corps during World War I. Returning to Providence after the war, he entered practice with his uncle, *Dr. Henry A. Whitmarsh* 1876, the founder of Roger Williams Hospital, before striking out on his own. Dr. Whitmarsh was on the medical staff of Roger Williams from 1926 to 1951 and was chief of surgery at the time of his retirement. He served as president of the Rhode Island chapter of the American College of Surgeons and, during retirement, was president of the school committee and historical society in Little Compton, R.I. Phi Delta Theta. Survivors include his wife, *Gladys Frost Whitmarsh*, Shell Point Village, Fort Myers; a son, *William*, and a daughter, *Marjorie Whitmarsh Young*.

Robert Gamble Caswell '11, '12 Sc.M., '14 Ph.D., North Kingstown, R.I., retired professor and consultant, August 26. Mr. Caswell was an instructor of chemistry at Brown from 1911 through 1914, while earning his advanced degrees in organic chemistry. After serving on the faculty of Colby College, he worked for E.I. du pont de Nemours and Company in Wilmington, Del., during World War I, where he directed special projects. During the 1920s, Mr. Caswell was assistant to the president at both W.B. Pratt, Inc., and Hood Rubber. For thirty years prior to his retirement in 1962, he was a consultant to various corporation and government programs in many parts of the world. Sigma Xi, Sigma Nu. Survivors include his wife, *Margaret Watson Caswell*, 94 Main St., North Kingstown; a daughter, *Margaret Caswell Lewis* '37, and a son, *Robert*.

Thomas Howarth Roberts '13, '14 Sc.M. Cranston, R.I., retired director and vice-president of Arnold Hoffman Co. and a pioneer in the American dyestuffs industry, September 13. Due to the absence of a domestic source of dyestuffs during World War I, Mr. Roberts decided to apply his training in chemistry to this field. By the end of the war he had a dyestuffs manufacturing plant in operation in East Providence. He joined Arnold Hoffman Co. as a chemist in 1923 and remained with that firm until his retirement in 1955. During World War II and the Korean War, he served on three advisory committees on industry for the federal government. Shortly after his retirement in 1955, Mr. Roberts and his wife bought a villa in Italy and traveled extensively throughout Europe. Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi, and Sigma Nu. Survivors include three sons, *Thomas* '39, *Stuart* '44, and *James* '50.

Harold Winthrop Tucker '15, Barrington, R.I., retired vice-president and secretary of Wallace & Tucker Lumber Co., Providence; September 2. Mr. Tucker was a member of the Barrington Town Council from 1934 to 1938 and then served four terms as a state representative. As deputy Republican floor leader of the Rhode Island House, Mr. Tucker was an outspoken advocate of keeping Narragansett Bay clean some thirty years before ecology became popular. During World War II, Mr. Tucker served overseas for eighteen months with the 103rd Field Artillery, including nine months as a prisoner of war. He was a past president of Associate Industries of Rhode Island. Delta Tau Delta. Survivors include his wife, *Auldice Currier Tucker*, 3 Woodmont Ct., Barrington; a son, *Winthrop*; a daughter, *Beverly*; and two sisters, including *Maud Tucker MacLeod* '14.

William Henry Managan, Jr. '16, Lake Charles, La., retired president and general manager of Krause and Managan Lumber Co., Sulphur, La.; August 12. He received a bachelor of arts degree from Baylor University in 1915, his bachelor of philosophy from Brown a year later, and then did graduate work at Rice University. Mr. Managan saw active service in France during World War I with the 23rd Engineers and later traveled widely in Europe. Survivors include his wife, *Frances Williams Managan*, 220 Wilson Ave., Lake Charles, a son and two daughters.

Walter Austin Cooper '17, Attleboro, Mass., long-time dairy farmer; September 19, 1973. Shortly after graduation, Mr. Cooper entered the Army and served two years in France in some of the major campaigns of World War I. Before returning to this country, he took courses at the University of Montpellier in France. Mr. Cooper took over the family dairy farm in Attleboro and operated it until the time of his death. He is survived by four children, including *Albert B. Cooper* '51, 41 Rose Glen St., Stoughton, Mass.; a brother, *Harry* '31, of Westport, Mass.; and a sister, *Helen Cooper Delano* '21, of Pompano Beach, Fla.

