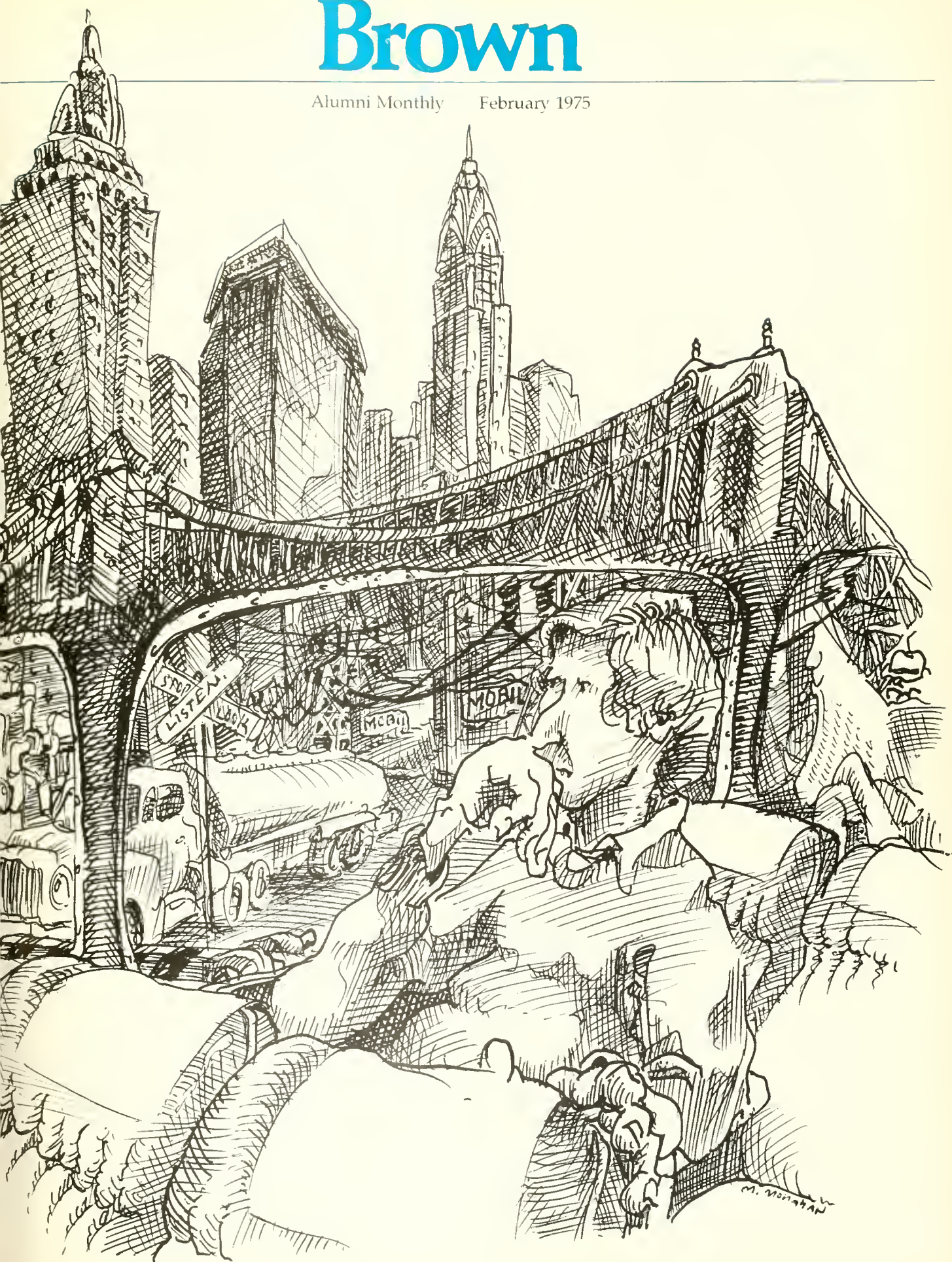


JOHN F. BARRY, JR.

Brown

Alumni Monthly February 1975



Here at Brown every chair is pivotal.

It takes all kinds of chairs to keep a university running razor sharp. The endowed ones, to be sure, and all the other equally busy ones. Take Larry Picerno. He's held down his chair at Faunce for 42 years. He's seen Brown grow from 2,100 students to over 6,000. He's witnessed the arrival of a host of quads, the Rock and the List, Barus and Holley, a cool rink and a splashy new pool. He's watched life styles and hair styles come and go, but as Larry puts it, "Crew cut or Gatsby smooth, handle bar or sideburns, I've listened to a lot of students over the years. One thing hasn't changed. They still rate Brown for real!" It would be hard not to, wouldn't it?

What makes a place like Brown run smoothly is the hundreds of people who do more than work for Brown — they believe in it! Lee Verstandig in the Dean's Office and Gabby "The Clown" Gallinelli in physical plant. Roz Johnson in Health Services and Frank George, the trainer out at Marvel. Dick Dannenfelser in the Chaplain's Office and Alice "The Sandwichmaker" O'Donnell at the refectory. Phil "Custodian at Andrews" Andrews and Fiore, who spent all those years behind the newsstand at Faunce.

So we ask you to make common cause on behalf of Brown in this very vital (and economically uneasy) year. You hold a pivotal chair, too.

All of us who believe in Brown are doing our best, in these trying financial times, to keep Brown the first-rate place it is. The Brown Fund has to be our substitute for unlikely dreams like striking oil on campus. Drop by drop, dollar by dollar, alumni by alumni, annual giving has to be Brown's vital pipeline. For every dollar is



needed to keep Brown a great private university. Alumni participation is our capital, alumni loyalty is our interest.

In the 1974-75 Fund year we have the further incentive of a matching challenge gift of \$500,000. So everything you give to Brown means more to Brown.

If we can strike the right chord in our 40,000 alumni, it could be infinitely more rewarding than striking oil. And more satisfying, for we'll have done it ourselves.

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

Brown

Brown Alumni Monthly, February 1975, Vol. 75, No. 5

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

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

© 1975 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, Council for the Advancement and Support of Education. 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



page 2



page 17



page 24

In this issue

2 The Fourth Dimension

Mysticism, mathematics, and philosophy can and do mix when a form of geometric intuition is stretched to include the art, science, literature and thinking of the real world. Tom Banchoff, Brown professor of mathematics, is a man with 4-D computer movies and a yen to make students think.

10 Making It in the Big Apple

The would-be writer, burning his candle at both ends in New York City. A future Hemingway, eating out of tuna cans and waiting for the big break. What's it like to cast caution to the wind and live out the biggest fantasy in the biggest city? Jeff Lantos '74 takes an autobiographical tour.

17 Judaism Is Not for Men Only

If God is a man, does that make religion male? Not to a group of Jewish students and alumnae. They are putting twentieth-century wrinkles into an ancient faith whose strong traditional bias favors sharply defined sex roles.

21 "Some People Are Trying to Make Headlines or Money"

In a follow-up of the BAM's November interview with political scientist Lyman Kirkpatrick, former inspector general of the CIA, the Brown professor takes the *New York Times* to task and describes the early jurisdictional agreements between the CIA and the FBI.

24 This Year's Campus Issues?

Calendar reform may not *sound* as important as past campus causes, but it has a certain passion-producing quality around Christmas and summer vacation. Brown junior Matthew Wald describes the issues involved in the continuing debate over when the University will open and when it will close.

Departments

27 Alumni Calendar

32 Under the Elms

37 Sports

40 Procession

42 Classes

55 Carrying the Mail

56 On Stage

Cover: The concrete profile of New York City looms bigger than life through the train window of a small-town writer-to-be. Michael Monahan's sketch illustrates the story by a former Brown student beginning on page 10.



Tom Banchoff "sees" the Fourth Dimension through geometric images rotated through space and time by a special Brown computer. One of his "hypercubes" is simulated here through the talents of photographer Hugh Smyser, who superimposed computer magic on to the reality of a mathematics department corridor.

The 4th Dimension

Plato's playground —
a frontier of mind
and mathematics

Kurt Vonnegut, Jr., used it as a metaphor when he sent Billy Pilgrim racing through time and space in *Slaughterhouse Five*. Albert Einstein dealt with it a little differently when he was coming to grips with relativity. Plato was tempted by it, succumbed, and wrote in his Tenth Book of *The Republic* about the shadows of reality seen by a humanity that dwells symbolically in fire-lit caves. Even St. Paul probably was thinking of it when he wrote to the Ephesians about the "breadth and length and height and depth" of spiritual life.

It is something both mystical and mathematical. It can't be seen, can hardly be explained, and doesn't really exist anyway. Perhaps. And yet, this thing has provided creative stimulus for the likes of T. S. Eliot and Salvador Dali, and it may, in time, give scientists, statisticians, economists, and other professionals a whole new way to visualize the complex interrelationships between different sets of data.

At Brown, this baffling nonentity is real. It can be "seen." It is the focus of serious research, and it is the subject of a mind-expanding course. *It is the Fourth Dimension.*

Admittedly, the Fourth Dimension has been called "the playground of mathematics" even among the knowledgeable. For most laymen, the disrespect goes further: to them, it is pure science fiction, sharing a berth somewhere alongside the Sixth Sense. Talking about an extra dimension to life is like talking about how big the universe may be. Or infinity. It becomes tediously, irritatingly confusing. Most people just can't, or don't care to, think conceptually about what they do not see, feel, or know is there.

Tom Banchoff is different. He is a mathematician, so he knows that through geometric intuition one can accommodate the idea of figures in space that have more sides to them than do the objects that populate daily life. After all, everyone knows instinctively what a triangle is. Or a square. And yet, no one can hold a square because it has only two dimensions. Likewise, as he moves up the mathematical ladder, every student learns to add dimensions. Plane geometry turns into solid geometry, with its three-dimensional spheres and cubes. Then comes calculus, and with it the formulated idea that higher dimensions are possible. It's simple in mathematics; mathematics deals primarily with intuitive logic, not necessarily with real things.

But what if you let the two overlap a bit? What if you generalize the pure mathematical concepts of higher dimensions to life situations? That's precisely what Tom Banchoff is doing at Brown with the Fourth Dimension. He is well equipped for the task. A lecturer with the flair of a magician and the instincts of a comedian, he is as many-sided as the paper geometric models he carries around in his pocket to unfold for student enlightenment. He is as adept at clarification as his subject is abstruse. With this particular mind-

The 4th Dimension

continued

set, he is making what is essentially mathematics become philosophy, religion, science fiction, art, mysticism, and a world of possibility.

"The Fourth Dimension is a subject that has turned me on since I was in high school and first started reading science fiction," Banchoff says. "People find it an intriguing idea that creates this connotation of some sort of mysterious or transcendental thing; so I use this as a taking-off point for introducing students to what mathematics is on lots of different levels. Almost anything students will run into in undergraduate or graduate work has a higher dimensional aspect. They'll run into this not only in math, but in all their different courses — economics, biology, physics, chemistry; all these deal with things that can't be understood by talking about three numbers or quantities of three."

By taking Banchoff's Modes of Thought course on the Fourth Dimension, students learn not only to understand how one mathematician approaches the subject, but also to read critically the material of many different fields. The class is usually formed intentionally with an enrollment that is half mathematically inclined, half only mathematically curious. This fits nicely with Banchoff's format, which includes one day a week of pure mathematics and another day of sifting and searching in the philosophical Fourth Dimension. "I like to think that the students end up looking at things with a different awareness; that's really all it is," Banchoff says modestly. "I think it's a true Modes of Thought course, and it really does give a mathematical mode of thought."

"Seeing" the Fourth Dimension

What it also gives is the chance for students to look into the research work of Banchoff and his colleague in applied mathematics, Charles Strauss, and thereby "see" the Fourth Dimension. Not content with merging mathematical abstraction and philosophical abstraction, Banchoff and Strauss have also pulled the whole monstrous abstraction of fourth-dimensional reality down to a concrete level. They do it by way of a technique called computer graphics. This consists mainly of what Banchoff calls "a three-dimensional blackboard" — a television screen hooked up to a special computer, which is fed programmed blueprints of fourth-dimensional objects.

"It's like feeding the blueprints of a house into a machine and having the machine construct what the house will look like when it's finished," Banchoff explains. "It's something a person could do in his mind, but the computer can do it visually and can handle extremely complicated things."

The experience of viewing these "movies of the Fourth Dimension" is at once very simple and very complicated. The uninitiated viewer, mentally prepared for some astounding display, is at first struck not by wonder, but by the seeming insignificance of tumbling geometric figures that required a computer and five years of research to produce and examine. But the significance — and a new way of viewing — comes gradually.

What is happening on the screen? First of all, the "blueprint" of a four-dimensional object (something called the hypercube, or four-dimensional cube, is the standard such object) has been fed into the computer. Then, even though no true four-dimensional object can be constructed entirely in our space of length, breadth, and thickness, the computer produces images that show precisely what a three-dimensional *picture* of such an object would be. From that point, the images, or models, can be manipulated into any desired position in space by turning instructional dials or by twisting a stick similar to an airplane control. The combination of movement and three-dimensional representation gives the viewer at least a partial perception of the Fourth Dimension.

If all of this sounds confusing, consider the process that goes on when someone is watching a regular television set or a motion picture. Here, the viewer is seeing two-dimensional photographic images that, in motion, give the illusion of three dimensions — life. The problems of transforming the images of a hypercube into a true perception of the Fourth Dimension are much more difficult, Banchoff admits, but it works on the same principle. In the course of a semester, the professors claim, their students begin seeing the computer films and television images in an entirely different way. What may at first have looked like two cubes sliding beside each other eventually looks like an entirely different geometric figure rotating in space. "Whether or not this means anyone will *really* be able to see the Fourth Dimension is something that still has to be investigated," Banchoff adds.

In any event, the complex and oftentimes beautiful images that flash on the computer screen — some resembling tumbled wire cages, others prismatic, a few like convoluted spider webs — are about as close as mathematics has gotten. And, though the two Brown mathematicians obviously have a lot of fun with their movies (each film is usually prefaced with a sign reading "A Banchoff and Strauss Production"), the exercise is not a game to them. It is a mathematical frontier. Theirs is among only a half dozen or so sponsored investigations in this country aimed at the un-

derstanding and application of fourth-dimensional concepts; and the computerized aspect of their research is practically alone in the field.

"If you think, even in terms of psychological tests or sociological surveys, then it becomes easy to see that there are many instances in which a researcher may have several different variables and may want to look at several different combinations of those variables at once," Banchoff says, speaking of applications. The freedom to perceive visually an infinite variety of spatial relationships — which the computer graphics work provides — can play a role in such complicated correlation, he believes. Already, Brown's Nobel Prize-winning physicist, Leon Cooper, has used the fourth-dimensional material of Strauss and Banchoff as a means of displaying graphically the highly complex data involved in his work with neural perception.

But what is it?

All of this is well and good, but even a bona fide application doesn't explain what the Fourth Dimension is. That's a question that flows through time and space rather fluidly without hitting a direct answer. Thus, when the curious first approach Tom Banchoff to talk about the Fourth Dimension, they are apt to be a little leery and sure to be a bit short on intelligent comments. They may well begin, as this writer did, by confessing total ignorance. "I know zero about the Fourth Dimension," the apology goes. "That's probably very useful," Banchoff always assures.

Learning about the Fourth Dimension is usually a game in which one takes what one knows and then builds on it, as he would construct the sides of a hypercube, until the appropriate "Eureka!" comes to mind. It is not a thing one simply has explained. Explanation comes by way of analogies, which are strewn profusely throughout the smattering of literature there is on the subject. One learns, for instance, that a line segment has length, but no breadth or thickness; hence it is a one-dimensional object. Simple. Still, the imagination has to be stretched to conceive of anything, even a line, that has no thickness; so the process is rolling. Next comes the mind-trip into a world of two dimensions. One learns that it is easy to imagine oneself, a three-dimensional creature, stripped of one dimension. But it is almost impossible to add an imaginary dimension that cannot be conceived. One also learns that a creature from a higher dimension could move into a world of lesser dimensions without being seen (shades of the occult and prestidigitation); but one seldom or never gets a printed definition of what the Fourth Dimension is.

Seeking a bit of simple logic that would reduce the abstruseness of the Fourth Dimension, the BAM consulted a small collection of essays entitled *The Fourth Dimension Simply Explained* and found, among

other things, that Brown University has had a long history in what seems a futuristic field. In his introduction to that text, written in 1910, the late Henry P. Manning, then a professor of mathematics at Brown, encourages the beginner with this warning:

"The Geometry of Four Dimensions . . . deals with things that no one has known in experience or can imagine. Its very words seem to have no meaning. This is especially true at first, and any facility in perceiving the relations of these words, if acquired, must come slowly and of itself. In our efforts to understand the subject we naturally desire a perception of these things at the beginning. All that we should do, however, is to remember the relations and to become familiar with them . . . we shall not find this subject an easy one to understand. It is something that we have to read a little at a time, to read repeatedly, and to think over. We have to look at it from different points of view and to examine different ways of expressing it."

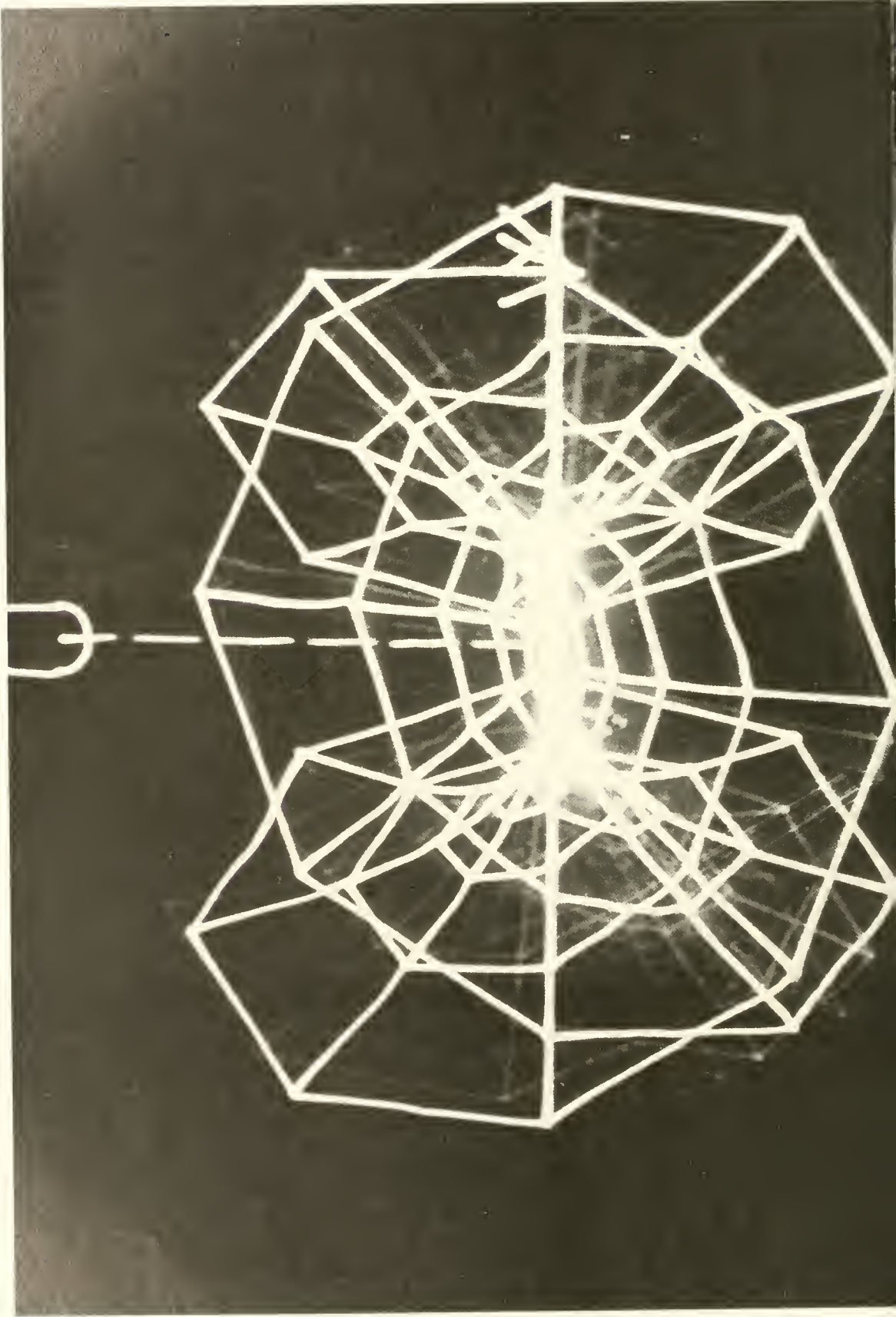
Taking a cue from his predecessor of more than sixty years ago, Tom Banchoff tries not only to give his students "a perception of these things at the beginning" through computer movies, but he also looks at the Fourth Dimension from an assortment of points of view that would probably astound even Professor Manning. The Modes of Thought course, which he has taught twice and will teach again next year ("I really enjoy it, but I wouldn't want to teach it every semester, or even every year," he says. "It's an involving thing") touches on topics from the relativity theory to the occult. In the popular vernacular of those under thirty, the trip from mathematical abstraction to life can be "a mind-blowing experience."

It starts tamely enough, with a reading of what Banchoff calls *The Book* — *Flatland*. This is a thin little satire written almost 100 years ago by an English clergyman and schoolmaster named Edwin A. Abbott. Although Abbott felt insecure enough about his mathematical powers to use the pseudonym A. Square at the time of publication, he was able in about 100 concise pages to create a world peopled by two-dimensional geometric figures whose perceptions are too narrow to accommodate the possibility of a higher dimension. Abbott meant the book to be a satire on Victorian mores, which it is. But it is much more. Banchoff calls it a primer on the Fourth Dimension, because it shows, through the fictitious Flatland, what would happen if a creature from a higher dimension entered into a world of fewer dimensions. (In the book's case, a sphere descends through Flatland and is viewed by A. Square as a changing circle, much as an amoeba floating on the surface of a still pond might "view" the gradual submerging of a beach ball. This illustrates something important to conceiving the Fourth Dimension — the slicing method, or "that process dear to every student of higher calculus," as Banchoff calls it. As the sphere goes through the

(text continued on page 8)

The 4th Dimension

continued





The long history of wonder over a Fourth Dimension is tied intimately to "the struggle against human limitations," as Tom Banchoff sees it. Pointing from a three-dimensional world to the illusion of higher dimensions found in the spider web-like intricacy of this computer-created figure, he can envision both humanistic and scientific application for his work. With colleague Charlie Strauss from applied mathematics, he has spent five years blueprinting a complex geometric array that may show other professionals and students a new way to "see."

The 4th Dimension

continued

two-dimensional plane, it can only be seen in stages; then it disappears. What would it look like if a fourth-dimensional object came through our three-dimensional space? In his freshman seminar on the Fourth Dimension, Professor Banchoff answers that question by whipping a balloon out of his pocket, blowing it up, and then letting all the air seep out.)

There are sixty items on the reading list for Banchoff's Modes of Thought course. Many of the selections, like *Flatland*, use the Fourth Dimension as a serious device mathematically. An example is Robert Heinlein's short story, "And He Built a Crooked House," in which an architect builds a house in the shape of a four-dimensional figure and then finds it has collapsed into the Fourth Dimension.

But other authors use the Fourth Dimension in a less literal sense, as a metaphor. Stepping into the Fourth Dimension means escaping from time. Vonnegut, for example, is talking about space and time, rather than the actual Fourth Dimension, in *Slaughterhouse Five*. "We find ourselves in three dimensions of space and one dimension of time," Banchoff says philosophically. "Although we have a lot of freedom of space, we can only move in one direction of time. In the Fourth Dimension, having another kind of freedom, we can treat time just as we treat length, breadth, and height. That's the theme many writers have used: freedom from the limitation of time."

Time travel itself has a long history in literature, dating back to H. G. Wells' *The Time Machine*. But in addition to this motif, and to other literature in which limitations of space and time are treated allegorically, there is a substantial body of literature in which the Fourth Dimension is touched on indirectly. T. S. Eliot, who did graduate work in philosophy at Harvard, was talking the language of higher dimensions when he wrote his *Four Quartets*:

Time present and time past
Are both perhaps present in time future,
And time future contained in time past.
If all time is eternally present
All time is unredeemable.
What might have been is an abstraction
Remaining a perpetual possibility
Only in a world of speculation . . .

Absalom! Absalom! is one of the novels that have been read in the Fourth Dimension course. It was chosen because it uses one set of events seen from four totally different points of view, each removed in space and time. Another novel Professor Banchoff is particularly fond of is *L'Emploi du Temps* (Passing Time), a contemporary French novel by Michel Butor, which is very explicit in coming to grips with one specific

period of time spent in one specific location.

One is tempted, then, by all this mention of time and motion, to consider time as the Fourth Dimension itself. Banchoff objects strenuously. "Time is *a* fourth dimension, not *the* Fourth Dimension," he says.

In one of the twenty-two prize-winning essays on the Fourth Dimension written as entries in a contest sponsored by *Scientific American* in 1909, a man named Charles Johnston offered the theory that time may be "but the way in which we perceive the Fourth Dimension." What he meant was that humans can only perceive a four-dimensional form as a series of three-dimensional forms succeeding each other in time, such as the cone sliced into circles. Thus, Johnston could take a philosophical view of the seven stages of man — from infant to "slipperd pantaloons" — as being our three-dimensional perception of a four-dimensional form. ". . . Our spiritual selves, being four-dimensional, may be above time, outside of time — eternal," he wrote.