Francis Metcalf '18, Sarasota, Fla., former cotton mill agent; August 24. Mr. Metcalf was a lieutenant in the Air Force during World War I. In recent years, he owned a res-

Hubbell Robinson '27

A "wanderer in the wasteland"

When Hubbell Robinson '27 was a senior at Brown he still was engaged in what he liked to describe as his "life and death" struggle with freshman math. Some thirty years later, the same Hubbell Robinson was handling a \$12-million package deal of thirty-nine television spectaculars.

Big money in the television industry is usually associated with the mass-audience shows that delight sponsors. And Robinson had his share of high-rating programs — "I Love Lucy," "You'll Never Get Rich" (better known as the Sergeant Bilko Show, starring Phil Silvers), "Gunsmoke," "Perry Mason," and "87th Precinct."

Still, Hubbell Robinson was always an outspoken and creative champion of quality programming. The productions he was most proud of included some of the biggest shows of TV's Golden Years — "Playhouse 90," "The Seven Lively Arts," "20th Century," "Stage 67," "See It Now," and "Four Star Jubilee."

A reticent, soft-spoken gentleman with a jack-o-lantern smile, Hubbell Robinson, who brought a sense of quality and a touch of class to the television industry for a quarter century, died September 4 of lung cancer in his sixty-ninth year.

Born in Schenectady, N.Y., Robinson was a direct descendant of Samuel Robinson, who founded Bennington, Vt., in 1710. After graduation from Phillips Exeter Academy and after winning his battle at Brown with freshman math "in a very close decision," Robinson worked as a reporter and a reviewer of motion pictures in New York before joining Young and Rubicam, Inc., in 1928 as a messenger boy. His salary then was \$25 a week. At the height of his career in the

television industry, Robinson was earning \$250,000 a year.

Radio was in its heyday during the 1930s, and Young and Rubicam's clients sponsored some of radio's biggest stars — Jack Benny, Fred Allen, and Helen Hayes. Robinson's rise in the firm was swift. Successively he was script writer, assistant to the head of the radio department, radio production head in 1938, and director of all program planning and talent buying in 1939.

Robinson was vice-president of Young and Rubicam in 1944 when he left the agency to become vice-president and director of programs for ABC. Three years later he joined CBS as vice-president and director of all programming. In 1951 he became vice-president in charge of programs for the CBS Television Network and four years later he became CBS-TV's executive vice-president in charge of all network programs.

Imaginative, independent, and quietly aggressive, Hubbell Robinson had become a recognized leader among those who fought for quality programming in network television. He was a vigorous opponent of what he once described in *TV Guide* as the "morass of mediocrity, a weekly shambles of violence and villainy, a belt-line assemblage of repetitive inanity."

After a celebrated run-in with CBS President James T. Aubrey, Jr., Robinson left CBS in 1959 to form Hubbell Robinson Productions. Seven years later he joined ABC-TV as executive producer of "Stage 67."

Early in his career, Robinson wrote articles and satires for *Esquire*, *Scribner's*, and other magazines. More recently, he had written widely for *Television Quarterly* and *Diplomat*, among others. His autobiography, *Wanderer in the Wasteland*, completed shortly before his death, will be published by G. P. Putnam's Sons early in 1975.

Robinson was an alumni trustee of Brown and served as a director of the National Parkinson's Disease Society, the National Football Hall of Fame, the Brown Club in New York, and the Brown Football Association. There were three marriages in his life — to Therese Lewis, a writer; Margaret Whiting, the singer; and Vivienne Segal, the musical comedy star, from whom he was legally separated in 1962. There are no children.

In the days when he was riding high as one of the biggest names of the then-snowballing TV industry, Robinson was asked to define his creed. "If you try to play it safe," he said, "you always end up bland." During his quarter century with the industry, Hubbell Robinson was never bland. J. B.

taurant Delta Phi. Survivors include his wife, Arlene Bethel Metcalf, 2903 Webber St., Sarasota; and a son, Richard.

Henry Everett Childs '24 Sc.M., San Leandro, Calif., retired teacher at St. George's School, Newport, R.I.; September 8. A graduate of the University of Rochester, Mr. Childs served as supervisor of visual education in the Providence School System and as aquatic instructor at the Providence YMCA before joining the faculty at St. George's School in 1958 as a biology teacher. His wife, *Judith Hopkins Childs '06*, died September 22. Survivors include a son, Henry, and a daughter, *Ella Childs Swarth '41*, of Oakland, Calif.

Charles Herbert Taylor, Jr. '24, Rumford, R.I., retired teller with Industrial National Bank of Providence; August 28. Mr. Taylor was active in Masonic organizations in Rhode Island. Survivors include his widow, *Barbara Thompson Taylor*, 95 Weeden Ave., Rumford, and a daughter, Cynthia Taylor Hill.

Margaret Bennett Stickley '25 M.A., Wakefield, R.I.; September 18. Mrs. Stickley was a graduate of St. Elizabeth's College, Convent Station, N.J.

William Abbott Jepherson '26, Temple, Maine, operator of a lumber company on Broad St., Providence, for many years; July 26. He also ran a dairy farm. Survivors include his wife, Helen Lincoln Jepherson, of Temple, and a son, George.

Raymond Shaw Lees '26, Tenafly, N.J., vice-president of Lawler Hosiery Mills of Carrollton, Ga., and New York City; July 12. Sigma Nu. Survivors include his wife, Geraldine Mallory Lees, 107 Buckingham Rd., Tenafly.

Warren Yeaw Hull '27, Vaughn, Wash., former president of North Pacific Bank Note Co., Tacoma; August 17. Tony Hull joined the North Pacific Bank Note Co. in 1928, became president in the 1950s, and held that position until the firm was sold in 1972. He became vice-chairman of the board of the new company, Print Northwest. He was a past director of Pacific First Federal Savings and Loan Association and served on its board for thirty-five years. Mr. Hull was the son of the late *William H. Hull '01*. While in college, Tony Hull was captain of the swimming team and an All-American fancy diver, Theta Delta Chi. Survivors include his wife, Lotys Hull, Route 1-Box 167A, Vaughn; a son, Kirk; and a daughter, Nancy Hull Haggans.

Cyril Lester Berkelhammer '40, Providence, president and treasurer of General Wine Co. Pawtucket and East Providence; September 3. Mr. Berkelhammer was a member of the board of directors of Wine & Spirits Wholesalers of America. Survivors include his wife, *Anne Rossman Berkelhammer '44*, 44 Barbour Dr., Providence; and two sons, Robert and Larry.

Hubbell Robinson: A foe of blandness.



Carrying the Mail

Bridging the gap between 1949 and 1974

Editor: Bravo, Mark Spilka! In the reprint of your address, "Inhaling the seeds of change" (BAM, September), you have caused my four wonderful years at Brown to come alive once again, and you have helped to reaffirm my faith in a great university.

As one of those who earned "the unique degree in English Expression," I had the opportunity to work with and learn from Ben Brown, Janice Van de Water, Frank Drummond, Walter Boughton, and Leslie Allen Jones (the latter two, regretfully, not mentioned in your address).

I have had the great good fortune to work for the past twenty-five years as a director and stage manager in the professional theatre, and I would like the world to know that in my day-to-day activities, I am still very much influenced by Ben Brown and Leslie Allen Jones (with a very strong flavoring of my later mentor, the great George Abbott).

Many thanks for bridging the gap between 1949 and 1974

GEORGE ECKERT '50
Hollywood, Calif.

The "new" Brown?

Editor: The "new" Brown, based on the score with Holy Cross, bears a striking and unfortunate resemblance to the "old" Brown.