Biblical references

The idea that our mental vision or spiritual being has a fourth-dimensional quality is not new. Even the Bible implies this, if one reads it with Banchoff's "new awareness." Consider the words of Paul in II Corinthians, chapter 22, verses 2-3: "I knew a man, whether in the body, or out of the body, I cannot tell, how that he was caught up into paradise, and heard unspeakable words." John saw "the city foursquare" and talked of being "in the spirit." There are many other references. In the 1920s a man named William A. Granville went through the Bible and checked all the passages that could be most easily understood by reference to a higher dimension. The result was another book that now appears on Banchoff's list, *The Fourth Dimension and the Bible*.

The cataloguing of connections between the mathematical Fourth Dimension and other areas of life could go on. Professor Banchoff always takes his class to visit the studio of Rhode Island School of Design sculptor Dave Brisson, for example, because the artist uses the Fourth Dimension as a theme in his work. And a prime artistic representation of the Fourth Dimension in painting can be found in Salvador Dali's "Crucifixion." Dali was trying to show Christ as the intersection between the finite and the infinite, so he put the body of Christ on a fourth-dimensional hypercube. In case anyone doubted his higher dimensional intent, or did not recognize a hypercube, Dali subtitled the work, "Corpus Hypercubus" — body on a hypercube.

"I'm trying to make you visualize it in as many

ways as I know how," Tom Banchoff says excitedly to an audience of curious freshmen, as he turns from blackboard drawing to literary reference. He even leads them into the realm of mystical phenomena, a place where he says fourth-dimensional reality is "difficult to substantiate, but interesting to talk about." For example, it's quite easy to escape from a locked room if you can move into a fourth dimension. Or to remove the contents of an egg without puncturing its shell. Or to untie a knotted rope without breaking it. Or to believe in a séance.

But such meanderings, for Banchoff, are merely an anecdotal means to a greater end. By captivating the minds of his students, he is able, he hopes, "to sharpen their geometric intuition." He says he "doesn't think students should let geometry go so

quickly." So he shows them a whole new way of thinking, and seeing, that can be deduced from the basics of our mathematical measures of life. "It's as simple as that," the mathematics professor might say. "So it goes," his creative counterpart, Kurt Vonnegut, might add. And, from 100 years back in space and time, the voice of A. Square, talking to his readers about the cosmic happenings that shook the two-dimensional world of Flatland, might serve as punctuation:

"Taken as a whole, (this story) may prove suggestive as well as amusing to those Spacelanders of moderate and modest minds who — speaking of that which is of the highest importance, but lies beyond experience — decline to say on the one hand, 'This can never be,' and on the other hand, 'It needs must be precisely thus, and we know all about it.' " S.R.



Hugh Smyser



“Making it” in the Big Apple

Off to dream dreams in New York City — with a bulging suitcase, four roast beef sandwiches, and a Brown B.A.

By Jeff Lantos '74

Illustrations by Michael Monahan

Making it. Certainly the phrase is not new. But the process was new to me. Outside of the sphere of physical seduction, I had never been shadowed by the haunting pressure of making it — of doing something with a life, of walking the streets, banging on doors, and wearing the filmy smile of obsequiousness — in the hope that one day, I would never have to beg again.

For the young adults of the 1970s, the inevitability of college (almost 55 percent of high school graduates as compared with 8 percent in 1940) has postponed the first independent stage of life until the age of twenty-two. By the time we reach this nascent state, we will not, unlike our fathers and grandfathers before us, have experienced that great and humbling equalizer — the United States armed forces. Instead,

we emerge a tender and precocious breed, fearful of being channeled into the old order and afraid of the plasticity and untested qualities of the new.

As the months of the first autumn off the campus are peeled away, the unemployed graduate begins to slide into the quicksand of self-deprecation, self-pity, and doubt. Possibilities that seemed so real only six months before shrink wildly in front of the mind's eye. This first unprogrammed stage of life carries with it an abundance of personal questions more demanding than any mid-term examination.

For my generation, the phrase “making it” has come to define success within a new social and economic code. It is no longer indicative of the selfish and myopic exploitation by past generations. We have learned from these plunderers and felt the ef-

fects of their thoughtlessness. We must fulfill our dreams in the maimed landscape that they have willed us. In putting forth this idea of a new social code, I am not suggesting an abandonment of social responsibility. Rather I am speaking of a shift in the kind of work desired *within* the governing framework.

"Every thirty years in America there used to be a new economic royalty," writes Roger Smith in the September 28 issue of *New Times* magazine. "The Virginia planting aristocracy in the eighteenth century, then the Massachusetts shippers, the textile aristocrats and the railroad builders of the 1870s to 1890s. In the early twentieth century it was the steel and oil men. Then it stopped. Power still belongs to the Rockefellers and the Mellons, the children of these families. Recently, the most impressive escalation in relative social status is among people in the creative arts. The industrial route is much rougher." Our heroes today are more likely to be musicians, authors, and actors than Presidents, board chairmen, or even athletes.

It was in this vein of hero worship and creative self-fulfillment that I set out to make it. I wanted to grow up and be a writer. I wanted to create, to be independent and socially responsible. And what better place to dream these dreams than in New York City, America. America — land of the self-made man, where all men are created equal and where all live incredibly disparate lives. New York City — the biggest transient hotel in the world. The temporary home for the thousands who are searching for everything — and nothing in particular.

I am conscious of the one-way ticket jabbing at my ribs from its pocket inside my sports jacket as I maneuver into various pretzel-like positions. It is all an effort to confuse my lower spine into thinking that it is not really stiff. The Amtrak train slides snakelike past the crumbling Newark platform as we roll on our final segment of track.

The saga had begun six hours earlier on the decrepit concrete platform in Johnstown, Pennsylvania. I had bid my mother a brief farewell and gotten on board, laden with a bulging suitcase, a sleeping bag, and a briefcase — filled with, among other things, four roast beef sandwiches, and most disarming, a B.A. degree from Brown University. Though the latter had taken four of the longest years of my life to earn, now, as we race past the farms and the construction workers, I gradually ease myself into the realization that another year of indolence (for now, of course, my undergraduate anxiety seems contrived), infidelity, and hot, starchy food would not be the worst thing. But no! I have to suppress such silly sentimentality. It is time to move on.

The gentle rocking of the train is a last soothing

comfort before the imminent battle. I gaze out on the tangle of electrical wires that winds northern New Jersey into a snarled ball of twine. My stomach sends some queasy signals to the brain as we rock unsteadily beneath the Hudson River. And then in one horrible, screeching jolt, the last vestiges of security crumble. I sit deathly still and peer out. The basement station, with its naked bulbs sending shimmering light bouncing off the slate-gray walls, is bathed in a hellish incandescence. Overburdened, I drag myself out and find the escalator. I am deposited in the dusk of West 33rd Street.

The yellow serpent of cabs is spewing fumes as I take in a disgusting breath. Walking down the line, I become aware of a curious phenomenon: I am consciously seeking out a white, middle-aged cabdriver. It somehow seems safer. (I wonder if racial color-blindness always vanishes outside of the living room.) My grizzled cabby sees nothing but the light in front and hears nothing but the screaming horns behind. Like his fellow drivers, he is afflicted with yellow-light syndrome, a condition marked by a manic, lead-footed transformation upon approaching a yellow light. Because of my financial condition, this proved to be my first and last cab ride.

There is an undefinable trance-like state that affects most travelers when they arrive in a strange city knowing only their immediate destination. All else is submerged in the mind as one attempts to move from station to apartment. And so in those first few moments, I did not hear the din of rush-hour traffic or reflect upon the fact that I had no job, no apartment, and only \$300. These disturbing thoughts would find another time to monopolize my mind.

East 88th Street off York Avenue. It is a relatively sleepy way marred only by prodigious amounts of dog defecation. (At least some species are still eating well.) I am staying with a former classmate who had come in during the summer. He is employed — after failing to become the sought-after advertising idea man of his undergraduate dreams — at a New York law firm where, for \$165 a week, he moves papers and meets Smith girls. He is living in a fifth-floor walkup for \$200 a month. It is fortunate for him that he isn't paying extra for utilities, because every time one walks up the five flights, a shower becomes mandatory.

The next day is Thursday, September 5. I had come to New York at that time of year because everyone was going back to school and it seemed that I had to go somewhere, lest I become vocationally mummified in Johnstown. The day is sunny, warm, and clear. I take the Lexington Avenue bus to 59th Street and cross over to Madison Avenue. Hundreds of well-dressed people move by. The women are impeccably attired. Acne has faded from complexions. Baggy jeans are not in. No one is carrying books. No one is smiling. With the sun beating down and my

Making it

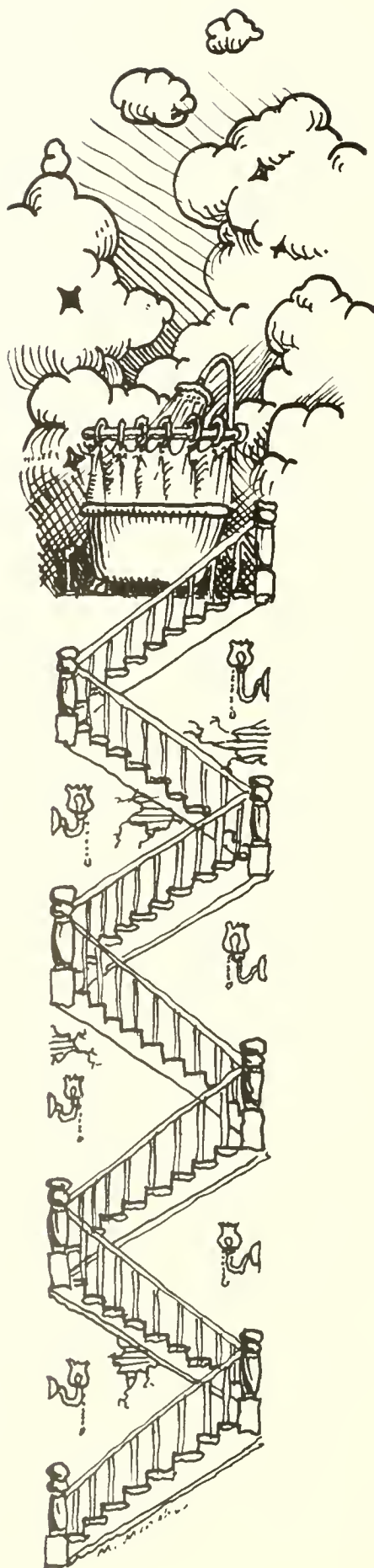
continued

stomach full, I walk with the brisk, impervious gait that the visitor adopts in a land where he is unknown. I had felt the same way during a semester of study in London and as a tourist in Israel. When fortified with means, and not yet immersed in the exigencies of a daily routine, one is buoyed by the combined luxuries of freedom and security. It makes the day worth inhaling. (Since breathing the air in New York is tantamount to smoking a pack of cigarettes a day, this must be a satisfactory, low-tar-content day.)

The bored receptionist at *Esquire* magazine is the first to advise me that my services are not in exceptional demand. She adroitly makes me hover over her for nearly three minutes as she pretends to be always on the verge of looking up and acknowledging me. From my vantage point, it appears that she is working on her horoscope. I am advised to fill out an application that will be kept on file. When I attempt to pry out a little more information concerning what type of people the magazine might need, the woman informs me that it is very difficult finding work in New York. Six flights up, at *Saturday Review/World*, I am advised that nothing is available. "Would you like one of my resumé's, just in case?" I ask. The matronly woman shakes her head and goes back to her typing. At *Newsweek* and *Time* I get the impression that only a cholera epidemic will force the hiring of people from the outside. I walk across the street to the offices of the *National Lampoon*, in which the decorum seems a parody of what should be displayed in a Madison Avenue office. I hear violent obscenities hurled between the receptionist and the inner sanctum, where I can only conjecture as to what is going on. Do they really dine in their makeshift Nazi regalia on body-tables of naked women? I give them some of my material and am told to sit tight for a month. On the street, I feel that my talents are being abused. New York is too cliquish; employment standards are draconian. I consider breaking for Boston or Chicago.

Before a scant lunch, I am told by an overly made-up, cruelly uninformative receptionist at the Associated Press that I need two years' experience in a smaller market. At NBC, the man tells me that he worked for two years in Altoona. I cringe at the thought. I see myself bowling on Sunday nights in Altoona. I sit for an hour in Rockefeller Plaza scanning the want ads.

Over the next two weeks this scenario repeats itself many times — at advertising agencies, networks, newspapers, magazines, and publishing houses. I feel touched by the recession that used to be just a headline. People speak in terms of apprenticeships that last not five weeks but five years.



I am no longer living in nine-month cycles. Life is long, forty-more-years long, forty-more-working-years long. With dwindling funds, the city becomes a soul-eating monster. (I need new shoes.) A cup of coffee costs 30 cents in the grungiest of places. There are no bargains in New York. Ironically, opulence is all around, highly visible, untouchable, a constant reminder of what could be and what is not.

Through a friend, I penetrate the perimeters and win an appointment with a dynamic former WAC officer who demands and receives the attention of all those at CBS. Upon studying the internal promotion sheet (only outsiders with "ins" get a crack at the internal action), she learns that there is a job opening at the broadcast center for a news transcriber. It sounds interesting. I see myself handing updates to Walter Cronkite during the commercials. I pass the fifty-words-per-minute typing qualification and go over to West 57th to see about the job. The only time I would see Walter, it turns out, is if we happen to go to the men's room simultaneously. A transcriber (for the record) sits for eight hours with a plug in his ear listening to old radio and television broadcasts and types them for the CBS archives. The job is ideally suited for a mute. When I inquire about promotion, the bearded supervisor allows himself a tight, close-lipped grin and says that I should not expect to be discovered here, and that nobody gets promoted until he (the supervisor) leaves. I ask him if he enjoys verbal embalming. He answers in the affirmative. I envision myself sitting at the typewriter, praying for the news to stop, which it never does. As I near lunacy, in an update of Van Gogh I slice off my plugged-in ear. Soon I am back out on the street humming Bob Dylan melancholia, "Twenty years of schoolin' and they put ya on the day shift."

It isn't all so morose. I am able to break up the first month of rejections with many days in the Metropolitan Museum, the Frick Collection, the Museum of Natural History, a brief affair with a thirty-four-year-old woman (the meat of the affair being that she would cook dinner and I would eat it), cheap afternoon flicks, and weeknight theatre previews. With these creative endeavors so accessible, and with the half-price ticket agency giving away new plays for as little as \$3, I find the city a stimulating arena in which to perform my art. To fill my diary, I am soon spending up to four hours a day in the oasis on 42nd Street — The New York Public Library. One Sunday afternoon is highlighted by the cheapest thrill in New York — a round-trip voyage on the Staten Island Ferry. Cost: 10 cents.

I resume the job hunt on Monday taking a new tack — the employment agency. For those who have never subjected themselves to this urban slave trade, the experience is most degrading. These career trailblazers are all clumped around Fifth Avenue and 50th Street, a pretentious address for the simple placement



Making it

continued

operations that are being run. Perhaps I am being unkind. All cities need these businesses. I just cannot accept the fact that *I* need them. One arrives in a waiting room in which there are too few chairs, month-old magazines, young people looking tired and grim. Everyone there has probably been to at least five other agencies already. Most of the girls look as if they have applied their eye makeup while looking into Alcoa Wrap, and the men are decked out in loud and garish suits that they have obviously bought for this occasion. There is an air of menial mindlessness as the typewriters clack away in the background. I am asked to fill out a questionnaire that requires that I forfeit 60 percent of my first month's salary if I accept the job that the agency places me in. The interviewer is calling my name. He stands up and shakes my hand, but does not look me in the eye. He says that my credentials are good and that I will be placed on his most active list. I thank him. He stands up. The interview is over. I shake his hand and walk out. It took thirty-five seconds. Before the day is over, I subject myself to this treatment three more times. The job hunt takes on an autonomous motivation. Irrespective of personal pride or education, I have to find some sort of job. After three weeks, I have spent \$80.

New York City attacks two of the senses most consistently. The horns, the mastodonic tractor-trailer rigs, the sirens, and the ear-drum-wrenching screech of the halting subway impel me to cover my ears at intersections and in train stations. The subway trains, I'm convinced, are driven by a band of lunatics who worship some obscure God of speed and spinal injury. In an evolutionary trend, I can envisage the ears of the daily subway rider gradually withering into dysfunctional cauliflowers.

The odors are pungent. The street vendors' sauerkraut rakes the nostrils, the rank smell of urea permeates the air in phone booths, subway stations, and any other public place where someone felt like urinating. There is a severe lack of decent public facilities in New York. In Grand Central Station it now costs 10 cents to address a urinal. The pedestrian is vulnerable to the noxious gases that seep out of every orifice on every street in the city. When these gases join the lethal discharge of the buses and taxis, the air often takes on an iridescent, bluish tint. In the euphemistic vocabulary that pollutes our language, we are advised that certain days are "unsatisfactory."

One day in late September, bubbling liquid blew a manhole cover high into the air above Park Avenue. This eastern version of Old Faithful did no human



harm, as it occurred at 4 a.m. However, no one knows why it happened, and a Consolidated Edison spokesman said that there is no reason why it cannot happen again. The mayor had no comment. Business as usual the next day. New York is too big, too heterogeneous to house a civic-minded populace. It is hard enough just getting to work on time. Nevertheless, even the most insulated high-rise rats will feel the effects when one luxury building too many is piled upon the island's foundation of rusting pipes and boiling gases. When that one last skyscraper pushes the city's delicate physical equilibrium into a frenzied imbalance, when not one, but ten or fifty or 100 man-hole covers blow off, then we will see the vertical people pour forth and scream for action. Then it will be too late. In large cities, only the catastrophe will educate.

The job hunt is filled with frenetic and emotional ups and downs. A friend tells me that the William Morris Agency might be of help. I call and ask for the girl whom my friend knows. She sounds optimistic. Before the appointment, I splurge on a beer. The walk up to 56th Street is a pleasant one. This might be it. I have a nice chat with her, and she allows that if I have anything worthwhile I can send it to her. As for permanent employment, the place to be is on the West Coast. I am in the wrong city. Back out on the street I am enveloped in a dense, unthinking trance. I yield to the flow of the crowd on Sixth Avenue. The intersections are claustrophobic. I come out of it at 44th Street and walk over to an Eighth Avenue restaurant that I had discovered the week before. Pepper steak and rice, roll and butter, water, \$1.95. I nurse it for two hours while reading the *Village Voice*. I think of calling Nat Hentoff and asking for a job. Actually I did call up David Halberstam, because I had just read his book, and Katharine Graham, because she had received an honorary degree from Brown University. Halberstam was polite in informing me that he does all his own legwork. Graham was out to a very long lunch — 11:30-3:30. By the time I called back the next day, she was on her way back to Washington. Again I was in the wrong city.

Backstage magazine has two notices that catch my eye. One, an advertisement for a comedy writer for Richard Hall Productions. The other, an open audition for a new musical revue. In the past, I had written and performed in two such revues, and so I wander over to the Improvisation Nightclub for tryouts. I arrive ten minutes after it opens, and there are thirty-three people ahead of me. I have no 8" x 10" glossy, which I find is stock material. I have no sheet music, also stock material. And worst of all, I have a voice that has not been finely tuned at Julliard, but one groomed at fraternity-house sing-alongs. As the



Making it

continued

trained basses boom forth from the back room, I lightheartedly inquire of the bartender if they have William Warfield hidden back there. He laughs. I order some water. After an hour and a half, my number is called. A lackey announces me to the director, who is scanning my brief resumé. The other resumé that I happened to glance at while waiting were awesome. It seems that everyone has been something or other in *Grease* or *Godspell* or *Pippin*. I explain to the phlegmatic director that I have no music and will play and sing at the same time. The accompanist, looking at me as one would at a maimed circus freak, quietly slinks off. After a big musical introduction, I break into a raucous rendition of "Bad, Bad Leroy Brown." After two lines, the director interrupts and asks for a ballad. I oblige with one of my own compositions. Two lines of this are enough for her trained ears. She breaks in with a sympathetic thank-you. As I walk past her, she drops an aside, "You're very talented." I nod and walk past her as the next person is introduced. I feel slightly sick. My eyes are trained on the floor. I avoid looking at faces as I exit. Outside, I permit a rare, extended inhalation. Auditioning is a numbing experience.

Richard Hall is looking for a writer to put together a daily monologue for a local talk show. I call him on a Thursday and offer to show him some of my material. He thanks me and says that he is tied up until Tuesday. I call him on Tuesday, and he says to call him on Thursday. I call him on Thursday, and he arranges a 2 p.m. rendezvous at the English Pub on Seventh Avenue for the next day. He calls me the next morning and says that he cannot make it, but that I should call him on Monday. I call him on Monday, and he says that he is just starting production on a new show and I should call him back on Wednesday. I offer to send him some of my material. He advises me to hold it until we can get together. I call him on Wednesday, and he says that he will call back with a time and place for the meeting. By this time I decide that Mr. Hall is either the busiest man in the world, or else he has a fetish for phone messages. He never does call back and neither do I.

One evening I perform my comedy material at "Catch a Rising Star" on First Avenue. After a five-minute bit, I walk off the stage and to my utter amazement, I hear my name being shouted from the back of the room. A former classmate has caught my act by coincidence. I make a long, gratuitous wave to the back of the room as if to acknowledge hundreds of people.

It is now October 8, and I have \$150 remaining. It is bitter cold. The sky drifts overhead, bleak and ominous. I make the long walk back to the Hotel Bolivar in twenty-five minutes and lie in the bath for two and a half hours. This shabby, somber establishment on Central Park West has been my home since mid-September. With a friend, I am paying \$75 a week. A refrigerator has been moved in at our request. Nightly we dine lavishly on tuna and yogurt.

And then it happens! After thirty-six days it happens. The break. The big break that snaps the back of ignominy. October 11. I begin to work. The day before I had had an interview. The woman, though of Japanese origin, knew that Brown was in the Ivy League. She asked the perfunctory question, "Do you have any experience?" I answered with the perfunctory lie, "Yes." My foot was in the door.

My new address is prestigious. Fifth and 36th, four blocks from the Empire State Building. It is not a branch office of CBS, nor is it *Time* or *Newsweek*. It is not a publishing house or newspaper. It is the Brew Burger Restaurant. I am the token American waiter. With my blue bow tie fastened securely, I arrive ten minutes early, memorize the limited menu, and find out that the average half-life of the Brew Burger employee is nine days. The onslaught of crass and semi-literate people that the franchise caters to begins at 11:30 a.m. My feeling is akin to that of an actor waiting for the curtain to rise.

Self-congratulations are in order as the work day ends. I count \$7.50 in tips to go along with my \$1.22 an hour. Breezing out onto Fifth Avenue I do not move aimlessly, dally in front of picture windows, or kill time before an appointment. For the first time, I am moving with a purpose. I am going home after a day of work. For the moment, I am not concerned with finding anything more significant.

That evening I see two shows. What the hell. I'm paying my way in the Big Apple. New York is my town. Fifth Avenue is my street. I have made it in the toughest city in the world.

One Brew Burger coming up!

Jeff Lantos didn't reach the average "half-life of the Brew Burger employee." "When placing a cooked-to-order Swiss Burger in front of a particularly winsome female," he writes, "I would always manage to pass her an innuendo before the ketchup. As these conversations flowered, the management chose to interpret this as a sign of dwindling dedication. And so by mutual consent, I resigned. I was the first Brew Burger employee fired for being too gregarious." Two weeks later Jeff was hired as a sales clerk by the Barnes and Noble Bookstore. He is also working as an assistant stage manager at the Manhattan Theatre Club. — Editor

Judaism is not for men only



Hugh Smyser

Maggie Wenig '78 (left) and Gladys Chernack Kapstein '40 (right) hold the scroll as Naomi Janowitz '77 reads from the Torah with a yad (the Hebrew word for hand). Laurie Rutenberg '75 checks Naomi's pronunciation with a vocalized text (a part of any Torah service), as Laura Weis '75 looks on.

God, according to the Jewish tradition, has both male and female attributes. Yet, in most if not all prayer books, the female aspects of God are omitted. In addition, all the people referred to in the liturgy are men. For generations, men have used their personal imagery to understand and to praise God. Women, however, have not. This has made it difficult for some women to develop a personal relationship with God, Jewish history, and tradition through prayer.

For this reason we have written a prayer book for women. As each generation before us has written its own contemporary translation, we too have retranslated prayers using new metaphors for God and have included new materials which explore the role of women as partners with God in the cycle of creation, revelation, and redemption. We

hope that this prayer book will help women participate more fully in Jewish tradition and contemporary religious life. Although men may find it difficult to pray with this prayer book, it will raise questions and open opportunities for dialogue among both women and men.

— Introduction to a new prayer book by Naomi Janowitz '77 and Maggie Wenig '78, members of the Jewish women's prayer group at Brown.

Some Jewish women, because of recent changes in society and in people's minds brought about by the women's movement, have found themselves smack in the middle of a Catch-22.