The "old" Brown, as a symbol of football weakness and lethargy, commenced during my freshman year (1935), when even URI won for the first time.

PHIL FEINER '39
San Francisco, Calif.

Klutzes have rights, too

Editor: In sailing, at least, it cannot be maintained that women are too weak or too ill prepared to be on the men's team. Even in 1957, when I sailed for Pembroke, this was not so, as some of us beat members of the men's team on the rare days when we raced them in fun. The intercollegiate sailing association has barred women in the past. This contradicts Title IX and should be challenged by Brown. In this way Brown would be spared the expense of a separate but "equal" women's program.

Brown should not recruit men or women for their athletic ability, but should provide good athletic programs for every student,

even if he or she is a klutz. Klutzes also have the right to have athletic money spent on them, because their bodies, like the star football player's, are an inseparable part of their lives. An effort should be made to teach some sports as non-competitive activities, which sailing can also be. Why shouldn't the soaring, cycling, and wilderness-canoeing people get some of the money mindlessly allotted to the great god football, which in 1959 still tyrannized not only our athletic lives but our social lives as well?

FRANCES GIBSON DUCKETT '59
Roosevelt, N. J.

Kudos to Sandy Reeves

Editor: Sandra Reeves' article, "Journal of an Intellectual Vacation" (BAM, September) is a very commendable report of the "Summer of '74."

She documented Professor Cassill's symposium on creative writing so well that I found myself re-experiencing those lively sessions.

Ms. Reeves in her article also caught the flavor and atmosphere of the entire week which Sallie Riggs and her staff conducted so successfully.

ELEANOR FELDMAN HORVITZ '41
Providence, R. I.

Thatched huts in Samoa

Editor: I heard recently that some 900 of us Brunonians are on leave of absence. Could that be true — one fifth of the Brown community? I could believe it; I've been reading their names in guest books in Fijian hotels, seeing their photos tacked up in thatched huts in Samoa, even met two Pembroke friends in a train station in Wellington, New Zealand.

A prevailing attitude among other Brown wanderers (I'm beginning a second year of absence) with whom I've spoken is that, although there are no regrets about the time off, and although it is a very worthwhile and opening experience, there is some troubling indecision over whether one is AWOL from the pragmatic realities (such as getting the college degree and the job) or is actually finding what is real and what matters (the real world, personal balance, the simple life, or just a better relationship to learning). I would very much like to see an article on the returnees, or those contemplating a return to academia, in which the focus is on the factors influencing the return and the resulting adjustment process. I'm sure

you'd have no trouble getting the material, if you could contact the people — they probably all have a lot to say and would be happy to talk about their experiences, thoughts, decisions to leave and return, etc.

And, by the way, could you send me a recent copy of the *Monthly*? I'd like to refresh my sense of Brown, pick up on the changes since I left. At the moment I'm trying to figure out whether or not to come back next year.

JOQUIN BRANT '76
Honolulu, Hawaii

The registrar's office figures show that, as of June 1974, 287 students were on leave of absence, studying abroad, withdrawn from school, etc.

— Editor

Send firecrackers

Editor: At the risk of being told to "mind my own business," I suggest that some important element or officer at Brown is "fast asleep."

Crew is the one sport at Brown which has kept your name among the athletic elite for several years — yet not one crewman received the current "Hall of Fame" Award, as indicated on page 56 of your September issue.

Shall I send some "firecrackers," or refer it to someone who is awake to the realities at Brown?

CLIFFORD GOES
Hackettstown, N. J.

Reader Goes, although not a Brown alumnus, is a long-time supporter of Brown rowing. — Editor

Sports

Good news and bad news in fall season

As Johnny Carson likes to say on his nightly TV show, "Tonight we have some bad news and some good news." That's about the way it was through the first half of the fall sports season.

The bad news is that the football team, of whom much was expected, could win but one of its first five games, although the Bears did win the battle of statistics against four of its opponents and exhibit a defensive corps that was tough to run against and exciting to watch.

The good news is that the soccer team got off to a 7-0 start and showed signs of being one of the best in Brown's history. . . . Water polo, only in its second season, knocked off some of the more established teams and was 8-3.

. . . And women's tennis had a perfect 7-0 slate through the first half of the season.

Football: Frustration

The football season was a real frustration. As a result of a strong finish last season, and with most of the team coming back, hopes were high for 1974. There was even talk of the Bruins being contenders for the Ivy title. So what went wrong?

Well, for one thing there may have been too much pre-season publicity. The Brown coaches and alumni want a winner so badly that there is a tendency to grab at straws. Realistically, the talk this fall about an Ivy title had to be a bit premature. You don't take a program that shows nine victories in six years — only four of them Ivy victories — and turn out an "instant" Ivy champion.

True, the Bears played well last year, and played with a certain flair, but they also may have caught a few people by surprise. The league was ready for Coach Anderson and his team this time around.

There are other problems. The offensive line isn't as strong as it was a year ago due to the loss of three fine players — second team All-Ivy center Mike Cassidy and first team All-Ivy tackle Steve Frager, lost through graduation; and promising junior guard

Mark Sedgwick, a 6'1", 205-pound all-state performer from St. Louis who underwent knee surgery as the result of a summer accident.

There are other theories. One is that the offensive unit lacked team leadership on the field. Another is that the constant pressure Pete Beatrice was under at Holy Cross, resulting in six sacks and four interceptions, caused him to lose his confidence, especially in his passing.

It's certainly fair to suggest that the 1973 team, with nowhere to go but up, played in a free, easy, and swinging style. This year, with hopes high, there was much more pressure. Brown football teams, at least in recent years, are not accustomed to playing under this sort of pressure. This may have been a factor in the two close defeats.

Statistics point out one other problem with a Brown offense that produced only seven touchdowns in five games, with six of those TDs coming against URI. In 1973 Coach Anderson's team had a truly balanced offense, 1,458 yards running the ball and 1,178 passing, a difference of only 280 yards. Through the first five games this fall, the Bears had a respectable 907 yards on the ground but only 511 in the air.

Brown averaged 3.3 yards per rushing attempt a year ago, as compared with 3.1 this season. This isn't a substantial difference, and certainly isn't enough of a drop-off to account for the Bruins' going without a touchdown on three successive weekends against Penn, Yale, and Dartmouth.

The nub of the matter is that a year ago the forward pass was Brown's big play — the play that got a drive started, kept it going, or finished it off. This year the pass has been a sometime thing, thrown infrequently and then usually on third-down-and-long-yardage situations. And without the pass as an integral part of the offense, the team hasn't had the balance needed to put heavy pressure on an opponent and finish off scoring drives.

Brown has had some success running the option-pitch offense from the veer, a ball-control offense that has



given the Bears good chunks of yardage in the middle of the field. But the yards are harder to come by nearer the goal line, especially for a team that runs the ball on 76 percent of its plays and passes only 24 percent of the time.

"The offense we ended up with over the first half of the season isn't my offense," Anderson said. "No way. I've never been in favor of conservative football. That's not my style. I've always aimed at having my teams run the ball about 60 percent of the time and pass 40 percent.

"And when we pass, I like to see



Hugh Smyser

This was the Dartmouth game: Not much offense on either side, just a mass of humanity in the middle of the line.

that pass thrown on first down, when the opposition isn't looking for it. The element of surprise means a great deal in football. And you don't surprise anyone when you do what we did against Dartmouth: 21 first-down situations during the first three periods and pass on first down only twice."

Anderson's theory about college football is that the game should belong to the players as much as possible. As a result, he has always tried to establish a system whereby the quarterbacks call their own plays, based on detailed discussions they have held with the

coaches during the week. In theory, this concept is sound. However, it doesn't always work. Anderson hinted at mid-season that he would send in many of the plays, at least for the balance of the season.

If the offense had its troubles early this fall, the defensive unit was playing with pride and keeping the team in most of the games.