Judaism

(continued)

Why? Because they believe that the Jewish tradition, which they respect and revere deeply, has treated them too long as second-class Jews. In the words of a speaker at the National Jewish Women's Conference in February 1973, they have reached a point at which they can no longer "allow [them]selves to be defined as Jewish women in ways in which [they] cannot allow [them]selves to be defined as women."

These women resent their exemption from what writer Paula Hyman calls "the heart and soul of traditional Judaism" — study and communal prayer — as well as their less-than-equal status under Jewish law. (For example, women can't serve as witnesses in Jewish court, inherit property equally with men, or initiate a divorce.) Women are given much less formal training in Jewish ritual and prayer than men, and they have been denied (in Orthodox congregations) the right to participate equally in the services. As a result, women have been mostly "onlookers" in the synagogues — the most ancient of "men's clubs," according to Paula Hyman. While the man's traditional role has been a public one designed to strengthen his relationship with God, the woman's has been largely that of an "enabler" — one who enables her husband and children to fulfill *their* religious obligations.

There is disagreement among Jewish women as to whether this differentiation of roles and duties implies inequality or merely a distinction. Some argue that Judaism imposes fewer ritual obligations on women because women are biologically tuned in to God through their monthly cycles and therefore don't need outside reminders of God's presence the way men do. Others say women have been excused from public religious obligations so they won't be distracted from their vital function as regulators of the family and home. At the other end of the spectrum is a group of women who resent what they term their "peripheral" status in the Jewish community and who are questioning their Jewishness in terms of their needs and beliefs as twentieth-century women. A number of organizations have been created in the past few years by women seeking to merge their iden-

ties as both Jews and feminists.

One such group was created at Brown over a year ago. At its core are a dozen women who differ not only in their religious backgrounds but in their degrees of involvement with the women's movement. Some joined the group primarily in search of a religious experience, others were attracted by the feminist aspects. But all are "committed to the beauty of the Jewish tradition" and are working to give it more meaning to themselves by studying and praying together as women.

To expand their knowledge of prayer ("one of the most significant ways in which Jews express their Judaism"), the group has been holding a women's service at Hillel every Saturday. Although theirs is not the first service ever held exclusively for women, it is one of the few to operate on a regular basis. "One of the really solid things about this group," says Rabbi Richard Marker, the Jewish chaplain, "is that it hasn't been gimmicky or transient. It was done in a way worthy of Brown University." He feels it's more important for "ten or twenty women to come to grips with something once a week or once a month than to have 150 women do it once. One is consciousness-raising," he says, "and the other is resolution [of the issues]."

The group at Brown is also one of the few these women know of (there is one in New York City and one in Baltimore) to consider themselves a *minyan* (a prayer quorum) when they have ten women, for traditionally a *minyan* has been ten *men*. By saying prayers and performing rituals which can only be done in the presence of a *minyan* — such as reading from the Torah or having an *aliyah* (being called up to the Torah) — these women are going against the grain of Orthodoxy. "The Orthodox rabbis think that even if women are ten, they still can only pray as individuals," says Laurie Rutenberg '75, who plans to attend rabbinical school this fall. According to Orthodox ruling, "there's no benefit to group prayer for women," she says.

Although they could have chosen to join a Reform or Conservative congregation where women *are* allowed to participate equally with men, they had several reasons for deciding to become pioneers in a new tradition rather than apprentices in an existing one. For one thing, they knew they would feel more comfortable learning new material and

participating in parts of the service for the first time if they could do it in an all-female setting. A service exclusively for women would also help give them the sense of fellowship and community which has been lacking in many women's religious lives in the past.

"What we're trying to encourage with our group is not only a relationship between women and God," says Maggie Wenig '78, "but also between women and women." Also, since a women's *minyan* is such a new phenomenon, it lends itself readily to experimentation.

One of the women's complaints about the traditional Jewish prayers and rituals is that they have been too heavily weighted toward the male point of view. The preponderantly male imagery and subject matter have made their response less "personal" than many men's, they feel. To help balance the scales, Naomi Janowitz '77 and Maggie Wenig have written a special prayer book for the women's *minyan* in which they pay homage to their "foremothers" and to influential women in Jewish history. They also celebrate in prose and poetry the relationship between mothers and daughters, a relationship which is "very personal" to women, says Maggie, and which has been overlooked in so much of traditional worship. "Just as men have been doing things for thousands of years that have been personal to them," she says, "it's about time that women get together to express communally some of the things that are personal to us."

The women have added new prayers to the service and have retranslated old material by comparing the original Hebrew with four or five English translations. By going back and "surveying the entire tradition," choosing interpretations which "spoke to them most as women," they discovered not only new interpretations but new meanings. A phrase in one prayer which has been translated in the past ("by men," they point out) as "to bring forth," shows up in their prayer book as "to give birth." Because some women will identify more closely with the specific and concrete imagery of giving birth, they believe the new translation will speak more directly to certain women and have more meaning as a result.

Although all people share a common identity as human beings, Maggie and Naomi explain, they feel some is-



Hugh Smyser

Reciting a prayer are (front row) Laura Weis, Laurie Rutenberg, Gladys Kapstein, (back row) Maggie Wenig, Naomi Janowitz, Rhonda Perchick (GS), and Carla Rosenthal '77.

sues have been omitted in the past which concern women more than men or relate more specifically to women's lives. Although there has always been a service celebrating the birth of a son, there had been no ceremony to express joy over the birth of a daughter until a group of women created one in recent years. "There are blessings in Judaism for almost everything, including going to the bathroom," says Maggie, "but there isn't one for menstruation or for a healthy pregnancy. These are the types of things we're developing."

Of all the additions and modifications made in their new prayer book, the most controversial by far is the use of the female pronoun to refer to God.

Hearing God called "She" infuriates some people and amuses others. It even jars some of the women in the prayer group. Naomi and Maggie purposely decided to use "She" instead of a neuter pronoun or a made-up word, they say, because they wanted to make the point that "there are distinctly female aspects of God that women and men should consider." The pronoun can be a drawback, however, they admit, because "we don't think God is female any more than God is male."

A few of the women in the group who are uncomfortable with "She" feel that it makes God even "more sexed" than the traditional pronoun. People are so used to referring to God as "He,"

they argue, that they have learned to ignore the anthropomorphic imagery. Others object to it because they say it brings in "secular" or "polemic" issues which interfere with the primary purpose of the service — the religious experience. "Sometimes I find that what's in my head is not the service," says Laura Weis '75. "I'm thinking, 'Hmmm, She, that sounds really funny' and 'Why does it sound funny?' and all of a sudden I'm not thinking about God. My mind is diverted and I don't like that."

But others feel the female imagery enhances rather than detracts from their appreciation of the service. "I find that being able to incorporate my sense of

Judaism

continued

being a woman into the service opens up a hundred new ways of relating to God," says Maggie. "I can put all the associations I have about my own life — a lot of which have to do with growing up a girl and being a woman — into the service, and that suddenly makes the service integral to my whole life."

Using "She" brings out people's "real biases," according to Naomi, who has shown the prayer book to a number of her friends, male and female. "People read 'She is powerful and destroys her enemies' and they freak out," she says, because they don't usually think of women in those terms. Critics of the prayer book have charged them with being overly concerned with language rather than with more important reforms. "They say language doesn't mean anything," says Naomi, "but when you change language, boy, does it mean something! If language really didn't mean anything, it wouldn't matter if we used 'She'." Most people don't like the "new" pronoun the first time they read it, she explains, because it takes time to get used to it. "Can you imagine the number of times people have said the prayers the other way?" she asks.

By writing their new prayer book and by setting religious precedent with the women's *minyan*, they have provided an alternative for women who otherwise would not have found as much personal meaning in the Jewish faith. "Judaism is very important for me," says Gail Marker (Rabbi Marker's wife), one of the founders of the group, "but my feminism is very deep and in some ways I think I took it more seriously first. I don't think I could devote much of my creative energies to Judaism if I couldn't do it in a form where women were equals."

Members of the women's *minyan* have questioned whether their group is a legitimate end in itself or whether its future goal should be to merge someday with a "mixed" *minyan* that includes men. Although some originally thought of the women's group as an interim step — a way to "catch up" with the men by doing things they've never been able to do before, now they say they'd like to



The women close their service with a song, "Adon Olam."

have both options — a mixed service and one exclusively for women — open to them. "There's something unique and very positive about a woman's group" which would be lost if they allowed men to join, Maggie says.

Aren't they practicing reverse sexism by banning men from their *minyan*? "We don't think so," says Laurie Rutenberg. "Especially because there are so many services going on at the same time that any male can go to." Naomi believes they are justified in excluding men, at least for now, because "we women must begin to talk to and to draw strength from each other." Gladys Chernack Kapstein '40 hopes, however, that someday the group will feel comfortable allowing men to join in. "I don't like to be exclusive because so much of what we've been fighting has been that way," she says. But for now, she admits, a service for women only may serve a very important need.

Gladys Kapstein and Carolyn R. Lenz '73 Ph.D., two people from the Providence community who have been part of the women's *minyan* at Brown, are proof that the group can have meaning for women of all ages. Now that her children have grown up and left home, Mrs. Kapstein finds she has more time to be involved in Judaism on a deeper level. The "sharing experience in prayer" she has discovered through the women's *minyan* has been rewarding for her. "I'm very heartened by it," she says. "It's been a beautiful experience."

After studying the liturgy and taking an active role in the service for the first time, these women say they have discovered the tremendous difference between just watching others and actually participating themselves. "Now that we know that difference," they say, "most of us refuse to become bystanders again."

K.S.



Hugh Smyser

Kirkpatrick on the CIA (II)

“Some people are trying to make headlines or money”

At a time when public indignation over the involvement of the Central Intelligence Agency in the overthrow of Chile's elected government had barely begun to subside, the *BAM* published excerpts in November from a series of interviews with Lyman Kirkpatrick, former inspector general of the CIA and now a professor of political science at Brown. In those interviews, Professor Kirkpatrick responded to a question on public reaction to the agency by saying that the biggest misconception on the part of the American public was “concern over the CIA operating in the United States.” He also said that he was “appalled” by the effort made to implicate the agency in the Watergate cover-up and added that “it has been imbued in CIA people that they do not engage in politics domestically.”

Since the publication of that article, another public furor has emerged with the CIA at its center. This time, the issue is not clandestine activities outside the United States, but the possibility of a domestic spy force in Washington that has accumulated intelligence information on as many as 10,000 American citizens.

With the continuation of a long debate over CIA activities having been set in motion by recent disclosures in the *New York Times*, reported by Seymour Hersh; and with the establishment of a special “blue ribbon” commission by President Ford to look into CIA activities, the *BAM* returned to Professor Kirkpatrick's quiet office near the Van Wickles for a continuation of his personal analysis of the nation's foreign intelligence-gathering agency. His comments on the current controversy follow.

Since December 22, when it reported evidence of “a massive illegal domestic intelligence operation during the Nixon years,” the New York Times has printed almost daily stories on alleged improprieties in the operation of the Central Intelligence Agency. What has been your reaction to these stories?

I think that probably the *New York Times*, and maybe Seymour Hersh himself, feel that if they don't keep on the story, it's going to die. An investigation will take place; the story will be over. My impression has been that occasionally Hersh has been reaching out for stories that didn't really have very much in them. They run the same paragraphs over and over again in Hersh's stories; and it's strange to me, because some of the material they've dug up is rather petty and not terribly pertinent. I don't understand if this is something that the editors have asked him (Hersh) to do, or whether he doesn't want to let it drop.

The *Times*, in an editorial January 13, expressed concern — and they were quite right in this — that over the years there have been flaps about the CIA . . . and Congress has talked about doing something and never really did anything. This time, they're hoping that Congress will set up a committee that will be more aggressive in its oversight responsibilities. I agree with them from that point of view. But I think, on the other hand, that some of the material they are printing is misleading and stirs up the public. When you consider that probably a sizeable proportion of people don't read newspaper articles, just look at the headlines and don't know the issues involved, then I don't think this is serving the national interest terribly well.

What are some of the things you would characterize as misleading?

The article January 13 which got

front-page treatment in the *Times*. I forget the exact wording of the headline, but it was something to the effect that the CIA budget was illegal, according to a law study. When you read the story, you realize that this is based on an article in the *Yale Law Review* (which was written) by a third-year law student (Elliot Maxwell '68) and which has no basis in the law whatever. Frankly, I disagree with his argumentation of the law because I don't think he looked very carefully at the CIA Act of 1949, which is quite specific in saying that the CIA does not have to abide by the regular reporting procedures on (its) budget. Funds can be transferred to and from departments without regard to standing federal laws. On the other hand, I would go along, in one respect, with Elliot Maxwell, who was a student of mine and whom I know quite well. (I agree with him) that there is no great need to hide the CIA budget. If you published it, I think people would be rather astonished at how small it is . . .

[The *Times*] also had a piece about some former character in CIA who talked about mail surveillance that took place when he was at the agency umpteen years ago. This again, to my mind, is not a major issue that the (investigative) committee people are going to worry about. Practically every major nation in the world engages in some type of mail surveillance for internal security. If they didn't, they'd be out of their minds. They wouldn't be protecting themselves.

Then there's a fellow named Agee, who is ex-CIA, or describes himself as an ex-CIA type, who is testifying before the Russell Commission, named for the late Bertrand Russell and made up of people who apparently have a particularly strong bias against the CIA. He

CIA

continued

is talking about a number of things he did in Latin America. All of this, as far as I'm concerned, is sort of regurgitation from people either trying to make headlines or make money.

What about the main charge in the current controversy — domestic spying?

This is a serious matter; and I hope that the Rockefeller Commission and the congressional committees get to the bottom of it, satisfy themselves, and either announce that there are remedial measures that should be taken or that they feel there is somebody in the CIA who has been guilty of criminal wrongdoing. (I hope they) settle it so that the public is confident there isn't a CIA man behind every tree . . .

How large is the CIA staff working in this country?

CIA's total domestic complement is included in only three offices. These are the only offices that have any work at all in this country. They are the security office, involved totally in checking CIA applicants for employment and people who have contracts with CIA or are doing jobs for CIA; the Domestic Contact Services office, which I was director of from 1948-50, and which simply goes around and picks up foreign information that's available in this country (a large U.S. corporation with interests all over the world gets a great volume of perfectly open information that's valuable to researchers on economies and things like that . . .); and the third office, which is the one that became involved in all this controversy, is one called the Domestic Operations Division. This was set up in 1962 to develop cover for operations abroad, that is, ways of covering clandestine operations and agents. Its work is very limited indeed, and it's a very small office. Part of the allegation was that (the Domestic Operations Division) engaged in checking out American political opposition. Another allegation is that this checking was conducted by the counter-espionage unit of the CIA; that it involved some 10,000 dossiers that were accumulated on American citizens; that (the agents) engaged in breaking and entering illegally; and that they engaged in mail coverage and wiretaps. This is a much more serious allegation.

Could you explain what is meant by counterespionage, and clarify the jurisdictional difference between the FBI and the CIA?

This is something many people in this country don't know. When the CIA came into existence, it was agreed that the agency would operate outside the United States and that the FBI would operate inside the United States . . . I think it was a wise decision. It was wise because it creates as clear a line of delineation — the geographic limits of the United States — as you can in (these) rather complex matters.

But counterespionage, like any intelligence operation, doesn't stop at borders. People cross borders, and operations are directed from outside countries into countries. So it was necessary for the FBI and the CIA to sit down and work out a rational, sensible way that they could operate together. This started in 1951, when General Walter Bedell Smith, a very dominant and able man, was director. I thought that he and John McCone (named director in 1962) were the two best directors of CIA because they were excellent executives and were very thorough at doing what Washington calls "their homework," in other words, knowing what they should know . . . Smith, very shortly after he was named director, told me to ask J. Edgar Hoover, the director of the FBI, to come over to CIA for lunch and a talk about the problems between the two agencies. It was sort of like an armistice meeting in some respects, because there had been a lot of difficulty between the two agencies, a lot of feuding and controversy. Hoover came with one of his associate directors and one of his assistant directors. Smith took the same to lunch with him, and I happened to be the assistant director who was present. The two directors didn't mince words . . . Smith started off with, "Edgar, what seems to be the difficulty with us?" And Hoover came right back with, "Well, General, one of the difficulties is that there are a lot of FBI alumni over here who are sniping at the FBI and proselytizing FBI personnel; and I won't tolerate it." Smith said quickly, "Well, I won't tolerate it either, so we'll dispose of that problem." And then they settled down and reached an agreement whereby there would be literally daily liaison (between the two agencies) on the assistant director level. We at that level would insure that the operations liaison back and forth went

smoothly, and that anything of a serious consequence would be shot up immediately to the directors themselves, so that they could settle it. It set us on a path that was reasonably amicable and was healthy for the nation . . .

The problem arises in the counterespionage field because CIA is worldwide, and (because) counterespionage means operations against, or neutralizing the effect of, all foreign intelligence services. This is primarily the communist intelligence services, particularly the Russians. You get into counterespionage by identifying who their personnel are and then trying to see whether you can recruit their personnel. If you can't recruit, you try to get them to defect, get them to come over to our side. Every time you succeed in a defection, it's really a gold mine in counterespionage information. When their people come over, they'll start telling us, "Well, we know Moscow has a source in this department." And then they describe what the source produces. They never, or seldom, know the name (of the source). This supplies literally hundreds of leads in departments, agencies, and elsewhere.

Here in America?

Yes. To use a case in point, in the 1950s there was a sergeant at the National Security Agency who'd been recruited in Moscow when he worked in a motor pool there. One of these Russian defectors described the source that they had in the National Security Agency, which led to a tremendous investigation that eventually enabled us to find this sergeant, who was in Russian pay and was turning over hundreds of top secret documents. So, as I say, your defectors turn over hundreds of leads — thousands in some cases.

Also, CIA operations abroad have been successful in penetrating foreign communist parties and Marxist groups. The communists are great word merchants. Their meetings are verbose; they're very prolific in their writings; their paper mills are incredible . . . And so, a lot of names are tossed around. These produce leads that have to be followed. Now, during the Vietnam war, when it was a major objective of the communists to stop or destroy the U.S. war effort in Southeast Asia, probably every anti-war demonstrator who became a public name in the United States was talked about somewhere in foreign communist circles. This kind of thing

starts tracing, to see whether this is just a name they are talking about, or whether it could possibly be an agent, or someone receiving money, or whatever. When this kind of information comes to Washington — and all information in counterespionage comes into central files in Washington — the FBI and the CIA will consult together to see who follows the leads. Occasionally, it's more than both organizations can do. Occasionally, the FBI says, "We'll take it over; you drop out," or, "You go ahead and do it; we'll drop out." So this is where (some of the present controversy may) stem from. When they talk about 10,000 dossiers or names, it doesn't really impress me; because when you consider the magnitude of the anti-war effort in this country, that really isn't a great number of names.

So the distinction is in whether the investigation of Americans is prompted by information received through the normal channels of counterespionage or is ordered specifically by someone in government?

Yes.

What are the usual means of checking people out? Is wiretapping ever permissible?

No. Wiretapping is not legal in the United States unless you receive a court order. The law is quite specific on that. The new law in 1964 (says) that you must receive, in advance, a court order from a judge, that this order has to be renewed every thirty days, and that before any proceedings are undertaken on the basis of information collected through wiretap, the individual under surveillance has to be told. It's a very specific law, and operations of that nature without a court order would be illegal. I don't know how the courts would rule if you were tapping the Russian Embassy. That is quite a different matter, in my opinion. I think our intelligence operations should not be hampered in any operations against foreign missions in this country . . .

You mentioned the possibility of legal action against CIA personnel. CIA Director William E. Colby has said that criminal wrongdoing within the agency should be punished. I was wondering what a CIA employee, acting under orders, could be held legally responsible for?

It depends on the circumstances, on what basis he did what he did. If he had an order from the director, then the

director is accountable. If he had an order from the President, then the President is accountable. (The employee's) recourse is the same in this situation as the military officer's recourse; if he is given an order he considers illegal, he can refuse to obey it. The real question here is, what is illegal? Also, of course, the key question is, where was the action initiated and why? Was it following through a lead from abroad, or was it reacting to a political order in the United States?

According to Hersh's sources, the units responsible for domestic spying were kept shielded from other units within CIA. From your comments on checks and balances within the agency in the BAM's November interview, I was wondering if you felt this sort of thing would be possible?

Yes, it would, there's no question about it. (I have) an anecdote about Joseph P. Kennedy, John Kennedy's father, who was a member of Eisenhower's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board, appointed in 1956. (Kennedy) had had a great deal of government experience; he had been ambassador to Great Britain, he had been chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, he had been chairman of the Maritime Commission, and he was, of course, a very wealthy man in his own right from business. I remember him sitting in my office one day, swinging his leg over the side of the chair, and saying, "Kirkpatrick, this intelligence board is for the birds; you fellows can hide anything you want to hide while we're around. Just push it out of sight and tell us what you want to tell us. Then we go away, and you go back and do what you want to do." Well, there's a lot of truth in that, if somebody wants to willfully hide things. In my eight years and eight months as inspector general of the CIA, we tried to talk to everybody in every unit; we tried to look at every dollar they spent, and so on, to make sure that there was no way of hiding. But there are ways, if the investigation isn't thorough or complete. And there are ways if the President or the director says, "We'll do this on a completely compartmented basis, so that nobody else knows that it's happening." Then, if nobody talks, it can be done. Of course, in our society, everybody talks . . .

Do you think anything will come out of a study by a commission such as the one ap-

pointed by President Ford with Nelson Rockefeller as its head?

Oh yes. I think there will definitely be some recommendations. How these recommendations will affect the future, I really couldn't say. They will try and tighten up the system, whereby CIA is looked at by outside bodies and there are reports provided that will lead to congressional and public confidence in the agency.

(The present controversy) is pretty disgraceful, in my opinion. Here is an agency we've had for twenty-eight years now, and one (which has) done some remarkably able things. Of course, it's made mistakes; if it hadn't made mistakes, I'd worry about it, too. Probably wasn't trying. And yet, it's constantly under attack and constantly suspected. I blame both the Congress of the United States and the President for not defending it when it should be defended. I think the Congress right now is displaying its lack of organization and its lack of ability to focus. Imagine, four different committees are holding hearings on this. Maybe they should get four different directors to satisfy everyone. Congress is really the culprit. They have quibbled about and fought internally about how to police the CIA for twenty years, but they've never come to a conclusion.

CIA Director Colby admitted before the Senate Appropriations Intelligence subcommittee on January 15 that the CIA had resorted to wiretaps and other such means for some security surveillances conducted in the U.S. on American citizens. Would you comment on that?

The full text of Colby's statement, which was printed in the *New York Times* and a few other papers, is quite thorough. I think it put things in the proper context. What is disturbing about the reporting on the CIA these days, however, is illustrated in the *Times* article about Colby's testimony. In it, Hersh couldn't help putting in a few of the same paragraphs used over and over again which expound his views of the CIA. In Colby's statement, it is made clear that the wiretaps and break-ins were conducted on CIA personnel themselves. My question to Mr. Hersh would be, "What would you do if you felt the intelligence-gathering system of your country was being infiltrated by the intelligence-gathering system of another country? Would you take it to court?"

This year's campus issues?

How about, changing the academic calendar?

Or, moving to year-round operation?

By Matthew Wald '76

Campus issues usually come and go. This is the story of one which hasn't yet gone.

After a painful Caesarean birth in the calendar subcommittee of the faculty's Educational Policy Committee (EPC), a proposal for a new academic calendar at Brown was rushed to the floor of the December faculty meeting. The meeting was, in contrast to most, controversial and well attended. Student proponents of the plan, who had fought for a year and a half and held two mass rallies to force the issue to this point, crowded at the entrances, while faculty inside debated the proposal.

Then, to the surprise of nearly everyone, the proposal to move the opening of classes forward one week and hold Semester I exams before Christmas and to hold Commencement in mid-May was, at the end of an hour's debate, resoundingly defeated on a voice vote.

In retrospect, the effort seems to have failed more because of overconfidence and tactical errors in targeting lobbying efforts, and because of mistakes in the presentation of the proposal to the faculty (which would later be the basis of widespread student belief that the administration tried to sabotage the issue, by seeming to support it while actually defeating it through deliberate clumsiness), than because of its own merits. But the answers are more complex than just that. It was almost as if the faculty decided this was an issue on which it would not be hurried by student pressure. Further, in a time of financial uncertainty, most faculty members came down on the side of caution.

The issue is far from resolved. The overwhelming majority of students still favors exams before Christmas, and

every aspiring student politician knows that. The faculty is still a conservative body hesitant to approve changes in which it does not see clear educational benefit. And on the horizon, newly illuminated by the University's deteriorating financial position, is a model for a three-semester, year-round University operation.

What follows is the story of the calendar reform issue, and how an issue which had little connection with financial concerns nevertheless got involved with them.

The latest round in the calendar reform battle began in the fall of 1973, when the EPC subcommittee, chaired by Provost Merton Stoltz and expanded to include one undergraduate, one graduate student, and two faculty members, began to consider three plans: a three-semester system, a quarter system, and the "early semester" plan, which would move the present schedule back to allow Semester I exams to be held before the Christmas recess.

Very quickly a disagreement over priorities became the major argument in the subcommittee. Dick Joslin '75, the undergraduate member, realized that student sentiment was overwhelmingly in favor of pre-Christmas exams. But the provost was more interested in the possibility of year-round operation. "My proposal is simple," Joslin explained when he began lobbying for his issue. "We move exams to before Christmas and Mr. Stoltz may use the rest of this year and next year and the year after that if he needs it to study other calendar models." Stoltz agreed at the time that "there are essentially no costs" in moving final exams to mid-December, and said the switch would be "not too difficult."

The early-semester advocates put

forward a variety of arguments. They undertook a poll, which showed that of 1,199 undergraduates interviewed, 1,046 wanted some type of reform. Of these, 61 percent preferred holding exams before Christmas, and 27 percent wanted year-round operation. The remaining 12 percent divided between other plans, primarily variations on the 4-1-4 (two semesters sandwiched around a month off) concept.

"I talked to all of the academic deans, with the exception of one or two. All of the ones I talked to, in private conversation, said they were in favor of moving exams to before Christmas," Joslin said recently, adding that Dean of the Faculty Jacquelyn Mattfeld and Thomas Bechtel, then dean of undergraduate counseling and now also acting dean of the College, "got me started on this. Both indicated that they liked the idea and said they would give me help with it."

The main argument advanced was that the value of the vacation would be enhanced by being freed from academic pressure. In a widely distributed leaflet, Joslin wrote: "It is almost time for Christmas vacation. You have just finished packing, but feel guilty. So you re-open your suitcase and pack your Chem 3 text. You still feel pangs of guilt so you also include your Poli Sci 1 text, and whatever else you need to finish your papers and study for exams. You then begin to wonder if you are leaving ole Brunonia for a vacation or a prolonged reading period.

"You finally get home (or whatever) — play a little, party a little, study a little — not really sure what you are supposed to be doing. When studying, you feel guilty about not vacationing. When vacationing, you feel guilty about not studying (sometimes, anyway). The

pressures you thought you were escaping from are still very much there.

"Deans, chaplains, people from Health Services all agree that exams should be moved before the vacation — that the absence of any *real* break from academic pressures between semesters puts students under pressure that is unnecessary and often harmful . . ."

But while Joslin saw "compelling educational and social reasons to implement this change," the majority of the subcommittee saw it differently. Early in the battle, Registrar Milton Noble '44 saw "only two reasons for calendar revision: financial or curricular changes." As Noble put it, "The committee set as first priority to decide on year-round operation. If you get that, then you've got early semester included. If not, all of the work will already have been done for the early semester."

Assistant to the President Kelsey Murdoch explained to the Student Caucus last March 31 that consideration of year-round operation was the administration's first priority. But the Caucus was dealing with what Joslin, who was elected Caucus president two months later, called a "self-interest issue" for students.

So the Caucus endorsed a series of efforts to get the subcommittee to rec-

ommend an early semester plan to the EPC before it considered year-round operation. It endorsed a student rally, the printing of form letters addressed to President Hornig, the drafting of a position paper, and a campaign of phoning members of the Corporation. Joslin continually emphasized that the subcommittee "would not appear to preclude or inhibit the study of full-year operation" by recommending an early semester.

The February rally outside a Corporation meeting produced no results, so in April, proponents decided to try again. On April 25, 700 students gathered for a half hour on the Green, chanted "Let's go Stoltz!", listened impassively to two speeches, and marched single-file through University Hall past the provost's office.

The following morning, the subcommittee unanimously endorsed the early-semester concept "in principle," but voted against adopting the change for the following year because of the lateness of the academic year. It was widely assumed by undergraduates that this was all that stood in the way of calendar reform, and that change for the 1975-1976 academic year was assured.

The subcommittee met in May and then remained inactive until October, when yet another rally was scheduled. Joslin charged that the administration was lulling the student body into inaction by treating the early semester as a foregone conclusion, and letting the matter slide until it was too late to change for the 1975-76 year. The provost suggested that the subcommittee was aware of the student body's views. "I don't know why they're having a rally," he said. The day before the rally, the provost announced that an early-semester proposal would go to the EPC and the faculty by December.

Two plans, one submitted by the registrar and the other by Dean of Freshmen James Kelley, were then debated by the calendar subcommittee, while campus attitudes ranged from utter confidence to complete mistrust. "While the possibility of calendar reform for next year now appears good, one only has to look at last year and the year before and the year before that to see that the University Hall bureaucracy is very adept at going along with calendar reform and then preventing it by saying that it is administratively impossible for the next year," said a *Brown Daily Herald* editorial.

A compromise proposal written by Stoltz was sent to the EPC by the subcommittee. The report noted "no substantial evidence for or against a revision in the present academic calendar," explaining that "a number of conflicting considerations must be resolved by compromise, and a real price must be paid for whatever solution is chosen." The rationale for change, the report said, "ought to be an improvement in the educational process," but no such improvement was anticipated. A poll of the department chairmen showed that eighteen expected no effect or some benefit, while eleven expected adverse consequences. Those opposed foresaw "deterioration in student work" and an increase in "incompletes" (failure to complete course work by the end of the semester), while those in favor cited "more continuity and better quality control over sections."

The report passed the EPC, 11-0, with two abstentions. The following week the EPC met again, and combined the Stoltz report with another favorable to the reform. "After considering a number of possible objections to the calendar, it was the opinion of the committee that none of these were substantial enough in terms of educational merit to outweigh the foregoing arguments," said the committee statement, which included seven reasons for reform. Among the positive factors cited were conformity with other Ivy League schools, "the psychological difficulties posed for students by the pressures of the period between Christmas vacation and the end of the semester," and the discontinuity created by the break. A *Herald* editorial, which infuriated many faculty members, said "the objections voiced against calendar revision are primarily from inert administrators, hassled fund raisers, and paranoid students. The change is long overdue." The faculty did not agree.

The debate at the faculty meeting began with Dean Mattfeld, who, as EPC chairman, introduced the calendar motion, returning to the position that "no evidence has been put forward showing substantive educational gains or losses." But many faculty felt losses would be incurred.

Philip Bray '48, professor of physics, spoke forcefully and at length

Commencement mace bearer Philip Bray carried the fight against calendar change: "I think it would do real damage to students."



Hugh Smyser

Issues

continued

against the proposal. "On educational grounds, I thought it would do real damage to students," he explained later. "What disturbed me most deeply was that in the second semester, exams would always start the day after the last day of classes, and in three of the next four years, the same would be true in the first semester." (The end of reading period and the beginning of exams is now separated by a weekend.)

"I am particularly concerned with freshmen," Bray said. "Many find they have to make significant adjustments. Many have never had this level of academic pressure. They must adjust to a new life style. For many it may be their first time away from home. To adjust to this milieu takes until mid-November. By that time, they are tired and overwhelmed with what they have to do. It's a rough period. The freshmen are beat and tired. It appalls me to rush them into final exams at that time.

"The Christmas vacation is the salvation of those who are behind in their academic work. If we go to a system where we have to rush at the end, we lose the freedom of choice. The present calendar allows those who want to go into more depth to do so, and allows time for those who must catch up. This is very desirable, and I'd hate to see it go," he said.

Arnold Weinstein, associate professor of French who teaches courses in literature, said after the meeting, "I did not like that (proposed) calendar. There is a real need for a time of reflection and thinking. This calendar left no time for breathing, rethinking, synthesizing, digesting, reflecting."

Other faculty raised objections based on the increased likelihood of conflicts with late-August professional meetings, and the difficulties which would be incurred by Ph.D. candidates who use the Christmas recess to complete their work. In addition, Bray circulated a memorandum complaining of the compression of exam periods and reduction in number of class days and long weekends under the EPC plan.

But along with these substantive objections, the faculty had many procedural complaints. "I wondered if this was an attempt to move to year-round operation without full, open faculty discussion. That is an uncertainty lurking

ahead of us. Something that bothered all the faculty was that by voting on a calendar that would *permit* year-round operation, we might lose on that issue," Bray said. "Also, the timing was bad. The first definitive information did not reach our desks until the day before the meeting. It would have been poor procedure to approve it on that amount of time."

"The EPC just didn't examine all the alternatives," said R. Ross Hollo-way, professor of classics, who suggested at the meeting that such options as the European system of starting classes later so that Christmas comes in the middle of the semester instead of near the end be considered.

"The proponents got carried away with the idea that reform was good in itself," said Mark Rodwin '77, one of three students admitted by the faculty to the debate to speak against reform. "Many assumed it would go through, that it was so popular it was a cinch issue, so they didn't bother to do the dirty work of phoning professors and stuffing their mailboxes."

"The issue did not get a fair hearing at the faculty meeting. I thought at least one faculty member would stand up and speak for it," Joslin said. Although several faculty supporters of the plan later reported having raised their hands to request the floor, none was called on by President Hornig.

The deteriorating financial position of the University may make all the previous arguments about calendar reform moot, as year-round operation becomes an increasingly attractive alternative. "The question of year-round operation has been moved back to the front burner," said Milton Noble. "If there can be a clear demonstration of financial gain in year-round operation, then there is no question in my mind that not only we should, but we may be forced to go to it."

"It is an essential question in long-range planning," Vice-President for Finance and Operations Paul Maeder pointed out. "If we had a reasonably large operation in the summer, it would spread out the service of debt over a larger clientele." The basic question, he said, was "whether the additional students would come from the winter population."

To explore the financial implications of summer operation, Eric Brown,

director of the Office of Institutional Research (OIR), last May produced a "model" of a university with a third semester attended by 1,600 students. The model assumes that 800 more undergraduates would be admitted, but because each student would be required to attend one summer semester during his undergraduate career and take off one fall or spring semester, the September-June population would stay at its present 5,100. The faculty would rotate between the three semesters, teaching in no more than two in any given year unless they wished to.

OIR's preliminary analysis, based on 1975 fiscal-year figures, is that the system would show a net gain of \$1,323,441. "Of course, although we generate more income, we may have to add more faculty," an expense not included in this estimate, Brown explained.

The bulk of the added income, \$2.8 million, would come from the tuition of 800 more students. Increased costs would be mainly in the areas of student financial aid (\$576,447), student services (\$187,573), instructional departments (\$153,597), educational plant operations (\$189,421), and general administration costs (\$139,802). "General administration, student services, and general institutional increased expenditures resulted primarily," Brown's report said, "from increases in appointed and non-appointed personnel to fill in for vacationing personnel in order that the offices could operate at close to full strength year round, and from expenditures related to such items as supplies, data processing (computer time), etc., which were expected to increase proportionately to the increase in the total student population." In all, incremental revenue would be \$3,833,221 and expenses incurred would total \$1,994,466.

Currently, approximately 452 full-time equivalent (FTE) faculty teach 832 courses in two semesters at Brown. What would be the effect (assuming no new faculty are hired) of leaving roughly 394 of these to teach 726 courses during the traditional year, while 120 summer faculty teach 221 courses during semester III? (The number of faculty does not total 452 because summer, fall, and spring faculty overlap.)

Some of the effects are easily predicted and quantitatively described. The

continued on page 31

THE ASSOCIATED ALUMNI OF BROWN UNIVERSITY

presents a calendar
of alumni activities
for semester

2

February 1975 - June 1975

For further information concerning alumni
schedules in your area, please contact your local
Brown Club president, or the Alumni Relations
Office, Box 1859, Providence, Rhode Island 02912.
(401) 863-3307.

FEBRUARY

- 1 Saturday Philadelphia Brown Club**
Brown-Pennsylvania Ice Hockey.
Class of '23 Rink at the University of
Pennsylvania.
- 3 Monday Providence**
Career Night for Undergraduates
(Sales, Marketing, Retailing).
Maddock Alumni Center, 38 Brown
Street. 7:30 p.m.
- 3 Mondays Brown University Club of New York**
Evening Seminar Series: "China."
Faculty members: Ying-mao Kau,
Fred Lieberman, Lui Pui-yuen, and
Lea Williams; \$15.00 for the series.
Contact Anne Bradley (212) 581-2707.
8:00-10:00 p.m.
- 4 Tuesday Rhode Island Brown Club**
Brown-Providence College Basketball
Night. Social hour and dinner at the
Brown Faculty Club begins at 5:30 p.m.
Game time: 8:00 p.m.
- 8 Saturday Long Island Brown Club**
Central Interview Day.
Roslyn High School, Roslyn, New York.
- Washington, D.C.-Baltimore**
Saturday Seminar. "The New Biology:
What Does It Mean for Individual
Rights?" Faculty members: Dr. Robert
P. Davis, Sumner B. Twiss, Jr.; \$10.00
per person. \$5.00 for members of
classes of 1970-74. Contact Margaret
Derby (202) 671-6041. 10:15 a.m.-
4:00 p.m.
- 9 Sunday Fairfield County Brown Club**
An afternoon with the Faculty at the
home of Mr. and Mrs. John B. Lee,
(Chichester Road, New Canaan,
Conn.) 4:00 p.m.
- 9 Sunday thru
16 Sunday The Associated Alumni of Brown**
University sponsors:
Hawaiian Adventure: a one-week
educational tour of Hawaii.
- 10 Monday Providence**
Career Night for Undergraduates
(Advertising, Public Relations).
Maddock Alumni Center, 38 Brown
Street. 7:30 p.m.
- 11 Tuesday Brown University Club of New York**
Homecoming Week at the Brown Club.
On Thursday, February 13, there will
be a membership Openhouse.
3 West 51st Street.
- 16 thru
16 Sunday**
- 12 Wednesday Los Angeles Brown Club**
Luncheon at the California Yacht Club.
12:00 noon.
- Providence**
Career Night for Undergraduates
(The Media).
Maddock Alumni Center, 38 Brown
Street. 7:30 p.m.
- 15 Saturday Brown University Club of New York**
Brown Columbia basketball pre-game
party. 3 West 51st Street.

FEBRUARY Continued

- 18 Tuesday Central Jersey Brown Club**
Brown-Princeton Hockey night.
Contact Dr. Lincoln Ekstrom,
(609) 921-7457, for further details.
- Providence**
Career Night for Undergraduates
(Insurance).
Maddock Alumni Center, 38 Brown
Street. 7:30 p.m.
- 23 Sunday Pembroke Club of Providence**
Brownbrokers Theatre Party.
Faunce House Theatre. 8:00 p.m.
- 25 Tuesday Fairfield County Club**
Alumnae Luncheon at the home of
Mr. and Mrs. Artemis Pickard
(28 Laurel Ledge Court, Stamford,
Conn. 06903). 11:30 a.m.
- 26 Wednesday Rhode Island Brown Club**
Brown-Yale Hockey Night. Social hour
and buffet dinner at the Rhode Island
Brown Club Field House begins at
5:30 p.m. Game time: 7:30 p.m.
- 27 Thursday Providence**
Career Night for Undergraduates
(The Arts).
Maddock Alumni Center, 38 Brown
Street. 7:30 p.m.
- 27 Thursdays Providence**
Evening Seminar Series: "The Mystery
of Musical Change." Faculty members:
William Beeman, Fred Lieberman,
Phillip Lieberman, Shep Shapiro,
Bonnie Wade, Ivan Waldbauer: \$15.00
for the series. Contact Sallie Riggs
(401) 863-2785. 7:45-10:00 p.m.
- 28 Friday Central Jersey Brown Club**
Brown-Princeton Hockey Night.
Contact: Mr. Kenneth Chambers
(609) 921-3476 for further details.
- Providence**
Brown Street Series: Cabaret with
students Bess Armstrong, Susan
Connors, Woody Howard and Mark
Getlein. Lyman Gym. 8:00 p.m.

MARCH

- 1 Saturday Philadelphia Brown Club**
Brown-Pennsylvania basketball at the
Palestra. Post-game pizza and beer
party in Hutchinson Gym. Contact
Mrs. Leon Clemmer; (215) 887-5081.
- 4 Tuesday Providence**
Career Night for Undergraduates
(The Arts).
Maddock Alumni Center, 38 Brown
Street. 7:30 p.m.
- 5 Wednesday Washington Brown Club**
"Our Threatened Environment—Can
We Save It?" A panel conducted by
Washington based alumni working for
the Environmental Protection Agency
and other environmental organizations.
Sherry hour to follow. Site to be
announced. 7:30 p.m.

MARCH Continued

6 **Thursdays** **Boston**
 Evening Seminar Series: "Russia 1975: Quality of Life in the Soviet Union." Faculty members: Abbott Gleason, Robert Mathiesen, and Donald S. Carlisle '58, (Boston College faculty). \$12.00 for the series. Contact Valerie Farnham (617) 523-5829. 7:45-10:00 p.m.

6 **Thursday** **Brown University Club of New York**
 Head Football Coach John Anderson talks about Brown's winning ways. Highlights of the 1974 season on film. 3 West 51st Street

Providence
 Career Night for Undergraduates (International Relations). Maddock Alumni Center, 38 Brown Street 7:30 p.m.

8 **Saturday** **Long Island**
 Saturday Seminar: "The New Biology What Does It Mean for Individual Rights?" Faculty members: Dr. Robert P. Davis, Sumner B. Twiss, Jr., \$10.00 per person, \$5.00 for members of classes 1970-74. Contact Dr. Harold Ludman (516) 334-6497. 9:45 a.m.-3:00 p.m.

11 **Tuesday** **Pembroke Club of Providence**
 "What's at the End of the Rainbow?" Alumnae Hall, Crystal Room. 8:00 p.m.

14 **Friday** **Providence**
 Brown Street Series: Brown University Modern Dance Group. Faunce House Theatre. 8:00 p.m.

15 **Saturday** **Chicago**
 Saturday Seminar: "Monet and Impressionism in Chicago." Faculty member: Kermit Champa. \$10.00 per person; \$5.00 for members of classes 1970-74. Contact Nancy Cook: (312) 432-4736. 10:00 a.m.-3:30 p.m.

New Jersey-Philadelphia
 Saturday Seminar: "Russia 1975: Quality of Life in the Soviet Union." Faculty members: Robert Mathiesen, Richard Stites. \$10.00 per person, \$5.00 for members of classes 1970-74. Contact Cloe Treves: (609) 921-8595. 9:45 a.m.-3:00 p.m.

18 **Tuesday** **Brown Club of Rhode Island and Pembroke Club of Providence**
 3 P Party: Professors, Patter and Pretzels. Brown Club Field House. 7:30 p.m.

28 **Friday** **Brown University Club of New York**
 Cabaret Night. five Brown undergraduates fill an evening with song and dance. 3 West 51st Street.

MARCH Continued

24 **Mondays** **Providence**
 Evening Seminar Series: "Russia 1975: Quality of Life in the Soviet Union." Faculty members: Abbott Gleason, Robert Mathiesen, Richard Stites. \$15.00 for the series. Contact Sallie K. Riggs: (401) 863-2785. 7:45 p.m.-10:00 p.m.

31 **Monday thru Friday** **Providence**
 Externships for Juniors. If you would like to sponsor volunteer apprenticeships for Brown undergraduates during Spring vacation, please contact Susan Au, Alumni Relations Officer, Box 1859, Brown University.

APRIL

3 **Thursday** **Baltimore**
 Cabaret Night: Five Brown undergraduates on tour fill an evening with song and dance. Site to be announced. 8:00 p.m.

4 **Friday** **Providence**
 Brown Street Series: America Cup Evening. List Auditorium. 8:00 p.m.

Washington Brown Club
 Cabaret Night: Five Brown undergraduates on tour fill an evening with song and dance. Site to be announced. 8:00 p.m.

5 **Saturday, Sunday** **San Francisco-West Coast**
 Saturday Seminar: "China." Faculty members: Ying-mao Kau, Lea Williams. \$10.00 per person, \$5.00 for members of classes 1970-74. 10:00 a.m.-3:30 p.m. Optional dinner and evening demonstration performance of Chinese music; optional Sunday walking tour of Chinatown and museum visit. Contact Barbara Rogers (415) 435-2651.

11 **Friday** **Boston**
 A reception for Robert W. McCullough '43, Commodore of the New York Yacht Club, and head of the Courageous Syndicate that successfully defended the America's Cup off Newport last fall. Film and discussion at the Wellesley Country Club. For reservations and additional information, contact the Alumni Relations Office.

12 **Saturday** **Providence**
 Saturday Seminar: "Plimoth and the Pilgrims." Faculty member: James Deetz. An educational tour of Plimoth Plantations, visit to research facility, and lectures by Professor Deetz and museum faculty. \$12.00 per person. Contact Sallie Riggs (401) 863-2785. 9:00 a.m.-3:00 p.m.

APRIL

- 17 Thursday **Brown University Club of New York**
A reception for President Donald F. Hornig. 3 West 51st Street.
- 18 Friday **Long Island Brown Club**
Reception for President Donald F. Hornig. Annual dinner meeting.
- 22 Tuesday **Long Island Brown Club**
Reception for the Class of 1979.
- 23 Wednesday
thru
27 Sunday **Brown Club of Rhode Island**
Bermuda Holiday: a golf and tennis holiday.
- 24 Thursday **Providence**
North Mid-West Symposium. Alumnae Hall, Pembroke Campus. 8:00 p.m.
- 29 Monday
thru
May 7 Saturday **Providence**
Tudor Festival on the campus. The BBC films "The Wives of Henry VIII" and "Elizabeth Regina" plus lectures, food fair, jousting exhibit, crafts, drama, singing. Free. Contact University Relations Office: (401) 863-2785.
- 30 Wednesday **Brown University Club of New York**
Special Guest Night. 3 West 51st Street.

MAY

- 1 Thursday
and
2 Friday **Fairfield County Brown Club**
Introduction to Brown night, with David J. Zucconi, Director of NASP. Contact Mrs. Donald Hendrickson: (203) 227-4411
- 2 Friday
thru
8 Saturday **Providence**
Spring Weekend at Brown. Contact Jack Garry.
- 6 Tuesday **Long Island Brown Club**
Board of Directors Annual Meeting.
- 7 Wednesday **Pembroke Club of Providence**
Annual Dinner Meeting. Chancellor's Dining Room, Sharpe Refectory.
- 8 Thursday **Detroit Brown Club**
"Who Gets into Brown, and Why?" A case-study approach to the Brown admission process. Site to be announced.
- 10 Friday
thru
10 Saturday **St. Louis**
NASP comes to the Mid-West: A Brown University perspective conducted by Director of Admission, James H. Rogers; Assistant Director of Admission, Connie F. Evrard; and Director of NASP, David J. Zucconi.
- 13 Tuesday **Brown Club of Pittsburgh**
"Who Gets into Brown, and Why?" A case-study approach to the Brown admission process. 7:30 p.m.
- 14 Wednesday **Los Angeles Brown Club**
An evening at the Club, tailored for the ladies. Los Angeles Athletic Club.
- 15 Thursday **Washington Brown Club**
"Who Gets into Brown, and Why?" A case-study approach to the Brown admission process. 7:30 p.m.
- 17 Saturday **Los Angeles Pembroke Club**
Luncheon meeting at the home of Mrs. Robert E. Jacobson, 675 El Medio Avenue, Pacific Palisades, California 90272. 11:30 a.m.

MAY Continued

- 18 Sunday **Philadelphia Brown Club**
Family Picnic. Contact Mr. and Mrs. Thomas K. Spruth: (215) 687-4711.
- 22 Thursday **Brown University Club of New York**
Spring Openhouse.
3 West 51st Street.
- Tucson Brown Club**
Annual Picnic at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Watson Smith (5045 East Grant Road, Tucson, Ariz. 85712).

RECEPTION COMMITTEES AT BROWN

- 30 Friday
- Class Receptions begin at 4:00 p.m.
 - Alumni-Alumnae Dinner, Meehan Auditorium. 7:00 p.m.
 - Campus Dance, College Green, 10:00 p.m.
- 31 Saturday
- Commencement Forums; on-campus, day-long series of faculty lectures, panel discussions, creative arts, performances designed to involve Commencement visitors in the intellectual excitement of the University. Free.
 - Brown Field Day, Aldrich-Dexter Field. 12:30 p.m.
 - Reception for Faculty and Professors Emeriti, Maddock Alumni Center, 4:30 p.m.
 - Reception for Alumni and Alumnae Classes of 1925, Maddock Alumni Center, 5:00 p.m.
 - Commencement Pops Concert, the College Green, 9:00 p.m.

JUNE

- 1 Sunday
- President's Reception, 55 Power Street. 3:45 p.m.
- 2 Monday
- Two-hundred and Seventh Commencement Exercises, the College Green, 9:30 a.m.
- 3 Tuesday
- Tour of Historic Newport.
-
- 8 Sunday **Central Jersey Brown Club**
Annual Cocktail Party.
- 9 Monday
thru
19 Thursday **The Associated Alumni of Brown University sponsors:**
A leisurely cruise on the Rhine, with visits to France, Switzerland, Germany, and Holland.
- 11 Wednesday **Los Angeles Brown Club**
Luncheon at the California Club. 12:00 noon.
- 12 Thursday **Brown University Club of New York**
Annual Meeting and reception
3 West 51st Street.
- 29 Sunday
thru
June 5 Saturday **Providence**
Summer of '75 Alumni College. On campus, week-long program of continuing education; two courses, optional extras, recreational opportunities.

Issues

continued

first is that, unless new faculty were hired, the addition of 800 students would raise teaching loads from about 100 enrollments per FTE faculty to about 119. If the entire \$1.3 million went to hire new faculty, the increase would be to 107 enrollments. The effect would be felt largely in semester I and II, because the model is designed to make semester III loads 10 percent lighter as an added inducement to the faculty.