Using a variety of defenses, and hitting with stunts and blitzes, Brown's defense held Holy Cross to five first downs in the opener and limited URI to one first down in the first half. Against

an explosive Penn team, Brown led in first downs, 18-10, and rushing yards, 200-76. The Bears held Yale, perhaps the league's best team, to a 17-17 tie on first downs and outrushed the Elis, 200-185. The Bruins held Dartmouth to ten first downs and completely shut off the running game, except for one key play.

"The best part of the two defensive units that we've been using is that 19 of the 22 men will be back next year," Anderson says. "We took some of our best athletes and put them on defense this year, feeling that defense is where you

start when you talk about building a football program. In the long run, I feel that this theory will pay off."

After splitting with Holy Cross and URI (BAM, October), Brown started three weeks of frustration with the Penn game at Brown Field. The Bears won all the battles but lost the war when, with 2:52 remaining and Brown ahead, 9-7, Adolph Bellizeare took a punt and returned it 61 yards for the game-winning touchdown.

Brown had stayed in the game on three field goals by Jose Violante, one a 49-yarder that set a new Bruin record for distance. The old mark was 48 yards, set by Violante a year ago. His other three-pointers came from 47 and 36 yards out.

Yale beat Brown big, 24-0, and yet the game could have broken either way in a very close first half. Before Yale was even on the board, the Bears should have been ahead, 10-0. A first-period drive went 73 yards in 16 plays but died at the Eli ten when a pitch-out went astray. Later, a Violante field-goal attempt was foiled when Beatrice couldn't handle the snap from center.

Yale scored late in the second period on a breakdown in the Bruin secondary, added a field goal at 14:59, and increased the lead to 17-0 with a third-period TD. This set the stage for a weird series of events.

First, Brown drove 75 yards down the field in 21 plays, eating up 8:41 on the clock, only to miss a first down at the Yale four by inches. Then Yale punted from its end zone, Brown blocked the kick, a Brown player caught the ball on the Yale four, fumbled it when hit, and the Elis got the ball back — all on one play.

Violante was Brown's entire offense against Dartmouth. His second-period field goal gave the Bears a 3-0 lead and then, after the Big Green had gone ahead, 7-3, the junior kicking specialist cut the deficit with still another field goal in the opening minutes of the third period.

The Bears had wasted one scoring opportunity with a fumble at the Dartmouth 14 two plays after recovering a fumble there. But the game hinged on a series of plays early in the fourth period. Brown got a break when a pass interference call gave them the ball, first and goal, at the Dartmouth six. With Violante available, it looked as though Brown had at least three points and a 9-7 victory against a Big Green team

that showed none of the old Bob Blackman magic on offense.

It wasn't to be. A pitchout lost a yard, Beatrice retreated deep and was tossed for a 15-yard loss, and a running play was stopped. Violante's field-goal effort from the Dartmouth 26 started straight and then curved just to the outside of the left goal post. It was Brown's last chance.

So, by the evening of October 19, the football season that had started so optimistically was in danger of going down the drain. But at a press luncheon four days after the Dartmouth game, Coach John Anderson took strong exception to a suggestion in the *Providence Journal* that producing winning football at Brown was "probably a hopeless job."

"I said at the start of the season that Brown would be a contender," Anderson said, "that we would be competitive with any team we play. Well, we're obviously not going to be a contender this year — but we have been in every Ivy League game and probably should have won two of them.

"We have good personnel on our freshman team and to get it, we beat out every team in our league for the key kids except one — Harvard. The coaches and alumni went out and recruited some fine people, at least two solid quarterbacks, six running backs with more speed than we've had at Brown in years, and three outstanding defensive backs. Those who say we can't compete in the recruiting game with the Big Three and Dartmouth just don't know what they're talking about.

"We aren't giving up on this program. We're just starting. We're going to win at Brown and we're going to win big. Winning at Brown isn't hopeless at all. But first you have to build the foundation. And that's what we're doing right now."

Soccer: Not yet great

It isn't natural for a coach to be unhappy when his team is undefeated and ranked fourth nationally. But Bruin soccer coach Cliff Stevenson was unhappy.