Semester I exams would come before Christmas. And according to Noble, who has drawn up a proposal for a three-semester system, "Realistically, it would appear that the proposed calendar revision will simply mean fewer class days." Semester I, now 68½-69 days long (depending on the year), would be 63-67; Semester II would go from 68-73 to 63-65; and Semester III would be 63-67 days.

Commencement would fall between semesters II and III, on the last Monday in April instead of the first Monday in June. Howard Curtis, director of special events and chairman of the Commencement Committee, has been investigating the implications of such a change in the Commencement date.

In Providence the average temperature range for the first week of June is 52 to 72 degrees. The early-semester plan would have put Commencement in the second week of May, when the temperature is 45-65. At the end of April, the average is down around 40-60. "You have to ask yourself, 'How cold is too cold?'" Curtis said. "We all have enough clothing; we could bundle up. We go to football games in much colder weather. In all honesty, I can't say it would be impossible. But it would be less comfortable, and people would have the inclination to stay away."

"The first Commencement event is the Campus Dance. With the weather in the fifties or below, it would not be conducive to an outdoor dance. The alternative is to go to Meehan Auditorium, but that is not possible under present circumstances, because the alumni dinner is held there. The change-over would mean a great deal of work and expense. On Saturday afternoon, there's an alumni field day on Aldrich-Dexter field. A bunch of athletes vigorously taking part can handle the tem-

perature, but at a field day three quarters of the people are watching. Many people feel the Pops Concert has a more favorable atmosphere in an outdoor setting."

Graduation ceremonies might be altered, Curtis continued. "The Commencement procession could conceivably be held, in chilly fashion. The matter of tradition and value comes in; it's a fine old tradition at Brown. From the standpoint of the alumni, you develop a love and appreciation of this as years go by. It seems to grow. But if it's too cold to have the audience sit on the Green, what is the significance of the procession?"

Meehan Auditorium, he pointed out, would hold only 5,000 of the 8,000 who normally attend the ceremonies on the Green. "And if you go to the Civic Center, you lose the procession to the Meeting House, you have logistical problems, and you lose the general flavor and atmosphere."

The third semester would also create problems for reunions, Curtis said. "Several hundred alumni cannot be housed and fed at the same time the student body is here. It would reduce the time slot when it is most feasible to have the alumni here in sizable numbers. And you raise the question of whether as many alumni would come back at another time."

Registrar Milton Noble:
"If there is clear demonstration of financial gain from year-round operation, then we may be forced to go to it."



Other effects would be harder to calculate. "It would disrupt the nature of the institution as we know it now," Noble said. "But there is always some advantage in shaking up the whole course structure and forcing some faculty evaluation. People have to examine what they're doing, what is required, what should be offered, and when, and in what sequence. It may result in major change in some areas, in slight change in some areas, and in no change in others."

The registrar was enthusiastic about the possibilities created by taking a fall or spring term off, instead of a summer term. "It will provide opportunity for educational experimentation. You can combine vacation with research; for instance, you can do sociological research much better from September to June. There are enormous possibilities for doing different things with different periods of the year off."

So far, however, what response there has been has been negative, Noble said. "At least some faculty are saying this is a scheme of the administration 'to get us to teach more.' We've got to get beyond that, to a consideration of the seriousness of the institution's position. More people will be open to year-round operation, if this is the difference between letting faculty go and keeping them here."

The issue is now back in the hands of the EPC subcommittee. There is a model for year-round operation, but it is only a model. Eric Brown stresses that the model is not a plan; it only "examines implications. The danger about publishing numbers is that people think this is the policy, that this is the way things are going to be. But this model just shows the range of possibilities."

At the earliest, the issue could be resolved by the committee in time to pass the faculty and the Corporation and go into effect for the class of 1980, which at this writing is innocently struggling through its junior year of high school.

According to the *Chronicle of Higher Education*, only 15 percent of American colleges are still on the traditional college calendar. Whether Brown will continue as part of that minority remains to be seen.

Hugh Smyser

Under the Elms

No rush by Brown students to read their educational files

When New York Senator James L. Buckley's Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act, which guarantees students access to their educational files, became law last November 19, college administrators across the country reacted as if a time bomb had been lobbed into their offices. Given forty-five days in which to comply with the law or lose all federal aid, some schools scrambled to remove confidential materials from their records (at Harvard they referred to it as "washing the files"), while others got together and demanded that Congress defuse the hastily constructed law before it blew up in their faces on January 3.

Their objections to it were both procedural and philosophical. On the one hand, they argued, the law (which had slipped unobtrusively through Congress on the coattails of an omnibus school-aid bill) was badly written and rife with ambiguities. Moreover, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare's Office of Education at first refused to issue guidelines for implementation of the law, which prompted some administrators to take matters into their own hands and interpret it as they saw fit, while others decided to sit tight and wait for Congress to amend and clarify the bill.

However, no amount of rewriting or polishing on the part of Congress would change the bill's basic intent, which was to give students access to material whose confidentiality had always been considered sacred. At the college level, the chief concern was with letters of recommendation — both those that had been written before the law was passed and might now have to be shown to students if the law proved to be retroactive, and future letters that would probably be less than candid once the safeguard of confidentiality was removed. But there was also considerable anxiety over such matters as the accessibility of psychiatric and psychological records, parents' con-



fidential financial statements, and private notes kept by deans and counselors, and over the right of individuals to bring private suit against an institution for any part of their record.

At Brown, the initial response after the law was passed in August was to take no action until a workable interpretation could be arrived at. A survey was conducted of all records-keeping facilities on campus, the University lawyers were consulted, and on November 18 a preliminary set of guidelines was issued to administrators and staff members. The guidelines stated that Brown would comply within a reasonable amount of time (i.e., forty-five days) with a student's written request to see his or her records, subject to certain restrictions. For example, the law was assumed not to be retroactive, so no confidential material submitted before November 19 would be made available. Admissions folders and other non-circulating material — anything which did not affect a student's status as a student after matriculation at Brown — would remain confidential. Alumni would not be permitted access to their undergraduate or graduate files, since the law referred only to students and made no mention of former students.

As an additional precaution, ad-

missions materials and third-party recommendations were systematically purged from student records and segregated in sealed files — a legal maneuver as interpreted. In the meantime, Brown and other institutions were pressing Congress, and in particular Sen. Claiborne Pell's Education Subcommittee, to amend and clarify the law before the forty-five-day period of grace ran out. Congress was quick to agree that it needed revision, and Senators Buckley and Pell jointly proposed legislation to "clarify certain ambiguities" in the act. The amendments were attached as a rider to a library bill awaiting action in the House, and were passed by Congress and signed into law on December 31.

Most of the technical objections raised by institutions such as Brown were answered by the amendments. As the law now stands, the confidentiality of letters of reference or recommendation submitted before January 1, 1975, is protected, and students may waive their right of access to future confidential recommendations in the areas of admission, job placement, and receipt of awards, although such waivers must remain entirely optional. Access to psychiatric or other treatment

records, and to parents' confidential financial statements, is denied. Procedures for setting up a challenge hearing are clarified, although such challenges are limited to the accuracy of a recording and not to the judgment used in determining a grade or assessment. For the most part, Brown's interpretation of the law in its preliminary guidelines issued in November was borne out by the amendments, with one exception: the law was broadened to include former students. Brown issued a revised and expanded set of guidelines on January 1, based on the amended law, and HEW published formal guidelines on January 6.

For students or alumni of Brown who want to see their records, the procedure is fairly simple: they submit a written request to the dean of the college, school, or program in which they were or are enrolled. An appointment with an appropriate dean is scheduled within forty-five days of the request, and the materials are inspected and reviewed in conference with the dean, who may clarify or explain parts of the record as necessary. Nothing to it, really. But, despite whatever administrators may have feared before the law took effect, no stampede of students eager to peruse their files has materialized — at least not at Brown. As of the first week in January, only about forty students and alumni had asked to see their records.

One kind of letter may work as well as another

The so-called Buckley amendment (see preceding story) may have some effect on an area of special significance to Brown: the recommendation of students to graduate schools.

This is an era in which the *New York Times* has proclaimed "pre-professional paranoia" afloat on most campuses. Brown is no exception. Almost half (44 percent) of last year's seniors indicated that they wished to enter the doctor-lawyer-businessman professional bracket (*BAM*, December). This goal will require post-graduate study, something many feel doesn't follow easily from the gradeless courses of the New Curriculum.

To aid their more innovative graduates, who may have been good students who tried subjects outside their special interests, thus accumulating a string of "S" grades, Brown fac-

ulty and administrators have been relying on the better letter as a means of persuading graduate deans of their students' qualifications.

Lee Verstandig, associate dean of the College and chairman of the Pre-Law Advisory Committee at Brown, is one of those letter-writers. "We're doing as well as we are because of the letters," he says, as he discusses the statistics found in an informal report on the committee's first year (*BAM*, May). Mainly because of the caliber of recommendation letters, Verstandig believes, more than 94 percent of the Brown seniors who applied to law schools last year were accepted by one or more. There were 132 seniors who formally applied (273 took the Law School Admission test); more than 1,300 letters were generated in their support.

"You can't write this kind of letter — the thorough appraisal that has gained us a reputation for honesty and attention to detail — if you don't have the freedom to be perfectly candid," Verstandig adds.

The power of the written assessment can be seen clearly in one statistic from the advisory committee's report. Although the Law School Admission Council has gone on record as discouraging undergraduates who contemplate the "pass-fail" option, Brown's pre-law committee found the "satisfactory" grades of their applicants to be an obstacle that could be surmounted. For instance, the Brown applicants averaged seven "S" grades apiece on their six semester transcripts. Eighteen law schools accepted Brown graduates with ten or more "S" grades; and nine, including Berkeley, Case Western, University of Chicago, Colorado, Duke, Emory, Northwestern, Texas, and Southern California, accepted students from Brown who had eighteen or more "S" grades.

Although Verstandig says he is not certain what effect the right of student access to educational files will have on his committee's efforts, he believes that pre-professional counseling and aid in applying to graduate schools is "the wave of the future." Aside from the letter-writing, his committee has held individual counseling sessions with seniors, advised each student on the admission test and procedures, and succeeded in attracting to the Brown campus thirty-seven representatives from law schools across the country. Three times as many law schools were

represented on campus last year as in previous years.

Other statistics of note from the Pre-Law Advisory Committee's first-year report include the following:

□ There was a 32-percent increase in applications to law schools from Brown last year.

□ Of those who applied to law school, 75 percent were male, 25 percent female, and 15 percent represented minorities.

□ Fifty-five percent of the 273 seniors who took the Law School Admission test scored above 600, while 11 percent scored above 700.

□ Law school applicants came from a wide range of undergraduate fields at Brown, with twenty concentrations represented.

□ Brown seniors applied to an average of ten law schools apiece last year and to more than 100 of the 156 American Bar Association-approved law schools.

An uncommon union of science and humanities

The bilingual American, always a relatively scarce commodity, is more attractive than ever in the world job market. And this, coupled with what seems to be a new eagerness among students to learn a second language for personal benefit, may mean that the demise of foreign language requirements at most colleges is not so serious a loss.

This is the perspective of two Brown professors who are arranging a rather uncommon union of science and humanities which Brown students may pursue as a joint concentration. The interdisciplinary program weds chemistry and German and includes, among other options, a summer's work at a German chemical laboratory.

Chemistry Professor Edward F. Greene had the idea for the concentration planted in his mind at a meeting of industrial and academic chemists last summer. "What's this ridiculous business of language exams? he was asked by a representative of one of two Providence chemical firms which have home offices in Germany. "Students pass the test, but they never really learn anything." Greene agreed with his questioner. When language requirements were standard fare, he says, "many graduates who were certified to have a 'reading knowledge' of another language were really unable to make prac-

tical use of what they had studied."

A different type of foreign language student may be emerging in the wake of the disbanded language requirement, however. According to Greene's colleague in the humanities, Assistant Professor of German Jonathan Conant, there is a growing interest in proficiency, and language department enrollments are "creeping up" to their previous levels, despite the lack of a requirement.

After the language requirement was lifted at Brown in 1970, there was a sharp drop in enrollments. Of the ninety students taking German Three at the time of the curricular change, for example, only thirty-two elected to take German Four when they no longer had to. Among the changes Conant sees now is a trend for more students who begin foreign-language courses to move up to advanced-level courses. Also, he notes, "the balance is shifting in advanced courses to the language sequence, rather than the literature — what used to be considered a reward for having sweated through lower-level coursework."

Conant also says that the introduction of new language courses at Brown, such as the recent addition of Swedish, doesn't seem to be robbing other foreign languages of their students. Rather, "these offerings seem to be attracting students who wouldn't otherwise have taken a language," Conant says.

Aside from fostering such increases in the "enthusiastic and interested" type of foreign language student, the professors feel their program offers a practical advantage as well as an intellectual reward. They cite the results of a survey conducted by Rita Terras, a faculty member at Connecticut College who is also the wife of the chairman of Brown's Slavic languages department, Victor Terras. She sent questionnaires to large firms with international dealings to find out what qualities were most prized in job applicants. Aside from the usual requirements for expertise in the field, there was an "astounding" preference for the thorough knowledge of a second language. The language considered most valuable was German.

Bilingual chemists are in particular demand, Greene adds, and although there is no proof that a natural affinity exists between chemistry and German, there is a historical record that favors

the combination. Fifty years ago, Greene notes, most of the principal reference works in chemistry were written in German, and scientists were "expected to be able to stumble through" German abstracts without the aid of a translation.

Their program "is no more than an imaginative student could structure for him or herself," say Professors Conant and Greene. But they hope that formalization of the offering will spur other interdepartmental cooperation at Brown. They have announced their plans to the class of 1978 and have gotten several expressions of interest so far. And, they add, other faculty members are making plans for a similar program combining French and chemistry.

"The beauty of the new program is that it is adding instead of taking away," Greene says. "The plan requires no new courses and no new money." Conant adds that the concentration is not a lock-step process. Students may decide along the way to opt for one or the other subject. "This gives them a demonstration of the variety of things they can do with themselves."

Fraternities must be back

We had a call recently from someone who told us about a new sign in the basement of the List Art Building:

"Fraternity paddles will no longer be made in the sculpture studio."

Leon Cooper calls for research funding

When Brown's Nobel Prize-winning physics professor, Leon Cooper, addressed the Dallas Brown Club recently, his subject was funding for scientific research — or, more specifically, the lack of it.

Scientific research in this country is funded "as a charity," Dr. Cooper said. "Research is the first to go when the economic belt is tightened, because we never do anything for today. Research should be funded not on what we will do in the future, but what we have done in the past," he told his audience of alumni and subfreshmen at St. Mark's School.

While admitting that past government funding of research has "often been fair and adequate," he noted that

there certainly is no sign of a funding increase. The Columbia University graduate mentioned Germany as a country that has made strides in scientific research because of large amounts of money spent within the last decade.

One of the main effects of research, Dr. Cooper said, is to put students in touch with "the real world," and he added, "It's absolutely vital for students to feel they're not in a world of made-up problems."

Dorm isn't always a four-letter word

One parent couldn't believe it when he saw the dark brown "earth rugs" in the new Pembroke Project, a recently opened dormitory complex at the corner of Thayer and Bowen Streets. He was sure the *real* carpeting hadn't been put down yet.

Other people have complained about the bright green brick that bands the first floor of the Thayer Street façade. But all these things make sense to architect Donlyn Lyndon, a big man with bright eyes and a beard, whose award-winning project design has shattered the notion that a dorm is a dorm is a dorm.

Chairman of the architecture department at MIT and chairman of the board of Lyndon Associates, Inc., Lyndon designed the Pembroke Project to break away from the usual institutional bugaboos of carbon-copy rooms and long, stark corridors. "People were tired of being dealt with institutionally," he says. "They wanted to have more direct living relationships amongst themselves" and to have more "impact on their environments."

To meet these demands, the four buildings in the project are subdivided into smaller house-like units, each with its own entryway, kitchenettes, and balconies. Only a handful of rooms are linked directly, so that no more than eight to ten people share common bathroom facilities on each floor. (Hall hockey doesn't stand a chance in these cozy corridors.) The houses are "coed by door," says John McConnell, Brown's housing director, and, if so motivated, men and women can brush their teeth side by side over the shiny hallway sinks located in the middle of each floor.

The new dorms encourage and in some ways demand participation from their inhabitants. Because all the furni-

ture is moveable, the students can have their own personalities (and not the architect's) reflected in their living quarters. On the outside, the buildings open onto a common courtyard, the Grand Central Station of the complex, through which traffic has been "choreographed" to allow for lots of interaction. The terraces and open passageways "activate the courtyard" by making people's comings and goings highly visible. "Part of being in college is . . . seeing other people and knowing about them and having the chance to meet them casually," says Lyndon.

Located between two widely diverse environments — the commercial bustle of Thayer Street and the residential quiet of Bowen Street — the Pembroke Project gallantly responds to and becomes a part of both. On Bowen Street, the domestic scale of the neighborhood has been preserved by indicating two smaller structures within the one building, and by putting up a set of walls that repeat the pattern of the hedges across the street. Around the corner on Thayer, the commercial atmosphere has been reinforced by incorporating a handful of rented shops on the ground-floor level.

The man in charge of renting the shops, Brown's business manager for resident services, Robert Hill, says he gave the go-ahead to stores that offered Thayer Street something new so as not to increase competition among the established merchants. Walking north up Thayer, the first store in the new project is the Thayer Cheese and Specialty Shop, where the shelves are stuffed with vichyssoise, imported coffee, and other gourmet delights — not to mention a wide variety of cheeses. Next door is the Merry-Go-Round, a children's toy shop which has relocated from its former Thayer Street site. At Berk's, one can get a good buy on earth shoes and glitter stretch socks, and Persia's Co-Ed Haircutting Salon will provide a unisex haircut for \$10. The fifth store isn't open yet, but there's a good chance it will house a wine shop.

Anyone who talks about the Pembroke Project is sure to mention the brightly colored glazed brick, especially the eye-catching green along Thayer Street. The colors add variety and decoration, Lyndon explains. They're also a color code to call attention to the different environments of which the project is part.

The one-story stripe on the four-



Hugh Smyser

The new Pembroke Project — as seen from the outside (above) and the inside.



story Thayer Street building "pulls the shops out from the rest of the buildings," he says, and drives home the "one-story commercial continuity" of the street. Buff brick turns up at stairways and doorways; patches of red brick spark the public areas in the courtyard; and a dark blue strip above the store fronts indicates where signs and lights will go. There is also a mass of blue brick at the top of the Thayer edifice to "soften the edge of the building" and to reflect light, says Larry Linder, an associate of the Lyndon firm.

In 1970, the project received *Progressive Architecture's* First Design Award. The judges praised the "anthropocentric" design in which "human need seems to be the principal form-generator." How does the project look to architect Donlyn Lyndon? He thinks

for a moment and then says, "The best thing I could say about it is, that it looks inhabitable and that it looks like a place where it would be nice to be. I hope."

In December, the thirteenth fell on Friday . . .

A notice distributed around campus and printed in the *Brown Daily Herald* said there would be a Carberry Day Convocation at Sayles Hall on Friday, December 13. The notice said the event would be free and open to the public. But, there were those who wondered if anyone would show. Prof. Josiah S. Carberry, after all, is Brown's mythical professor (*BAM*, October 1974), the man who has been wandering aimlessly around the world for the "worst" part of forty-three years since

he was born in a glass bulletin board on the Brown campus.

But the skeptics needn't have worried. Well before the 11:30 starting time, all 800 seats in Sayles were full (mostly with students) and the crowd was standing three deep in the rear of the hall. Carberry had done it again. It was a festive audience, made more so by the appearance of cameramen from the local television stations.

W. Chesley Worthington '23, former editor of the *Brown Alumni Monthly* and one of the chief perpetuators of the Carberry myth, recalled some of the highlights of Carberry's varied career.

He told of the time the good professor turned his foot to acting and played the role of a tree in *Desire Under the Elms*. He also recalled the time Brown's ethereal traveler sent the following letter to the Brown Club of Indiana: "Please tell the Indianapolis 500 that I am scratching my entry. It is itchier than Sam Hill." The audience roared with laughter as Worthington described some of Carberry's famous inventions, such as stainless steel sails for stainless steel boats, or the Carberry Messenger Service for picking up remarks that were otherwise uncalled for.

Charles Churchwell, the University's new librarian, explained the history of the Carberry Book Fund, which was established in 1955. The fund, which currently contains over \$2,400, is used to buy books "of which Professor Carberry might, or might not, approve." Money is collected every Carberry Day (Friday the thirteenth) in brown jugs which are placed at various points on the campus.

Explaining some of the conditions to be met by the University, Churchwell noted that the activities and records of the fund were to be managed by Prof. Benjamin Clough and two cohorts of his choosing. "Instead," Churchwell said, "Professor Clough decided to appoint four half-cohorts."

Another stringent condition is that the funds shall be unrestricted, with the exception that "no monies from the fund shall be used as scholarships for widows of our chancellors."

The Rev. Richard Dannenfels, associate University chaplain, brought the startling news that a son, Zedediah Josiah Carberry, had recently been unearthed and had applied to Brown.

What are his board scores?" one student yelled

Undaunted by this interruption, Dannenfels explained that Laura (Professor Carberry's "future late wife"), had been too busy raising two daughters and taking care of the professor's mail to notice her son, now age seventeen. It was suggested that young Carberry seemed a likely successor to his father as an expert in psycho-ceramics (cracked pots).

It is a well-known fact that Carberry is also a student of philology. For the past year he has been working with the government in a project aimed at shortening frequently used terms. Carberry alone is said to be responsible for shortening "astro vehicle" to "astricle" and "space vehicle" to "spacicle." One reason Carberry missed his "day" at Sayles Hall is that he is hard at work trying to come up with a shortened version of "test vehicle."

But perhaps Carberry will best be remembered for the books purchased with money from the Carberry Fund. In each book is a bookplate patterned after the Brown coat of arms, with the shield replaced by four books containing a calendar for a month of twenty-nine days in which the thirteenth falls on Friday.

At the bottom of the bookplate is the motto: "*Dulce et Decorum Est Desipere in Loco*." Freely translated, it says, "It is pleasant and proper to be foolish now and then." Apparently, 800 Brown students agreed.

Good news from the Brown Fund

If you are looking for some good news, William D. Rogers '52 and Ruth Harris Wolf '41, the leaders of the Brown Fund, have some. When the books were closed December 31 on the first six months of the 1974-75 campaign, gifts and pledges totaled \$769,854. Since the total for the entire 1973-74 campaign was \$727,000, the December figure provides a bright moment in any discussion about the University's otherwise gloomy financial situation.

But there's more to the Brown Fund story than just those December 31 totals. When the decision was made last summer to put increased emphasis on the Brown Fund as a means of obtaining immediate operating funds for the University (*BAM*, October), the goal for 1974-75 was set at \$1.14 million, a 57 percent increase over last year. Then Richard Salomon '32, a fellow of the

Corporation, made a challenge grant of \$500,000 for the fund. Salomon's gift provides matching funds for all gifts to the Brown Fund from those who did not contribute last year and for increases in gifts from the previous year.

The December 31 totals show that \$274,651 of the challenge money have been earned, a figure not included in the \$769,854 mentioned in the first paragraph.

At the same time he admits he is "very gratified" with the results of the campaign so far, the University's Director of Development, Richard F. Seaman, mentions that there is still a long way to go to meet the goal for the year.

The second phase of the campaign got underway February 1 with the kickoff in Providence of the class agent campaign. Some 2,500 class agents throughout the country will be at work during the next three months.

In addition to the \$500,000 challenge gift, Dick Salomon also provided an extra incentive to reach the fund's goal: a promise of \$50,000 bonus. And if the percentage of alumni participation reaches 50 percent, he will make another bonus gift of \$50,000.

Focus

□ Physics Professor **Walter E. Massey** has been chosen to receive a Distinguished Service Citation from the American Association of Physics Teachers for his "exceptional contributions to the teaching of physics." Professor Massey has been a member of the Brown faculty since 1970.

□ English Professor **Barbara K. Lewalski** recently received the 1974 Book Award from the Conference on Christianity and Literature for her book, *Donne's Anniversaries and the Poetry of Praise: The Creation of a Symbolic Mode*. The award is given each year to the work which most effectively sets forth the relationship between Christianity and literature.

Sports

Basketball: Getting a quick jump on the Ivies

Before the season started, someone told basketball coach Gerry Alaimo that his team should be in for a good year. After all, the Bruins were 17-9 a year ago, finished second in the Ivy League, and had four starters returning.

While admitting that he hadn't planned to order a supply of crying towels, Alaimo did have some reservations about 1974-75. "Phil Brown is still our 'big' man at 6'5"," Alaimo said, "and somewhere along the 25-game schedule, he may get tired jumping against some of the giraffes the other teams have.

"There's another thing," Alaimo added. "We're going to have to watch out for the press and prove that we can move the ball effectively against the zone. Don't forget, the little fella is gone."

The "little fella" Alaimo referred to is Jimmy Burke, the 5'8" super-dribbling playmaker who was graduated in June. He was the man who made Brown immune to the press for three years, the man who could break the zone with his outside shooting, and the one who frequently ended up sinking the one-and-one foul shots late in the game after frustrated opponents fouled him while trying to take the ball away.

Midway through the season, Alaimo's predictions looked pretty good. Capt. Phil Brown, one of the finest centers in the East and one of the best in Brown's history, was having his best season to date.

On the other side of the coin, the team was having trouble against the press and at the foul line. In four of its first six losses, Brown outshot the opposition from the floor but lost the game at the foul line. And the team certainly did have trouble moving the ball against the teams that played a zone defense. In their two one-sided defeats by Drake and Holy Cross in the ECAC Holiday Classic at the Providence Civic Center, the Bears, in the words of Coach Alaimo, just "stood around."

"No question about it, we miss Burke," Alaimo said while munching a



Phil Brown (30) in action against Drake: His best season yet.

hamburger in an East Side restaurant after the holiday tournament. "This team likes to run and free-lance, and they do it well. We can hold our own with anyone on our schedule if they'd let us play that way. But the word is out on us, and I'm afraid we'll be seeing zone defenses until they come out of our eyes the rest of the season."

Despite the limitations the team may have, the Bruins managed an 8-6 record at the semester break. More important, Brown was 3-0 among the Ivies and tied with Princeton for first place. An early-season victory over Yale and back-to-back home-court decisions against Columbia and Cornell in mid-January did the trick.

Hugh Smyser

One of the new heroes for the Bruins was sophomore Brian Saunders, a 6'3" hot-shooting sophomore from New York City who had a 22.6 average for the Cubs. Breaking into the starting lineup during the holiday tournament, Saunders improved with each game as he gained confidence and had his best night against Columbia, pumping in 22 points and bringing the Bruins back from a six-point deficit with ten minutes left to a 79-71 victory.

Someone congratulated Gerry Alaimo on the team's good Ivy League start and suggested that maybe the Bruins could again nail down a second-place finish. "No way," Alaimo said, a pained look crossing his face. "When the season starts we have only one objective — first place. People forget the teams that finish second."

Hockey: The sophomores take charge

Football lore has it that you lose a game for every sophomore you play. If that were true, and if it were applied to this year's hockey team, Coach Dick Toomey would have had eleven defeats before the season even began. But this year's hockey team won't come close to losing eleven games, and one of the main reasons is because the sophomores are winning games, not losing them.

The second-year men Toomey is working with this winter are a talented group. As freshmen they raced through a perfect 19-0 season while outscoring the opposition, 160-54. They defeated Harvard, Yale, Penn, and Dartmouth twice each and humiliated Princeton, 17-1.

In 1972-73, the top line of Jari Stromberg, Bob Mars, and Steve Menich set a Cub scoring record of 209 points. Last year's top unit of Bob McIntosh, Bill Gilligan, and Wayne Lukewich broke that record by scoring 212 points. But the freshman team had more than one top line. There was additional scoring punch up front, at least three good defensemen, and a goalie, Kevin McCabe from Rhode Island's Mount St. Charles Academy, who posted a 2.68 goals-against average.

Nevertheless, Brown was in a position of starting the 1974-75 season with a young, if promising, coach (the twenty-eight-year-old Toomey succeeded the tired Allan Soares '60 last February) and a squad that had definite

potential but which was dominated by sophomores. These are not the usual ingredients for turning around a program that had gone through three consecutive losing seasons for the first time since 1904-06.

Since the 1974 season ended, Toomey has been besieged by alumni who ask if Brown could get back on the winning track. Toomey's answer usually has consisted of one word — "Yes."

"I never had any doubts that we could do it," he says. "I think we have a very healthy program at Brown and I'm sold on its future. As far as I was concerned, there was no pressure at all when we started this campaign."

Well, if there was no pressure on the coach, how about the sophomores? Were they aware that they would have to carry a heavy share of the load if the Bruins were to become an Ivy contender again as well as an ECAC playoff participant? Bob McIntosh, a 5'10", 170-pounder from Thornhill, Ont., says he felt the pressure but that it didn't bother him. "I've been on skates since I was a kid," he says, "and I like pressure. I think pressure makes me a better hockey player. It makes you reach for that little extra."

Some of the other sophomores aren't so sure about the pressure bit. Bill Gilligan, a 5'11", 175-pound wing from Beverly, Mass., feels it was up to many people to make Brown a winner again this year. "I don't think it would have been fair for people to put the load on the sophomores," he said. "Making a comeback in hockey has to be a team effort."

Sophomore goalie McCabe said that it never occurred to him that he was under any special pressure. Maybe that was because he was too busy trying to beat out a pair of upperclassmen for the starting job — which he won.

Some of the sophomores are inclined to place more emphasis on attitude. McIntosh says, "Last year the varsity gave up before Christmas. It seemed to me that they were just waiting until the season ended. And if you don't enjoy hockey, you don't play well."

"Hockey is a team game. By its very nature the players are close to each other. And when a team has desire to win, that desire is contagious. Conversely, if there is a bad attitude, well, this can be contagious, too."

"The problems last year weren't all coaching problems, although there

seemed to be some of those," McIntosh continued. "But there was no real team leader on the ice, no one man out there to pick a team up and make it go. This year, Gilligan is giving us that leadership."

Gilligan has indeed given Brown leadership — and goals. Through the first twelve games, he was the team's leading scorer. Like McIntosh, he feels that attitude has a great deal to do with a team's success: "This season, people came to play the game. All the sophomores had this gung-ho, winning attitude. If a few of the upperclassmen didn't have it, they soon changed."

Kevin McCabe feels that coaching has a great deal to do with this new attitude. "Last year, even though I was only a freshman, I could sense a bad attitude on the part of some of the upperclassmen. You could feel it even in the locker room. And if your attitude is bad in the locker room, it's going to be bad on the ice."

"I think Coach Toomey has the ability to bring out the best in everyone," McCabe continued. "He makes a player feel important. He and Mr. Higgins (Coach Jim Higgins) can put a player at ease while still motivating him. Each of them has worked with me and given me confidence, and that's the kindest thing you can do for a goalie."

McCabe says he came to Brown, among other reasons, because he felt he could play regularly as a sophomore. He guessed right. McCabe took over in the nets in the second game of the season and picked up the team with his strong play.

Partly because he had a sophomore-dominated team (eleven sophomores, five juniors, and three seniors), but mostly because he believes in that philosophy, Toomey went back to basics this winter. "If a team has good mechanics," he explained early in the season, "it will win a share of games without resorting to emotion. I hope this team will discipline itself to play a skating style and avoid penalties."

Toomey has been called "a disciplinarian who will skate his club into top condition and who will have them practice something over and over until it works right."

Captain and an All-East selection at Boston University, Toomey played on the U.S. National team that participated in the World Games in Europe. When he entered the service, he was assigned

to the U.S. Military Academy, where he coached for two seasons before coming to Brown. He had a 13-4-2 record with the 1972-73 Cubs before his 19-0 season a year ago.

Working with Toomey this year is Jim Higgins, a 1963 Boston University graduate who spent the past four years as head freshman coach at Dartmouth, where his teams were 52-17-2. His 1973 team was 17-1.

A year ago, Brown was the second lowest scoring team in the East with only 87 goals. One of the first things Dick Toomey had to do was correct that situation. Again, this is where he looked to his sophomores.

"Some players have a God-given instinct for putting the puck into the cage," Toomey says. "And it has very little to do with coaching. Last year's Cubs had a number of good scorers and two great ones in McIntosh and Gilligan."

McIntosh, who played some Junior "B" hockey in Canada, established two Cub scoring records — most assists (55) and total points (89). He also scored 34 goals, showing great moves and quickness around the cage. He had hat tricks against PC, BU, and Dartmouth and recorded six goals against Princeton.

Playing wing with McIntosh on that freshman top line, Bill Gilligan led the team in goals scored (36) and was second in assists (36) and total points (71). He scored four goals against New Prep and Harvard and had three goals in each of five other games. A rugged performer, slightly bigger than McIntosh, he is especially tough in the corners.

"There is a saying around here," says team manager Larry Heller, "that if Gilligan is in the corner fighting for the puck, nine times out of ten he'll come out with the puck on his stick."

The third member of the freshman front line in 1974 was Bill Lukewich of Scarboro, Ont., a left wing who was the team's leading scorer with 20 goals and 32 assists for 52 points.

Mike Flanagan of Arlington, Mass., also showed the scoring touch for the Cubs, getting 43 points on 21 goals and 22 assists. And Wayne Lucky, of Copper Cliff, Ont., ended with 30 points.

Brown also had some good upper class scorers returning, such as Capt. Dave Given, Bob Mars, Jari Stromberg, Dave Stevenson, and Rich Heimbach.

The night before the opening game with Ohio State, Toomey made a bold prediction: "There's no way this team

will have trouble putting the puck in the cage." The next night, his players made him a prophet as they scored on the first two shots of the season en route to a 9-3 victory over the Buckeyes. McIntosh had the first goal and assisted on the second. The next night it was Gilligan's turn as he pumped home two goals in the follow-up 6-2 victory over Ohio State.

Although McIntosh and Gilligan had been put on different lines this year in an effort to establish overall strength and balance, Coach Toomey put them both on the ice with 55 seconds left against Boston College and Brown trailing, 6-5. Seventeen seconds later Brown had tied it up — on a goal by McIntosh with an assist to Gilligan.

In the 8-4 victory over Colgate, Gilligan, Lukewich, and McIntosh combined for seven of the goals. After one of his goals, McIntosh took a late hit, suffered pulled ligaments on the inside of his knee, and was out for six games, three of which Brown lost.

McIntosh wasn't expected to be ready when Providence College came to Meehan in January with the number ten-ranked team in the country. But ready he was, coming off the bench to score two goals less than a minute apart to give the Bears a 2-1 lead and provide the spark for a 8-5 victory. Sophomores accounted for six of the eight goals, with Gilligan, Lukewich, Mark Charest, and Wayne Lucky also flashing the red light.

In the 8-4 decision over RPI to close out the first half of the season, McIntosh picked up seven points on the hat trick and four assists. Despite the loss of two front-line players, juniors Bob Mars (concussion) and Jack Ahern (broken tibia), the record was 8-3-1 and the question of whether the Bruins could turn the program around in one year seemed to be answered.

Not surprisingly, McIntosh was interested in more than merely turning the program around. "If we ever get healthy together," he said, "we're going to have the best team in the East come playoff time."

Scoreboard

(December 16 to January 11)

Varsity Basketball (8-6)

Memphis State 85, Brown 83
Brown 79, Georgia 75
Wisconsin 79, Brown 68
Drake 70, Brown 58
Holy Cross 92, Brown 71
Brown 67, URI 61
Brown 75, URI 66
Brown 79, Columbia 71
Brown 81, Cornell 58

Freshman Basketball (6-1)

Brown 72, URI 62
Brown 67, Providence 48
Brown 87, Leicester Jr. 70
Brown 67, Yale 42
Brown 87, Bryant 57
Brown 85, Naval Prep 53
St. Thomas More 77, Brown 74

Women's Basketball (3-0)

Brown 63, Connecticut College 34
Brown 53, Boston College 48
Brown 71, Providence 40
2nd in Ivy Tourney

Varsity Hockey (9-3-1)

Brown 7, Yale 2
Harvard 5, Brown 3
Harvard 6, Brown 3
St. Lawrence 4, Brown 3
Brown 6, Boston College 4
Brown 8, Providence 5
Brown 8, RPI 5

JV Hockey (5-1)

Brown 8, Boston College 5
Brown 7, Boston University 1
Yale 7, Brown 5
Brown 7, Harvard 6
Brown 9, Exeter 2
Brown 6, Kent School 1

Women's Ice Hockey (0-1)

Colby 3, Brown 1

Varsity Wrestling (2-1)

Brown 30, Lowell Tech 15
Boston Coll. 26, Brown 17
Brown 35, UConn 11

Varsity Swimming (0-6)

Navy 75, Brown 38
Yale 89, Brown 24
Springfield 64, Brown 49
Army 80, Brown 33
East Carolina 79, Brown 34
Harvard 80, Brown 33

Women's Swimming (2-2)

Brown 95, Connecticut College 26
Yale 66, Brown 64
Brown 67, Worcester State 35
Radcliffe 70, Brown 61

Varsity Track (1-3)

BC 78, Holy Cross 42, Brown 24
Brown 68, Boston University 45
URI 67, Brown 50

Procession

Stanford's business students elect Susan Crooks

In 1972 only three women were enrolled in Stanford University's Graduate School of Business (recently rated by a group of business deans as second only to Harvard Business School). Last year, the school increased its enrollment of women to fifty in a class of 300. And now the student body has elected its first woman president — **Susan Crooks '71**.

At Stanford, Ms. Crooks and other students have been instrumental in arranging seminars on such issues as two-career families, child care, and corporate responsibility. "If there weren't women here it might be years before these issues got addressed," she says.

During the past six months, Susan Crooks has had an opportunity to talk with business recruiters who have come to the Stanford campus. She has two objections to the way many of these recruiters approach their job.

"I think companies are pushing to hire more women today," she says. "But their attitude often is to hire one woman. They forget about hiring the second or third. Also, I wish they would hire more mediocre women. They take mediocre men," she added, smiling.

In a recent interview with Ruth

Susan Crooks: Seminars on women's issues.



Stanford University

Stein of the *San Francisco Chronicle*, Ms. Crooks said that after graduation she would like a job where "I can think on my feet and react quickly in solving problems." At this point, her goals are to become a city manager or educational administrator.

Susan Crooks acknowledged that there is one problem that won't go away for married women seeking top-level jobs in what until recently has been a man's world. This is the problem of starting a career at the same time they want to start a family.

"It's a real conflict," she says. "If you want to be chairman of the board, you should start right away."

New Medical Association elects Sandy Udis

When the Brown Medical Association, newly formed under the aegis of the Associated Alumni, elected its first president recently, the choice surprised no one. Dr. **Sanford Udis '41** of Fall River, Mass., has been an active worker for his Alma Mater since he was graduated cum laude.

Dr. Udis, who earned his M.D. at Boston University in 1944 and interned at Boston City Hospital and Truesdale Hospital in Fall River, is now director of the department of radiology at Truesdale and is a past president of the Fall River Medical Society. A director at large of the Associated Alumni, Dr. Udis is also area chairman of the National Alumni Schools Program and has been a class agent for '41.

Other officers of the Brown Medical Association include Dr. **Sophie Trent '39**, vice-president; Dr. **John Barrett '39**, secretary; Dr. **Bertram H. Buxton, Jr. '40**, treasurer; and Dr. **David Lewis '57**, liaison officer.

The BMA, open to all physicians who hold undergraduate degrees from Brown and to members of Brown's biomedical faculty, will provide detailed information about Brown's medical education program and other health-related matters to alumni and friends of the University.

Members of the association will be available to advise medical students on residency and practice opportunities, to recruit prospective students for the

program in medicine, and to provide clinical elective training opportunities for Brown students. The Brown Medical Association also will identify and secure financial support for the University's program in medicine.

The Thanksgiving that was

The November issue of *Good Housekeeping* carried an article written by **Mary Wilbur Tirrell '99** in collaboration with her daughter, Ruth, titled "I Remember, I Remember," which recalls Mary's bygone Thanksgivings in Rhode Island.

In a preface to the story, Ruth Tirrell reflects on how much life is speeded up today and notes that it is hard to believe that there was a time — within living memory — when things were different, a time when, for most people, the year still revolved around seedtime and harvest and when the ingredients for the Thanksgiving dinner were gathered, not from the supermarket shelves, but from the fields and gardens of the family farm.

In her *Good Housekeeping* story, Mary Tirrell, now a resident of South Weymouth, Mass., tells of leaving Providence several days before the holiday and being met at the small train station in Kingston, some ten miles from the farm.

"White houses and red barns were strung out along the winding road and as we rounded the last bend we could see our grandparents' farmhouse with its out-buildings grouped beneath a low hill. I still think of it as the most beloved place of my childhood.

"Grandma started early, cooking great quantities of dried yellow corn and twice the amount of dried beans in separate cauldrons. Indian pudding had been cooking all day, too, in a slow oven.

"Everybody loved flummery, a fruit dessert. Grandma and her six daughters had 'put up' the berries the summer before, gooseberries, currants, red raspberries, blackberries, and blueberries. For flummery, the berries were stewed, sweetened, and served

with fresh cream. I remember Grandpa went out to the cooling room and skimmed a rich, thick layer of cream off the pans of milk.

"The pies that kept well — apple, mince, and branberry — had been made (all three dozen of them) a month or so before and laid out on the attic floor. All the women pitched in now to make squash and blueberry pies.

"Thanksgiving dinner, like all dinners at the farm, was at noon. The place of honor belonged to great-grandmother. Just about everything was 'off the place.' Grandfather carved all twelve birds — he always insisted on it. Some people preferred the greasy goose, others the turkey. Most people had helpings of both.

"Tea from the store was the family's great indulgence, but they liked homemade apple cider, too. The older generation sipped dandelion or elderberry wine. 'Strictly medicinal,' said great-grandmother, who credited her longevity partly to elderberry wine, but mostly to hard work."

Mrs. Tirrell worked in the Providence Public Library after graduation until her marriage in 1906 to Prince H. Tirrell, an 1897 Yale graduate. They had six children, two of whom attended Brown: **Frances Tirrell Eckberg** '29 and **Mary Tirrell English** '30.

"Simmy mercifully passed us both"

For some years now, **Dick Reynolds** '31 has been schoolboy sports editor of the *Providence Journal-Bulletin*, a job he has handled consistently well because of an inquisitive nature, an easy writing style, and a sincere interest in his subject. He's also earned a reputation as one of the best after-dinner speakers in Rhode Island, a soft-sell humorist who pokes much of his fun at himself.

A Francis Wayland Scholar and a Phi Beta Kappa graduate of Brown, Reynolds has been covering the sports beat in one form or another since earning his master's on College Hill in 1932. In 1939 he became the first full-time director of sports publicity at his Alma Mater; then after World War II he took over the job of handling schoolboy sports for the *Journal*.

But Dick Reynolds has never been one to confine himself strictly to a desk job. Some ten years ago he organized the Rhode Island People-to-People pro-



Dick Reynolds: Not a desk man.

gram, an exchange program in which athletes and those involved in other school activities have toured foreign countries.

One summer when he was in South America with a group of Rhode Island high school baseball players, he found the Venezuelans still buzzing about the suspension of Luis Aparicio by the winter league for his non-appearance in a series. One day, Reynolds was asked by a Venezuelan sports writer what he thought of the matter.

Ever the diplomat, Reynolds merely suggested that it was a pity that the people were not able to see the great White Sox shortstop in action. The next day's page-one headline read: "North American Sportswriter Denounces Aparicio Suspension."

At the ball park that day, Reynolds received a standing ovation from the patrons when he was introduced. But at dinner that evening he noticed that the man to his left was rather quiet. Reynolds asked the man on his other side why this was so. "Well, you see," he was informed, "he's the man who suspended Aparicio."

Around the *Journal-Bulletin*, Dick Reynolds has earned the reputation of a man with a somewhat unorthodox working schedule. He's up each day at dawn and thinks nothing of calling a high school coach at 6:30 a.m. whether the coach is an early riser or not.

Much of Reynolds' copy is written outside the confines of the office and

quietly left on the editor's desk. There is a standing gag at the paper that one new member of the sports staff was with the *Journal* three months before he ever met Dick Reynolds.

Occasionally, Reynolds tries his hand at something beyond the sports beat, and always with good results. In a recent "In Perspective" column in the *Journal*, Reynolds traced the problems he had in passing Biology I.

His lab partner was the late **Anthony Ross** '32, a richly talented actor who made a name in Sock & Buskin and then gained fame on Broadway in such plays as *Bus Stop*. The third party in this little drama was Dr. **Fiorindo Simeone** '29, then a lab instructor and now a well-known cardiovascular specialist and chief of surgery at Miriam Hospital in Providence.

"To all of us in Biology I," Reynolds wrote, "Dr. Simeone was 'Simmy,' a man with all the essentials of a good instructor. He was patient, conscientious, knew his stuff cold, and demonstrated experiments clearly.

"Despite his kind encouragement and generous personal attention, 'Simmy' was stumped in his efforts to kindle the scientific spark in either Rosie or me. With other partners each of us might have done a bit better. But together we were hopeless because we were both incorrigibly 'chicken.' Neither of us came close to having the courage to carve up a crayfish or dissect a frog. We could not even stand the sight of a heart, liver, kidney, or other anatomical accessory without flinching or feeling sick.

"We both lived in mortal fear of those Monday afternoon labs from which we emerged pale and shaken, although Biology I did save us meal money because neither Rosie nor I had any appetite after those two-hour sessions."

In concluding his review of Biology I, Reynolds noted that he and Ross had "survived, as 'Simmy' mercifully passed us both. But we did not press our research any further. Instead, we switched to Music Appreciation with immense relief, which 'Simmy' must have felt too."

The Classes

14 Working with East Providence official records dating from the town's inception in 1862, *Alice M. Waddington* is writing a history of the school department to be ready for the city's observance of the national bicentennial.

19 *Ruth Peterson Watjen* has established a John and Amanda Monson Peterson Concert Fund for Brown, in memory of her parents. Last November, violinist *Sergiu Luca* gave a concert of Bach sonatas and partitas at Brown under the auspices of the fund.

20 A local group of classmates is already at work making plans for our 55th reunion. The committee has agreed that 55 years out of college calls for a less strenuous reunion schedule, with emphasis in 1975 on keeping costs down. The program will be set forth in a mailing to go out late in March. *George D. Podd* of Hinsdale, Ill., has been appointed reunion gift chairman.

25 Plan to update your class and college information and to renew old associations at our big 50th reunion, from Friday, May 30, to Monday, June 2. More details will follow soon.

26 The class of 1926 extends its deepest sympathy to *Dorothy Stafford Huss* on the death of her husband, Frederick, on July 10, 1974. Dorothy's address is Box 362, Oak Bluffs, Mass. 02557.

28 After 13 years as assistant director of Harvard's Bureau of Study Counsel, *Frank Jones* retired in June 1974. He lives in Flagstaff, Ariz., where, he writes, he is "in the process of adapting counseling psychology to the nurture of ponderosa pine." Friends may contact him at P.O. Box 361, Flagstaff 86001.

Dr. Joseph L. Kostecki has moved from New York to Bloomingdale, N.J., where he will do consultative work in plastic and reconstructive surgery, having retired from full-time practice.

The class of 1928 extends its sympathy to *Gwendolyn Scott Sales* on the death of her husband, George. Gwendolyn's address is 268 Liberty St., Newburgh, N.Y. 12550.

29 *Howard A. Criss*, whose career as a star athlete, coach, and official spanned a half century, was presented with a Recognition Award recently at Cranston (R.I.) East High School. The former All-American hockey star at Brown coached East skaters to two state titles and the New England hockey crown in 1966, when he had *Curt Bennett* '70, now of the Atlanta Flames, as one of his stars.

30 *Doris Deming*, Arlington, Va., received a special citation and award at the Sept. 28 Minicouncil II as the class agent who had helped to raise the percentage of class giving most significantly (from 49 percent to 71 percent in 1974).

Helen Fickweiler Oustinoff will retire from the University of Vermont library next June. She lives in Williston, Vt.

Aaron H. Roitman, head of one of Rhode Island's oldest furniture stores, has been appointed the first Consul of Denmark to Rhode Island. Last spring, Roitman was presented the "Danish Export Oscar" for 1974, an award given to an American each year by the National Association for Danish Enterprises in Copenhagen.

Helena Hogan Shea has retired as chief clinical psychologist in the state of Rhode Island's division of alcoholism and is now working part-time as a grant researcher at Butler Hospital in Providence.

31 *Robert M. Fletcher* retired from general law practice in 1973 and is living in Brockton, Mass. He writes that he is still serving as trustee and administrator of educational scholarship trusts, and pursuing his avocation as a pilot.

Robert G. Gurnham has retired after 38 years as a teacher at Hope High School in Providence. He lives in Warwick, R.I.

The Rev. *H. Glenn Payne* (A.M.) retired in Sept. 1974, after 45 years as a Baptist minister in Rhode Island and New England, most recently as pastor of the First Baptist Church in East Providence. He lives in South Attleboro, Mass.

33 *Nicholas S. Logothets* ('37 A.M.), who served in various posts in the Newport, R.I., school system for 38 years until his retirement in 1972, has been appointed superintendent of the Jamestown, R.I., School District.

Anna Peck is a travel agent with Diners Fugazy in New Haven, Conn.

Muriel Konnel Portnow and her husband, Henry, record talking books for the blind for the Jewish Braille Institute. They live in Great Neck, N.Y.

34 *Rowland A. Crowell* and his wife, *Sally Niemants Crowell* '37, are retired on a five-acre farm near Lagos, on the southern coast of Portugal. Their crops include fruit trees, almond trees, vegetables, and wheat. They write, "The silliest question people ask is, 'How do you occupy yourselves with all your spare time?' With a social life as active as we want it and the farm, there isn't any. If we'd suspected retirement would be like this, we'd probably both have kept on with our jobs."

Charles D. J. Smith is retired in Oak Bluffs, Martha's Vineyard, Mass.

Frederick E. White (Ph.D., '32 Sc.M.), professor of physics at Boston College, retired last September after 38 years on the BC faculty. Chairman of the physics department

from 1963 to 1968, he also served for many years as premedical advisor for the university. He lives in Beverly, Mass.