The time was two days before his Bruins took on undefeated UConn, then ranked tenth nationally and the school that leap-frogged past Harvard in recent years to do battle with Brown each fall for soccer supremacy in New England.

Stevenson has been a coach for 23 years. And his record will stand up well

with anyone — 43 victories in a row at one point while at Oberlin, 25 straight Ivy victories and six consecutive Ivy titles at Brown. "Sometimes these kids don't understand that I've been around a bit," Stevenson was saying before the UConn game. "They think I started coaching the moment they arrived on campus. Even though we were winning all our games, there were things that bothered me this fall. One player would be late for practice, another would miss the training meal without an excuse, and one kid even forgot his shoes on the way to a game.

"But it was more than that. We just weren't running through our drills crisply. The boys were cocky. The 7-0 record had gone to their heads. They had reached the point in the season where they felt that all they had to do was show up and the other team would fall down and play dead."

Stevenson may have spotted something everyone else missed in a season that had seen the Bears dominate the opposition and beat one team, Boston University, by the biggest score in the school's history, 18-1. One thing was certain — Brown wasn't ready for the fired-up Connecticut team it met at Storrs October 23 before 6,000 wildly cheering fans. Brown outshot the Huskies, 19-12, outplayed them by a slight margin through most of the game, but lost, 1-0, on a broken-play goal five minutes before the end.

Normally you don't hear of busted plays in soccer. But that's what happened at Storrs. A Connecticut forward harmlessly headed the ball toward the cage, hoping someone else would pop it in. Goalie Mike Hampden came out, hit the rolling ball with his hand, saw it spin off and dribble into the corner of the cage.

"Maybe it was good to get the monkey off our back," Stevenson said. "Too many people were talking of an undefeated season, an Ivy title, and a trip to St. Louis for the nationals. I don't mind the alumni dreaming about these things. But when the players start thinking ahead to a national title — well, maybe a defeat along the way can serve a purpose. Maybe the boys have learned to take them one at a time."

The highlight of the season through the first eight games was the sensational

Sensational sophomore Fred Perreira (in action against Army) has already broken Brown's single-season scoring record.



play of sophomore Fred Perreira (BAM, October), who in half a season broke a Brown scoring record that had been on the books for 38 years — the record for most goals in one season: 15, shared by Bill Margeson '37, Alan Young '64, and Bill Frost '74.

Perreira started fast, scoring four goals in each of his first two games against PC and Boston University. After six games he had put the ball into the net 13 times. The record was broken in the Dartmouth game. After the Indians had tied this one, 2-2, early in the second half, Perreira went to work, adding his second and third goals within a six-minute span. His hat-trick goal iced the game and broke the Brown record.

"There's no question Perreira gives us the big scorer we haven't had in my time at Brown," Stevenson says. "The boy can do it all. And to top it off, he has a wonderful disposition."

Perreira would have to have a good disposition to weather the abuse he has taken on the field this fall. His legs are covered with cleat marks and his body is black and blue from all the attention he has drawn from opposing teams.

Tom Griffith, the Dartmouth soccer coach, was still shaking his head minutes after the game ended. "That boy," he said, pointing to Perreira, "is very probably the best sophomore soccer player in the United States."

But even a Fred Perreira can be stopped. Connecticut had good luck stopping him by applying the double-team, a fullback assigned to him plus the sweeper back. Perreira still got his shots, two of which hit the post, but the ball didn't go in and Brown didn't win the game.

"We've got a good team this fall," Stevenson said. "We're small, but it's a good team. I think, though, that we're a year away from being a great team."

Women's Tennis: Undefeated

If you look back through the old issues of the *Brun Mael*, you'll find that tennis has the best tradition of all the women's sports at Brown. And yet, there has never been an undefeated season to celebrate.

This fall, things may be different. Coach Joan Taylor's team moved through its first seven matches without a loss, in the process showing its ability to win the close ones.