36 *Russell B. Granniss*, Manchester, Conn., has been appointed an associate director in the underwriting division of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co. in Hartford.

37 *Carl E. Anderson*, Narragansett, R.I., is a partner in the Eastern Construction Corp. in Providence.

Sally Niemants Crowell and her husband, *Rowland* '34, are retired on a five-acre farm near Lagos, on the southern coast of Portugal (see '34).

38 *Curtis B. Watson* reports that he has completed a quarter century of service abroad in the field of education: as a professor in Greece and in Lebanon, as a member of the staff of the Fulbright Commission in Paris, and currently as a program specialist at UNESCO in Paris, where he is working in the organization's department of higher education. He writes, "I should be happy to see any 1938 classmates who have time to visit UNESCO while in Paris."

39 *David Landman* is director of public affairs for the Pathfinder Fund, which supports birth control and population work in about 40 countries. He lives in Boston.

40 *Harold D. Buck*, Martinez, Calif., has been appointed director of development at the California College of Arts and Crafts in Oakland.

Brooke Hindle has been appointed director of the Smithsonian Institution's Natural Museum of History and Technology in Washington, D.C. He was formerly a professor of history and chairman of the history department at New York University.

Vincent A. Mangiante has been named president and general manager of the Coca-Cola Bottling Co. of New England, whose headquarters are in Boston. He lives in Marshfield, Mass.

Spencer Manrodt was inducted into the Brown Athletic Hall of Fame last fall. On hand for the event, and to welcome Spence and Ginny, were two tables of classmates and members of the 1938 football team. Attending from 1940 were *Bert Buxton* and *Lois Lindblom Buxton* '43, *Ken Clapp* and *Barbara*, *Lane Fuller*, *John McLaughlin* and *Anne*, *Don McNeil* and *Angela*, *Ray McCulloch*, and *Vic Schwartz*. Joining the 1940 table for the festivities were *Vic Bernstein* '39, *Tom Carey* '39, *George Larkowich* '39, *Lou Duesing* '41, and *John O'Leary* '41 and *Laura*.

42 Robert G. Parr, formerly chairman of the chemistry department at Johns Hopkins, has been named William R. Kenan, Jr. Professor of Theoretical Chemistry at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

John Pendleton is a manufacturer's representative for the Spray Engineering Co. in Burlington, Mass. He lives in Nahant, Mass.

Joseph R. Weisberger, presiding justice of the Superior Court of Rhode Island, received honorary doctor of laws degrees last year from Suffolk University and Mount St. Joseph College. He also delivered an address to the combined judicial administration division of the American Bar Association at Honolulu, Hawaii, on impact decisions of the U.S. Supreme Court, an assignment he shared with Harvard Professor Archibald Cox.

43 George F. Bliven, Jr., retired in Jan. 1974 as vice-president and secretary of Brown, Lisle and Marshall, an investment banking firm in Providence. He lives in Charlestown, R.I.

Howard H. Braverman, associate executive director and general counsel of the Illinois State Bar Association, was one of nine attorneys appointed last fall to the American Bar Association's standing committee on lawyer referral services. He lives in Springfield, Ill.

Carol Taylor Carlisle is in charge of the Audiovisual Media Center at the Middle School in Bloomfield, Conn. She and her husband, Robert, live in Simsbury, Conn.

Francis X. Cooney has been named president of the Arnold Print Works, Inc., a textile printing firm in Adams, Mass. He was previously manager of the print plant of Guilford Mills in Greensboro, N.C.

Richard L. Snider was appointed ambassador to South Korea last August.

Richard H. Wilbur, Germantown, Md., has been appointed president of the products division of Holiday Inns, Inc.

45 Beryl Kossove Meyer, Providence, is chairman of the Tay-Sachs (a genetic disease) Prevention Program of Rhode Island, sponsored by the Jewish Family and Children's Service.

47 Robert J. Janes, a Republican, won the Rhode Island State Senate seat from Barrington, R.I., last November in a close race with Robert A. Gammino '51. Janes had served for many years as chairman of the school committee in Barrington.

Walter E. MacDonald, New Canaan, Conn., has been elected a vice president of Mobil Oil Corp., where he is responsible for Mobil's Middle East operations and interests.

48 Rupert H. Austin, Jr., is senior sales engineer for New England with the Huyck Felt Co. in Rensselaer, N.Y. He and his wife, Doris, a music teacher and actress, live in Simsbury, Conn. Their

daughter, Anne, is a junior honors student at Bates College; and their son, Bill, a student at the Watkinson School, will be a freshman at Bates next year.

49 John T. Townsend is professor of New Testament, Judaism, and Biblical languages at the Episcopal Divinity School in Cambridge, Mass.

Bradford W. Wild is associate dean of the School of Optometry at the University of Alabama in Birmingham.

50 LeRoy F. Anderson, Hampton, N.H., has been appointed chief executive officer of the Seabrook (N.H.) Bank and Trust Co.

George R. Blessing, Milford, N.J., is human resources administrator at the County College of Morris, a two-year college in Dover, N.J.

Robert C. Gibbs has been promoted to vice-president in the personal investment management department at Rhode Island Hospital Trust National Bank in Providence. He lives in Warren, R.I.

Stanley L. Held, Pittsford, N.Y., has been elected vice-president for merchandise and sales at McCurdy and Co. in Rochester.

Victor Hightalan is a senior trial lawyer for the General Services Administration in Washington, D.C. He lives in Arlington, Va.

51 Ronald J. Burns, Darien, Conn., has been elected a senior vice-president of the Home Insurance Co. in New York City.

Benjamin Chinitz (A.M.) is a professor of economics and director of the Social Policy Institute at the State University of New York at Binghamton.

Victor M. Pierce has been appointed corporate industrial engineer with the Rogers Corp. in Rogers, Conn. He was previously with the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co. in Delaware.

Patrick A. Soccorso, who received his M.Ed. degree from Bridgewater State College and his master's degree in mathematics from Union College, has been named assistant superintendent of the Taunton, Mass., school system.

52 Sandra R. Lloyd is supervisor of Atlantic Richfield Co.'s San Francisco field data handling center. She lives in San Bruno, Calif.

53 Lois Black Henning has been appointed director of affirmative action at Syracuse University.

Robert B. Jones, Fairfax, Va., has been appointed assistant vice-president of underwriting at Acacia Mutual Life Insurance Co. in Washington, D.C.

Marilyn Rice McClanahan received her master's degree in health education from California State University at Sacramento in 1974 and is working toward her master's degree in public health at California State University at Northridge, where she lives.

Howard B. Whitaker has been promoted to assistant vice-president at the Rhode Island Hospital Trust National Bank in Providence.

54 Emanuel Gerard, a securities analyst who specializes in entertainment securities, has joined Warner Communications, Inc., in New York City.

Sylvia Moscovitz Zigun, a registered nurse, has been appointed volunteer consultant for nursing and health programs of the Connecticut division of the American National Red Cross. Sylvia lives in Fairfield, Conn., with her husband and their two sons.

55 Margaret Going Settippane and Richard J. DePatie, who head the 20th reunion committee, report that plans for the 20th are taking final shape. Activities are scheduled from Friday, May 30th, through Sunday, June 1st. If you are unable to attend for the entire weekend, the committee hopes you will be able to join us for as many of the interesting and varied events as possible. You will be hearing more about the plans in the weeks ahead.

56 Barry W. Blank, Rumson, N.J., has been elected executive vice-president of the Colonial First National Bank in Red Bank, N.J.

Priscilla Clute and Roberto F. Diaz were married Aug. 6, 1974, in Fort Lauderdale, Fla., where they now live. Priscilla is a kitchen designer for Kitchens by Fay, and Roberto is a pool consultant for Ike's Carter Pools, Inc.

Robert L. Johnson, who received his master's degree from the University of Rhode Island in 1970, has been named executive director of the Greater Fall River YMCA. He lives in Newport, R.I.

Carol Binder Tanenbaum is in her last year of law school at Case Western Reserve University. Her husband, Sam, won the 1974 Wittke Award, a \$1,000 prize for outstanding undergraduate teaching at Case Western.

Gretchen Gross Wheelwright, chairman of the English department at San Marcos, Calif., High School, is one of four California winners of a \$2,000 scholarship from the Delta Kappa Gamma Society. She is working toward her Ph.D. in educational administration at the University of California at Santa Barbara.

57 Robert G. Hammerstone, Huntington, N.Y., has been appointed associate director of corporate information for CBS in New York City.

58 John A. Bloom has been named headmaster of Worcester Academy in Worcester, Mass. He was previously director of the school's department of urban affairs.

John W. Brown has moved from Stamford, Conn., to California, where he is with

the San Diego law firm of Jenkins & Perry. Arthur M. Bulfin, Cleveland Heights, Ohio, has been promoted to president of the Club Products Co. in Cleveland, a subsidiary of Standex International Corp.

John P. Colton, Saunderstown, R.I., has been promoted to vice-president of the Old Stone Bank in Providence.

Barbara Florop Doolittle and her husband, Raymond, are parents of a son, Erik Yale, born Aug. 31, 1973. They have two other children, Lisa, 12, and Leslie, 8. Barbara is an elementary school teacher in Claremont, N.H.

Thomas M. Wilson III, assistant attorney general of the state of Maryland, has been appointed chief of the State Law Department's antitrust division. He lives in Cockeysville, Md.

59 John A. Cederstrom, Newark, N.Y., is a district executive for the Finger Lakes Council, Boy Scouts of America, with headquarters in Geneva, N.Y.

Elizabeth Tuttle Edge and her husband, Donald, are parents of their second daughter, Alison Courtenay, born Oct. 17, 1973. They live in Tappan, N.Y.

Laura Burroughs Feinstein and her husband, Al, are parents of their first child, Sabra, born Sept. 19, 1974. They live in Colorado Springs, Colo.

J. William Flynn, Barrington, R.I., has been named director of manufacturing in the packaging machinery division of Sheldahl, Inc., in East Providence.

Sally Spough Mahan and her husband, Gerald, are parents of a son, Roy Finley, born May 24, 1974. Their son, Christopher, is 7, and their daughter, Susan, is 5. The Mahans live in Bloomington, Ind., where Jerry is a professor of physics at Indiana University.

Theodore K. Mathews, who received his Ph.D. degree in musicology from the University of Michigan in 1974, is an assistant professor of music at Agnes Scott College in Decatur, Ga.

Wallace Terry II has been named the first Frederick Douglass Professor of Journalism at Howard University's School of Communications. His first book, *The Bloods: The Black Soldier Revolt from Vietnam in America*, will be published this year.

John M. Wilson, Weston, Conn., has been appointed director of marketing and planning for the AMF Motorcycle Products Group.

60 Albert E. Easton has been elected vice-president and actuary of the Berkshire Life Insurance Co. in Pittsfield, Mass.

Dorothy Kushner Miller is co-director of Wider Opportunities for Women, a career counseling agency for women in Boston. Her husband, Howard, is a partner in the Boston law firm of Newell, Savrann, Miller & Kunian. They live in Needham, Mass., with their three daughters, Lisa, 13, Karyn, 10, and Alison, 8.

61 Bruce Hiland has been elected a director of the Commonwealth Group, Inc., a marketing consulting firm in Stamford, Conn. He and his wife, Virginia, and their two children live in Weston, Conn.

Nibondh Maigate, Bangkok, Thailand, is captain of the M/V *Siam Queen* of Siam Maritime Lines Co., Ltd. He was previously with the Thailand Exploration and Mining Co.

Carol J. Schaefer (Ph.D., '54 A.M.), an assistant professor of history at Rhode Island College, is on sabbatical this year in Athens, Greece.

Ann Gail Scacciotti Shahinian reports that her husband, Dr. Thomas K. Shahinian, has finished his residency in general surgery at Rhode Island Hospital and is with the Surgical Group, Inc., in Providence. They have two children, Bethany, 3, and Karen, 2.

Harold F. von Ulmer has been elected vice-president for marketing of Fanny Farmer Candy Shops, Inc., in Bedford, Mass.

62 Linda Wharton Babson, Stow, Mass., teaches second grade at the Pompositticut School.

Dennis C. Erinakes, an engineering geologist with the U.S. Department of Agriculture's soil conservation service, is working toward his Ph.D. degree in geology at Pennsylvania State University as part of USDA's executive development program. He lives in Boalsburg, Pa.

Richard Kostelanetz, New York City, is the author of several books published last fall, including *The End of Intelligent Writing*, *Essaying Essays*, *Recyclings*, and *I Articulations/Short Fictions*. His numerical canvases and silkscreen prints were also exhibited for the first time last fall.

John J. Lavino, Jr., has been named director of rehabilitation services of the Kemper Insurance and Financial Companies in Long Grove, Ill.

After four years in New Delhi, India, with the Agency for International Development, George H. Wales, Jr., rejoined the Marine Midland Bank of New York in 1973, and is now vice-president and general manager of the bank's new Tokyo branch office.

Frank A. Warren III (Ph.D., '57 A.M.), an associate professor of history at Queens College, is the author of *An Alternative Vision: The Socialist Party in the 1930s*, published last November by the Indiana University Press.

63 Susan Aldrich Carlisle and her husband, David, have moved from Massachusetts to Bangor, Maine, where David is treasurer of Prentiss and Carlisle Co., a timber firm. Prior to moving, Susan worked as a free-lance proofreader and editor for a management consulting firm in Wellesley, Mass. They have two sons, Christopher and Jonathan.

Dr. Robert G. McCord, who received his Ph.D. degree from the University of Wisconsin in 1970 and his M.D. degree from Wisconsin in 1974, is a resident in pathology at Harbor General Hospital in Torrance, Calif.

Robert E. Nickerson, president of Kates Properties, a real estate service company in Providence, conceived the idea for a novel structure soon to be built in an industrial park in Lincoln, R.I. Known as the Industrial-Office Condominium Mall Building, it would be a blend of office, industrial, and warehouse space built around a central shopping mall. The building is believed to be among the first of its kind in New England.

Lawrence M. Small, a senior vice-president at First National City Bank in New York City, has been named head of personnel relations at the bank.

Stephanie R. Stilwell received her master's degree in religion from the School of Theology in Claremont, Calif., last year. She lives in Bellingham, Wash.

Stanley Welsh, who received his J.D. degree from John Marshall Law School in 1974, is an attorney in the patent and licensing department of the Standard Oil Co. in Chicago.

64 Clifford Adelman is assistant dean of graduate programs and research at William Paterson College in New Jersey. His *No Loaves, No Parables: Liberal Politics and the American Language* was published by Harper's Magazine Press in November.

Richard W. Daniels is teaching electrical engineering at Tennessee State University for the 1974-75 academic year, as part of Bell Telephone Laboratories' Aid to Black Colleges Program. He is the author of *Approximation Methods for Electronic Filter Design*, published last year by McGraw-Hill.

David W. Dumas, East Greenwich, R.I., has been appointed an attorney in the real estate investment group at Old Stone Bank in Providence.

Kathleen E. Euston and David Tundermann were married Oct. 13, 1974, in New Haven, Conn. Kathleen is a speech pathologist at the Child Development Center of Wheeler Affiliates in Plainville, Conn., and David is assistant commissioner in the state of Connecticut's Department of Environmental Protection.

Lt. Comdr. David J. L'Herauld (USN) graduated with honors from the U.S. Naval War College in Newport on July 1. Later that day he and his wife, Wendy, became parents of a son, Brandon John. David is currently stationed at Offutt AFB in Omaha, Nebr., as operations staff officer with the Joint Strategic Target Planning Staff.

Berit Spant Muh and her husband, Robert, are parents of their second child, Carrie Rebecca, born April 15, 1974. Their daughter, Allison, is 2. The Muhs live in Los Angeles.

Susan Gilman Novick and Neil Krieger were married Aug. 11, 1974, in New Haven, Conn., where they now live. Susan is a psychologist at a school for emotionally disturbed and learning-disabled children, and Neil is a postdoctoral research fellow in biochemistry at the Yale Medical School.

Carol Sugarman and David Reck were married June 26, 1966, in Summit, N.J. They live in Middletown, Conn., where Carol is a self-employed photographer and David is a musician with Wesleyan University.

Peter Tannenwald has become a partner in the Washington, D.C., law firm of Arent, Fox, Kintner, Plotkin & Kahn. Peter is a specialist in the field of communications law.

65 Believe it or not, this is our tenth year out of Brown. Come back to reunion with your roommate, fraternity brother, teammate, fellow club member, and friends May 20 to June 2. Mark your calendars now. Call or write your classmates and arrange to meet on campus. This could be a good one. Detailed plans, and costs, will be mailed shortly.

Stephen D. Connary, who received his Ph.D. degree from Columbia in 1972, is a research scientist with the Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory in Palisades, N.Y. He lives in Sunderland, Mass.

Warren D. Fitzgerald, who received his Ph.D. in clinical psychology from George Peabody College in 1974, is a psychologist with the Concord Area Mental Health Center in Concord, N.H. He and his wife, Nicki, who received her master's degree in special education from Peabody, live in Concord with their son, Dean Gavin, 4.

Donald C. Harris received his M.S. degree from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in 1973. He and his wife, Beverly, live in Berlin, Conn., with their sons, Todd and Mark.

Margaret Kingsland, who received her master's degree in English in 1971 and her Ph.D. in English in 1974 from the University of Connecticut, has been named acting director of the Montana Committee for the Humanities, with headquarters on the University of Montana campus in Missoula. She is also a member of the women's studies committee at the University of Montana.

The Rev. *Bruce A. Pehrson* is pastor of the Wesley United Methodist Church in Wareham, Mass., where he lives with his wife, Karen, and their daughter, Elizabeth Susan.

Mary G. Powers (Ph.D.) is chairman of the department of sociology and anthropology at Fordham University. She and *John J. Macisco, Jr.* '66 Ph.D., vice-chairman of the department, have received a grant from the Manpower Administration of the U.S. Department of Labor for a research project on labor force characteristics and migration experience of Puerto Ricans, and a grant from the National Institute of Mental Health for a training program in "Urban Sociology: The Puerto Rican Experience."

66 *William J. Bartscher* is a graduate student in mathematics at the University of Kansas in Lawrence.

Scott Briggs and his wife, *Karen Henry Briggs* (see '68), are parents of their first child, Amy Christine, born July 28, 1974. They live in Colorado Springs, Colo., where Scott is a partner in the law firm of Evans, Peterson, Torbet and Briggs.

Christopher Crowe has been promoted to manager of production of the Turbodyne Corp.'s turbine and generator plant in St. Cloud, Minn. He and his wife, Jean, and their daughter, Cindy, recently returned to the States from Switzerland, where he was Brown Boveri Liaison Engineer for Turbodyne.

Timothy W. Foo has been appointed an assistant professor of music education at Drake University.

Carl A. Johnson and Susan Anne Gill were married March 23 in New Britain, Conn. They live in Kensington, Conn.

John J. Macisco, Jr. (Ph.D.) is vice-chairman of the department of sociology and anthropology at Fordham University. He and *Mary G. Powers* '65 Ph.D., chairman of the department, have been awarded a grant from the Manpower Administration of the U.S. Department of Labor for a research project on labor force characteristics and

Ida Zimmer Sprague '40

She didn't live happily ever after

Back in the early 1960s when teenage girls were ironing their hair and women wore shoes with toes sharp enough to poke out an ant's eye, Ida Zimmer Sprague '40 quietly but firmly stuck to sensible round-toed footwear. She prefers the pleasures of an Arcadian snow scene to the happiness of a two-car garage, and the rat-race which dazzles so many of us leaves her cold. That's why three years ago she fulfilled a lifelong ambition and moved to a "quiet little country village" in Sussex, England, with a "Gray's 'Elegy' courtyard setting."

But the story doesn't end with "and she lived happily ever after in England" — although it might have if the rumblings of a severe economic crisis hadn't erupted over Ida Sprague's country village and hundreds like it. "The old England is going down the drain," she says. "The Labor Party has taken over and the lower classes are wanting what they've done without all these years." She speaks of a wealth tax on anything over and above necessities, the selling of the manor houses and some of the art work in them, the brain drain, and the growing nationalization of business as "one industry after another goes to the wall." Prices are high (gasoline cost \$1.38 a gallon in November and is expected to rise to \$2.50 by winter's end) and wages are very low — so low that Parliament is just now trying to push through a law raising the minimum wage to 75¢ an hour. Taxes are heavy as well, with 33 1/3 percent the minimum income tax bracket. All in all, Ida

Sprague says, "England is in desperate circumstances."

She is critical of the British press for "feeding pap to the people and talking down to them as if they were children." She also resents the way the British press has misled its readers by puffing hot air into stories about America's economic woes. "In England," she says, "we were told that Americans have not been able to heat their homes, that they've had to buy small cars, and that they've had terrible food shortages same as in England." During a visit to the States last fall, she was shocked to discover that "the cars are enormous, the houses are hot, and there's enough food to feed most of the world, it looks like, compared to England."

Ida Sprague isn't just seeing and hearing all this — she's getting it down on paper. An artist (she specializes in water colors and oils) and a writer (she has published articles, poetry, and several stories for young people), she and a writer-photographer friend are planning to write and illustrate a book documenting the downfall of this tiny island country. "We have plenty to say," she says. "And we intend to say it."

This isn't their first joint venture — several years ago they collaborated on a book about the adventures of their two Burmese cats, Lady Catherine Timmis and Lord Devon Lamont. "We wrote about the process of training them and trying to wrestle them into some kind of normal cathood," Ida says.

Last winter, as part of their research for their upcoming book on England, they took a seven-month tour of Spain, Portugal, and France to "document and absorb the character of the three countries in terms of the contrast to England." Rather than just "floating by and looking out the window" at the countries and the people, they camped out in their van and actually lived for a while in each area they visited.

They spent the most time in Spain, where Ida was greatly impressed by the Spaniards' knack for growing crops in the arid inlands and by their sturdy self-reliance. "The Spanish are something to look to for the future," she says. "They live very simply and what they have they use well. I think Spain will surprise us all."

Ida Sprague's three-year residency in England ended in January. After this interview with the BAM was taped, she wrote one of the editors that she was being forced to leave the country. The British government had ordered her to pay a 45-percent retroactive tax on income earned in America over the past three years if she wished to stay in England. So, on January 15, Ida Sprague left the country she's always "loved madly" and returned to the United States. K.S.

Ida Sprague and one of her cats, Lady Catherine Timmis.



migration experience of Puerto Ricans, and a grant from the National Institute of Mental Health for a training program in "Urban Sociology: The Puerto Rican Experience."

William J. Tildes has been promoted to assistant project engineer at Pratt and Whitney Aircraft in East Hartford, Conn. He and his wife, Phyllis, live in Glastonbury, Conn.

Alan F. White is a research psychologist with the Weyerhaeuser Co. in Tacoma, Wash.

Virginia Williams and John E. Brady were married Sept. 6, 1974, and are living in Huntington Beach, Calif. John is district director of U.S. Customs in Los Angeles.

Deborah Marshall Woodward and her husband, James, are parents of a daughter, Katharine Alexandra, born May 31, 1974. They have two sons, Jonathan, 5, and Nathaniel, 2. Jim is a vice-president with the First National Bank of Boston.

67 *William D. Baird, Jr.*, has been elected a vice-president of Chemical Bank in New York City. He and his wife, Joy, and their two sons, Chip and David, live in Madison, N.J.

Peter C. Bedard is an account executive in the public relations division of Creamer, Trowbridge, Case & Basford, Inc., in Providence.

Richard F. Brennan is athletic director and head varsity soccer coach at the Christchurch School in Christchurch, Va. He also teaches Latin, English, and history at the Tidewater Virginia Prep School. Richard and his wife, Leslie, have two children, Jeffrey and Hillary.

Capt. David E. Chadsey (USAF) has been stationed at Malmstrom AFB, Mont., as a missile combat crew member, following completion of the Strategic Air Command's missile combat crew operational readiness training course at Vandenberg AFB, Calif.

Susan A. Collins and David Kernis were married in Sept. 1974 and are living in Hong Kong, where David is director and general manager of Zecha Associates Ltd., a public relations agency.

Dr. Michael P. Czech is an assistant professor of bio-medical sciences at Brown. He lives in Pawtucket.

Arthur A. DeLano, Baltimore, Md., who received his J.D. degree from the University of Maryland in 1973, is an attorney with the Baltimore Legal Aid Bureau, Inc.

Gabriel Doumato is assistant general counsel for Triad Capital Management International, Inc., in Beirut, Lebanon.

Michael Fahey, who received his J.D. degree from Rutgers in 1971, is a managing attorney with Hunts Point Legal Services in the Bronx, New York City.

Robert A. Far, who received his M.B.A. degree from Dartmouth's Amos Tuck School of Business in 1974, is a grain merchant with the Louis Dreyfus Corp. in New York City.

C. Stewart Goddin, formerly the assistant financial attaché at the American Embassy in Bonn, West Germany, is now working for the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development in Paris as the assistant to the special counselor to the Secretary General for Energy Questions and the Director of the Energy Directorate.

The Rev. *Earl K. Holt III* has been installed as minister of the First Unitarian Church of St. Louis, Mo. He and his wife, *Joan Scott Holt*, and their daughter, *Alicia*, live in St. Louis.

Frederick L. Huntington III, who received his master's degree in counseling psychology from Assumption College in 1974, is a staff psychologist at the Fernald State School in Baldwinville, Mass.

Michael J. Hutter has been appointed an assistant professor of law at Western New England State College in Springfield, Mass.

Peter D. Johnson, Jr., who received his Ph.D. degree from the University of Michigan in 1973, is an assistant professor of mathematics at the American University in Beirut, Lebanon.

Dr. John M. Ristuccia, a clinical instructor at the Tufts University School of Dental Medicine, has opened an office for the practice of oral surgery in Waltham, Mass. He and his wife, Beverly, and their two daughters live in Melrose, Mass.

Lawrence M. Schenk and his wife are parents of their second child and first son, Peter Lawrence, born Aug. 6. Lawrence, who received his M.B.A. degree from the University of Rochester last December, is an investment manager with the Lincoln First Bank of Rochester.

Cheryl Novich Waldman and her husband, *Michael* (see '69), are parents of their second child and first son, Eric Alan, born Feb. 13, 1974. They live in Bethesda, Md.

David S. Wile, who received his Ph.D. in computer science from Carnegie-Mellon University in 1974, is a researcher at the University of Southern California's Information Sciences Institute in Marina del Rey.

68 *Karen Henry Briggs* and her husband, *Scott* (see '66), are parents of their first child, Amy Christine, born July 28. They live in Colorado Springs, Colo., where Karen is on leave of absence from her job as a cost accountant with Hewlett-Packard. She is also working toward her M.B.A. degree on a part-time basis at the University of Colorado.

Russell A. Ekeblad has been appointed general manager of DaVinci Creations, Inc., in Providence.

Shari J. Gruhn (A.M.) and Grant S. Lewis were married Sept. 15, 1974, in Newton Highlands, Mass. Shari is associate editor of publications for the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and Grant is with the New York law firm of LeBoeuf, Lamb, Leiby & MacRae.

Sharon Jamieson Harris, Croton-on-Hudson, N.Y., has been appointed systems consultant in the electronics installations department of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. She is working toward her Ph.D. degree in computer science at New York University.

George C. Hyde, Jr., has been named director of sales planning and development, FM stations, at Susquehanna Broadcasting Co. He and his wife and son live in York Township, Pa.

Peter G. Maurer (A.M.) is a sales representative with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. He lives in East Windsor Township, N.J.

Dr. Karen Maziarz and *Dr. David Bell* were married Sept. 1, 1973, in Cambridge,

Mass. *Phyllis Blumenfeld* was an attendant. They live in Toronto, Ont., where Karen is physician at Toronto General Hospital.

R. Bruce Murray, Jr., has been promoted to assistant vice-president in the corporate banking department of the First National Bank of Chicago.

Daniel R. Schwarz (Ph.D., '65 A.M.) has been appointed an associate professor of English at Cornell.

Susan Ahrens Weihl and her husband, *Al*, are parents of their first child, Lauren, born April 7, 1974. Susan is "temporarily retired" from teaching junior high school history, and Al is a fellow in endocrinology at the Massachusetts General Hospital. They live in Winchester, Mass.

Robert Wells is a financial planner with the Travelers Insurance Co. in Philadelphia.

69 *Eve Barak Briles*, who received her Ph.D. degree from Rockefeller University in 1974, is doing research at Washington University School of Medicine in St. Louis under a postdoctoral fellowship from the Jane Coffin Childs Memorial Fund for Medical Research. Her husband, *David*, is an NIH postdoctoral fellow at the School of Medicine.

Bruce V. Butterworth, who received his master's degree in public administration from Syracuse in 1974, is a management intern with the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Foreign Agricultural Service in Washington, D.C.

Leroy J. Call III is a second-year graduate student in hospital administration at the University of Washington in Seattle.

Capt. Mark R. Felman (USAF) has been assigned to Hickam AFB, Hawaii, where he is a navigator with a unit of the Pacific Air Forces.

The Rev. *David W. Griffiths*, who received his M.Div. degree from the Episcopal Theological School in 1974, is assistant rental manager of a housing development in Cambridge, Mass. He lives in Newton Center, Mass.

James H. Mars, who received his master's degree in regional planning from Cornell in 1973, is a lecturer in the urban planning department of Ryerson Polytechnical Institute in Toronto, Ont.

Elizabeth E. Patton is an administrative assistant at the Taft School in Watertown, Conn. She was previously a staff assistant for primary and secondary education in New York City Mayor John Lindsay's office.

Joseph W. Perley has been appointed an advertising account executive with Creamer, Trowbridge, Case & Basford, Inc., in Providence.

Sheldon D. Repp, who received his J.D. degree from the State University of New York in 1974, is an attorney with the Department of Health, Education and Welfare's Office of General Counsel in Washington, D.C.

Dr. Glenn S. Schroyer and his wife are parents of a son, Brian Andrew, born Aug. 14, 1974. Glenn is a second-year resident in family practice at Reading (Pa.) Hospital. They live in Shillington, Pa.

Jerome F. Strauss III, who received his M.D. degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1974, is with the department of ob-

stetrics and gynecology at the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine.

John R. Thelin, who received his master's degree in American history in 1972 and his Ph.D. in history and education in 1973 from the University of California at Berkeley, is a professor of social and philosophical studies at the University of Kentucky's College of Education.

Michael Waldman (A.M.) and his wife, *Cheryl Novich Waldman* '67, are parents of their second child and first son, *Eric Alan*, born Feb. 13, 1974. Michael is director of the environmental services division of Messer Associates, a management consulting firm, in Silver Spring, Md. They live in Bethesda, Md.

Phillip Zuckerman, who received his J.D. degree from Northwestern in 1974, is legal counsel for the Ruby Begonia Plant Stores in Somerville, Mass.

70 Don't forget to SAVE THE DATES: come back to campus for our fifth-year reunion festivities, May 30-June 2.

Marsha Uehara Allgeier received her master's degree in regional planning from the University of North Carolina and is with Systems Science, Inc., in Chapel Hill, N.C.

William Anderson, who received his M.S.W. degree from Florida State University last March and subsequently worked as a researcher and instructor in FSU's School of Social Work, has now entered the Ph.D. program at the school. He and his wife, *Linda Saltzman Anderson* '71, live in Tallahassee.

Robert B. Avery, released from the U.S. Navy in Oct. 1974, is a unit manager in the operations department of the First National City Bank in New York City.

Allen Castner has resigned his position as a buyer with the Eaton Corp. and is working toward his M.B.A. degree at UCLA.

Germaine Cummings has been appointed coordinating producer at KTW, a news talk radio station in Seattle.

Alan P. Cusick, Jr., is a law student at Georgetown University.

Jamie Ross Gustafson and her husband, *Rev. Mark Gustafson*, have moved from Oregon to Danvers, Mass., where Mark is associate pastor at the Maple Street Congregational Church. Jamie hopes to re-enter Andover Newton Theological School this year to pursue her M.Div. degree.

Roger LaFauci is a student at the Harvard Business School.

After working at various odd jobs around New England since graduation, *James M. "Mac" Larson* reports that he began medical school last June at New York Medical College. He lives in Tarrytown, N.Y.

Dale W. Lee, who received his J.D. degree from Southern Methodist University in 1974, is deputy prosecuting attorney for the city and county of Honolulu, Hawaii.

Myron H. Selter, who received his J.D. degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1974, is secretary to Judge Max Rosen of the Federal Court of Appeals in Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Richard T. Sharp is a law clerk with the Securities and Exchange Commission in Washington, D.C.

Deirdre Wallace Stecker, who received her M.Ed. degree from Temple University,

teaches severely retarded young adults at the Woodhaven Center in Philadelphia. She and her husband, *Harold*, live in Maple Shade, N.J.

Larry Takumi, who received his J.D. degree from Georgetown University in 1974, is a law clerk to Judge Martin Pence of the U.S. District Court in Honolulu, Hawaii.

Melinda Watson and *Brook McCray Smith* were married Aug. 22, 1974, in Fort Wayne, Ind., and are living in Ann Arbor, Mich. Melinda is a school psychologist for the Livingston Intermediate School District, and Brook is a lawyer in Ann Arbor.

George B. Wolfenden (A.M.) has been named headmaster of the University of Tampa's new Tampa Preparatory School for grades nine through twelve.

71 *Marcia Allara* and *José Peraza* were married May 31, 1974, in Stamford, Conn. Attendants included *Lisa Lambiasi*, *Michael Allara* '65, and *Pamela Edward Allara* '65. Marcia and José live in New York City, where she is a third-year special law student at New York University, and he is a medical student at Columbia.

David A. Altshuler, who is completing requirements for his Ph.D. degree from Hebrew Union College, is a visiting professor of classics at Dartmouth.

Duane L. Cady (Ph.D., '70 A.M.) is an assistant professor of philosophy at Hamline University in St. Paul, Minn.

Kenneth S. Cohen, who received his J.D. degree from Vanderbilt University in 1974, is an attorney with the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co. He lives in Agawam, Mass.

David G. Cox teaches fifth- through eighth-grade mathematics at North State Academy in Hickory, N.C.

Richard L. Hammitt, who received his M.B.A. degree from the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School of Finance in 1973, is a senior appraiser with the Prudential Insurance Co.'s real estate investment office in Melville, N.Y.

Morris L. Jacobs, who received his Sc.M. degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1974, is a development engineer with Extracorporeal Medical Specialties, Inc., in King of Prussia, Pa.

Grace Farrell Lee (Ph.D.), New Haven, Conn., has been appointed an assistant professor of English at Sacred Heart University.

Janice Michel Macaulay ('72 A.M.) and her husband, *David*, are parents of a daughter, *Elizabeth Alexander*, born June 8. Janice is working toward a master's degree in music at Brown.

Robert McDonald, Jr., is a branch loan officer for the Industrial National Bank of Rhode Island. He lives in Providence.

John D. Riley (M.A.T.) and *Maureen Neville* were married Aug. 10 in North Providence, where they now live. John is a high school history teacher for the North Smithfield, R.I., School Department.

Elizabeth C. Sanford (A.M.) is an artifact conservator in the marine archeology laboratory at the University of South Carolina's Institute of Archeology and Anthropology. She lives in Hillsborough, S.C.

Dr. Robert V. Stephens (Sc.M.) is in the

private practice of general surgery in Phoenix, Ariz.

Stephen L. Thompson received his master's degree in library science from Simmons College in 1974. He lives in Harmony, R.I.

Kate Young was one of three featured singers last July in "Lotsa Lerner and Loewe," a "Music Under the Stars" presentation of the Wheeling (W.Va.) Symphony. The program was conducted by her husband, *Jeff Cook*. Kate is working toward her master's degree in voice at the New England Conservatory of Music and has appeared in numerous theatrical productions around New England and the Northeast. She and *Jeff* live in Somerville, Mass.

72 *Lois Abromitis*, a graduate student and teaching assistant in history at Brown, reports that she passed the preliminary examinations for her Ph.D. last September.

Arnold L. Berman, who is completing requirements for his M.B.A. degree from New York University, is a first-year law student at the University of Miami.

W. Paul Bush II is a student at the Harvard Business School.

Michael S. Cary (M.A.T.), who received his master's degree in religion from the Yale Divinity School in 1974, has been appointed assistant dean of students and coordinator of student activities at Bates College in Lewiston, Maine.

Lynne Derus moved back to her home state of California last June and is teaching the primary level at the Wedgewood Alternative School in San Jose, where she lives.

Craig Hazen, San Francisco, is working toward his M.F.A. degree in electronic music at Mills College.

Carol Nagy Jacklin (Ph.D.) is a research associate at Stanford University, where she has been studying the development of sex differences and infant learning and perception. An article which she co-authored with the chairman of the psychology department at Stanford, "What We Know And Don't Know About Sex Differences," appeared in the Dec. 1974 issue of *Psychology Today*.

David S. Locke (Ph.D.), professor of American studies at Kirkland College in Clinton, N.Y., was awarded a research professorship for the 1974-75 academic year by that college's grants committee. He was also named director of the American studies program at Kirkland and Hamilton Colleges.

Carl M. Plochman III and *Sandra Hayes* were married Aug. 31, 1974, and are living in Arlington, Mass. Terry is a student at the Harvard Business School.

Sung Tack Ro (Ph.D.) is an assistant professor of mechanical engineering at Seoul National University in Korea.

Lt. (jg.) Steven N. Robinson (USN) is stationed on the USS *Camden*, with a home base in Honolulu, Hawaii.

Penny Bienenfeld Rossiter and her husband, *Bill*, have moved from Oklahoma to Los Angeles, where Penny is a systems engineer trainee at IBM, and *Bill* is working toward his Ph.D. in clinical psychology at the California School of Professional Psychology. Penny received her M.F.A. degree in

drama from the University of Oklahoma last August.

Coleman Sachs is a law student at Syracuse.

Graham R. Schwass is a law clerk in the firm of Danzansky & Dickey in Washington, D.C.

Vivian B. Sell and *Joel S. Faden* were married May 26, 1974, in Lawrence, N.Y. Vivian, who received her master's degree in psychology from the University of Maryland in 1974, is a statistician with the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, Md., and Joel is an electrical engineer with the Bureau of Radiological Health in Rockville, Md. They live in Silver Spring, Md.

Henry R. Swirsky, who received his M.B.A. degree from the University of Chicago in 1974, is a business consultant for the publishing and printing industry with J. S. Eliezer Associates in New York City.

Jeffrey S. Tabak and *Lisa Dennison* were married June 9, 1974, in Millburn, N.J., and are living in Boston. Attendants included *Steven Rothstein*, *Robert Freedman*, and *Steve Mitchell*. Jeff, who received his M.B.A. degree from Harvard in 1974, is an investment analyst with the Putnam Management Co. in Boston.

73 *Edmund L. Alves* is a law student at Boston University.

William M. Babine (M.A.T.) and *Joan Elaine Boothroyd* were married Aug. 24, 1974, in Amherst, N.H., and are living in Upper Montclair, N.J. William is an English teacher at Verona, N.J., High School, and Joan is a medical technologist at Orange Memorial Hospital.

William A. Bruck, who received his master's degree in psychology from Duquesne University in 1974, is working toward his Ph.D. degree in psychology at the University of Florida in Gainesville.

Shelley Feldman and *Lee Wallace* were married June 15, 1974, in New Rochelle, N.Y., and are living in New York City. Brown attendants included *Pat Weston*, *Fay Dion '74*, *Kathy Barry*, *Joan Ryder*, *Channing Redford*, *Michael Feldman '74*, and *Steven Pollack '71*. Shelley is a law student at Hofstra Law School.

Mark Fichman is a Ph.D. candidate in organizational psychology at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor.

Cynthia Wills Harriman and her husband, *Lew*, have moved from California to Omaha, Nebr., where Cynthia works as a Title I reading specialist and kindergarten teacher, and Lew is with Strategic Air Command Headquarters.

Otis Johnson, Jr., is an environmental engineer with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency in Atlanta, Ga.

Jamie Kaplan is assistant director of the Retired Senior Volunteers Program (RSVP), funded by ACTION, in San Francisco.

Barbara Morgan, Berkeley, Calif., works as a volunteer in the welfare unit of the Legal Aid Society of Alameda County.

Martin J. Murphy is working toward his Ph.D. degree in astrophysics at the University of Chicago.

Louis H. Ostrach is a Ph.D. candidate in anatomy in the neurobiological sciences doctorate program at Stanford.

Andrew Roth, an actor and entertainer, played the role of Indio in *West Side Story* at the Preville Dinner Theater in Charlotte, N.C., last fall. He lives in New York City.

Joseph M. Steed and *Debra Rooker* were married Sept. 8, 1973, in Nashville, Tenn., and are living in Somerville, Mass. Joseph, who taught physics, chemistry, and physical science at the Lovett School in Atlanta during the 1973-74 school year, is a first-year graduate student in chemical physics at Harvard.

74 *Mary Aguiar* is a student at the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School of Finance.

Christine Allen is a master's degree candidate in social work at the University of Pennsylvania.

Jennifer Allen is a management trainee with the Industrial National Bank in Providence.

Larry D. Anderson is a law student at New York University.

Andrew Arnold is a medical student at Harvard.

Brian W. Ball is a management trainee with the National Bank of Washington in Washington, D.C.

Anne Berchenko and *Steven Weisholtz* were married June 9, 1974, and are living in Philadelphia. Anne teaches English at Springfield, Pa., High School, and Steve is a medical student at the University of Pennsylvania.

Scott W. Bogue is a graduate student in earth sciences at the University of California at Santa Cruz.

Miriam A. Bolotin is a secretary at the Cornell University School of Law.

Beth A. Bowman is a medical student at the University of Pittsburgh.

Michael P. Boyd is a law student at Boston University.

Cynthia Broner and *Eli Alperowicz* were married Aug. 4, 1974, in Waltham, Mass. They live in Montreal, where Eli is a draftsman and supervisor with Mendel, Brasloff, Sidler, a consulting engineering firm.

Sheila Buchbinder is a medical student at Brown.

Susan A. Buffum is a data analyst and trainee in expense administration at the Travelers Insurance Co.'s data center in Hartford, Conn.

Judith A. Burrell is a staff assistant with the Council for Opportunity in Graduate Management Education in Cambridge, Mass.

Nancy L. Campbell, on leave of absence from medical school, is a research assistant at Roger Williams General Hospital in Providence.

Pao-Min Chang (Ph.D.) is an associate professor of public administration at National Chung Hsing University in Taipei, Taiwan.

Anne S. Chapman is involved in acting, writing, and promotion for *Theater Quarterly* magazine and a women's theater group in London.

Carey Corbaley is a police dispatcher for the Benicia, Calif., Police Department.

Gail E. Costa is a graduate student in

health services administration at Harvard's School of Public Health.

Ellen L. Cross is a graduate student in psychology at DePaul University.

John D. Cullen is a teacher and coach at Walpole West Junior High in Walpole, Mass.

Kristina A. Curtis is a community organizer with the Virginia Community Development Organization in Petersburg, Va.

Judith-Ellen Dash is a staff reporter for *The Daily Journal* (*El Diario Venezolano en Inglés*) in Caracas, Venezuela.

Sally J. DeLong is a junior research technician at the Hershey Medical Center in Hershey, Pa.

David E. Denekas is a medical student at Stanford.

Franklin M. Douglass is a medical student at the University of Maryland.

Katherine M. Dressler is a student at the University of Oregon Medical School in Portland.

Marjorie E. Drucker is a dental student at Boston University.

Ruth E. Ehinger is a graduate student in oceanography at the University of Rhode Island.

Barbara E. Ehrlich is a graduate student in physiology at the UCLA Medical Center.

Gary W. Ellison is a management trainee in the administrative division of the National Shawmut Bank of Boston.

David B. Epstein is a paralegal assistant with the firm of Arent, Fox, Kintner, Plotkin and Kahn in Washington, D.C.

Donna Erickson is a graduate student at MIT's Sloan School of Management.

Lesley C. Ewing is a graduate student in regional planning at the University of Massachusetts at Amherst.

Karen Feldman is an advertising art secretary with Needham and Grohmann Advertising in New York City.

Linda R. Feldman is a graduate student at Simmons College's School of Library Science.

Judith Finkelstein is a medical student at Wayne State University.

Grahame W. Fitz is a medical student at Tulane University.

Anne Hoff Ford is working toward her master's degree in nursing at Yale's new postgraduate nursing program.

Mark S. Gearreald is a law student at Boston University.

Alan R. Gillespie is a medical student at Johns Hopkins.

Judith E. Gilman is an English teacher at the Rhode Island School for the Deaf in Providence.

Barbara L. Goldman is a psychiatric aide at Butler Hospital in Providence.

Ann N. Greene teaches social studies at St. Mary's School in Newington, Conn.

Karen Greif is a graduate student in biology at California Institute of Technology.

Deborah G. Griffith is a private detective with the Merit Protective Agency in San Francisco.

Linda S. Grossman is a child-care worker at the Perkins School for the Blind in Watertown, Mass. She lives in Allston, Mass.

Claudia B. Gruss is a medical student at Brown.

John E. Hadeler is an assistant city planner for the city of Xenia, Ohio.

Phyllis J. Heath is a psychiatric attendant

Larry Dodge '66 A.M., '70 Ph.D.

Wandering around Big Sky country with a camera

After finishing his Ph.D. courses at Brown in 1970, Larry Dodge took a position in the sociology department at the State University of New York at Plattsburgh. But that year on the shores of Lake Champlain resulted in a divorce, an arrest for skinny-dipping at high noon in the campus pond, and Larry's resignation from Plattsburgh.

So, in 1971, Larry Dodge returned to Montana. He had graduated from the University of Montana in 1964 and taught there after receiving his master's degree from Brown in 1966, but this trip had nothing to do with school — Larry was looking for a place to hole up.

As he tells it, he walked into a bar one day in Helmville, Montana (a small town midway between Missoula and Helena), in search of living quarters. Since Montana is the sort of place where strangers in bars cheerfully do the work of Traveler's Aid, the AAA, and the Better Business Bureau, Larry soon found himself living rent-free at the deserted Kelly Dude Ranch, in return for his promise to fix the place up. That's what they call "Big Sky Magic" at work.

Big Sky Magic is also the name Larry chose for the company he founded to make and sell postcards of Montana. It all started in the fall of 1971 when the woman who ran the drugstore where Larry had his pictures developed began raving about the spectacular skies and sunsets he was photographing. Together, Larry and Mrs. Dooling cooked up the idea of Big Sky Magic Enterprises. Both were fed up with racks of postcards containing nothing but jackalopes (a humorous cross between a jackrabbit and an antelope), outhouse jokes, and trite pictures of tourist attractions. They felt Montana deserved postcards which could convey the majesty of its open spaces — postcards which would produce a twinge of envy in the folks back home.

Larry chose five of his best pictures and, financing the operation with proceeds from the sale of a boat he had won in a Cheerios contest, had them made into cards. Today, business is booming, as more and more retailers sell more and more of his cards to natives as well as tourists. The Big Sky Magic line now contains about forty different cards, and the first criterion is that all landscape scenes must show an unusual sky.

This isn't always easy. For one thing, postcard printers commonly "help out" pictures that show an unusual sky by dubbing in a boring blue one. Larry has to hassle with

them constantly to keep his skies unique.

For another, even in Montana magic skies can't just be whistled up to order. This kind of photography calls for an individual who is either very lucky, or enough of a fanatic to interrupt every thing else for the sake of a picture. Larry is both. The luck keeps him from becoming a statistic when he tries to photograph the same sunset from points twenty miles apart, or when he notices a spectacular picture while passing a logging truck on a downgrade, and driving suddenly becomes a secondary interest. Getting the right picture is a matter of passionate concern.

Teaching is a matter of concern, too, but of a different sort. Larry got back into teaching when the University of Montana asked him to teach an extension course in deviance at the state prison in Deerlodge. One thing led to another and soon Larry was back on campus, filling in here and there as a sort of substitute sociology professor.

He is quick to point out that he is not on a regular contract, but that he teaches only as his needs and the department's coincide. So far, they've coincided enough to offer Larry as much steady employment as he's wanted. The regular paychecks have allowed him to maintain the dude ranch and to purchase several lots and a house in downtown Helmville. Big Sky Magic also leases a shop in which postcard racks and rustic Montana souvenirs are made. Larry has no regular employees, but he operates Big Sky Magic collectively with others who want to live and

work in a near-wilderness setting. It is a business, to be sure, but a business whose roots are solidly embedded in dreams of an alternative life style.

Being the resident long-haired sociologist in a small ranching and logging community isn't easy, but Larry Dodge manages to carry it off with considerable aplomb. One reason is that he's an expert in such macho Montana skills as hunting, fishing, drinking, and improvised auto repairs. Another is his size (6'6") and, to the residents of Helmville, his almost arcane weirdness. Helmville, in fact, recently voted its confidence in Larry by electing him town constable.

Larry's plans for the future include more postcards and a line of Montana Christmas cards. He has been going out on an increasing number of commercial photography assignments and has been letting his students participate in the process of creating a postcard by buying some of their photographs. And there are always colleagues going on sabbatical whose courses must be taught.

But, most important of all, Larry will always be wandering around Big Sky country with a camera. As he says, "It's the rush of framing an exquisite rendition of reality in the camera and then viewing thousands of pictures to select a handful for reproduction as cards, and then the rush of turning people on with photography that they can tell is really good — that's what's in it for me."

BRUCE MARGOLIUS '70

Larry Dodge at work: Plattsburgh didn't appreciate skinny-dipping.



at Butler Hospital in Providence.

Thomas J. Hebert is a rural carrier for the U. S. Postal Service in North Scituate, R.I.

Jacqueline Hess is a medical student at Boston University.

Barbara Hoyt teaches biology and eighth-grade science at the Thomas School in Darien, Conn.

James M. Hutchinson, Jr., and *Harla Kemp* were married Aug. 17, 1974, in Savannah, Ga. *James M. Hutchinson, Sr.* '51 is the groom's father. *George Hutchinson* '75 was best man and *Jennifer Allen* was maid of honor. Other Brown attendants included *Mike Miller* and *Woody Howard* '75. Jim and Harla are graduate students in business and sociology, respectively, at Indiana University in Bloomington.

Linda Ivey is a bank teller and management trainee at the Columbus National Bank of Rhode Island's Elm Grove Avenue branch in