"We slipped by Springfield and Trinity, each by 5-4 scores," says Coach

Taylor. "The Yale match could have been a lot tighter than the 6-3 score would indicate. Their number-one player was taking her law boards that day."

The number-one player on the Brown team is Nancy Fuld '76 of New York City. Nancy played in many New York state tournaments in high school and earned a junior ranking. She was undefeated through the first seven matches this fall.

The captain of the team is Martha Zeiger '75, a resident of Cumberland and a graduate of Providence's Classical High. Martha is the number-three singles player and also plays doubles.

"Martha has been on the team four years," Coach Taylor says. "She was one of the faithful back when we could just about scrape up enough girls to put a team on the court."

The other leading player is Julie McClure '76 of Grosse Pointe, Mich. She plays at No. 2. Julie played competitively in Michigan during her school years and was ranked a junior.

Tennis is now played in both fall and spring at Brown — and no longer is it necessary to go from dorm to dorm to pull a team together.

"It's actually very exciting," says Coach Taylor, who has been at Brown for five years. "Now we have girls applying to Brown who specifically ask about our tennis program, whom we play, and how well we do. I think perhaps this is the result of the expanded sports programs for girls in the high schools."

Coach Taylor may be excited about those phone inquiries, but she has no interest in becoming involved in the recruiting game.

"I'd hate to think that women's sports would reach the stage where we would be fighting each other to recruit female athletes," she says. "My interest is working with the kids. That's the fun part of coaching."

Scoreboard

(September 21–November 9)

Varsity Football (3-4)

Holy Cross 45, Brown 10
Brown 45, URI 15
Penn 14, Brown 9
Yale 24, Brown 0
Dartmouth 7, Brown 6
Brown 19, Princeton 13
Brown 16, Cornell 8

Varsity Soccer (11-1)

Brown 4, Providence 0
Brown 18, Boston University 1
Brown 2, Penn 0
Brown 5, URI 1
Brown 2, Yale 0
Brown 3, Springfield 1
Brown 5, Dartmouth 3
UConn 1, Brown 0
Brown 5, Army 1
Brown 1, Amherst 0
Brown 3, Princeton 0
Brown 2, Cornell 1

Varsity Cross Country (2-4)

Brown 27, Yale 28
PC 17, Brown 58, URI 68
Harvard 17, Brown 47
Dartmouth 18, Brown 43
Fordham 19, Brown 44
Tenth at Heeps

Varsity Water Polo (13-7)

Yale 10, Brown 9
Brown 11, Harvard 10
Brown 6, Fordham 5
Army 11, Brown 7
Brown 11, MIT 4
Brown 15, Dartmouth 3
Brown 10, Southern Connecticut 6
Brown 12, Harvard 10
Brown 11, MIT 8
Brown 5, Fordham 4
Yale 13, Brown 6
Brown 9, Northeastern 4
Brown 12, Harvard 6
Brown 8, MIT 4
Yale 8, Brown 4
Northwestern 13, Brown 12
Loyola 10, Brown 5
Brown 6, Fordham 4
Brown 10, Bucknell 4
Yale 7, Brown 4
Second in New England
Fourth in Easterns

Women's Varsity Field Hockey (4-4-2)

Connecticut Coll. 5, Brown 0
Trinity 3, Brown 1
URI 4, Brown 1
Brown 2, UConn 2
Yale 3, Brown 1
Brown 6, Radcliffe 2
Brown 2, Bates 2
Brown 3, Barrington College 0
Brown 4, Wesleyan 1
Brown 1, Wheaton 0

Varsity Women's Tennis (9-0)

Brown 8, Connecticut College 1
Brown 5, Trinity 4
Brown 7, URI 0
Brown 5, UConn 4
Brown 5, Wheaton 0
Brown 6, Yale 3
Brown 5, Springfield 4
Brown 7, Bates 0
Brown 4, Boston College 0
Fourth in New England

Women's Varsity Volley Ball (2-2)

AIC 2, Brown 0
Westfield 2, Brown 0
Brown 2, SMU 1
Brown 2, Bryant 1

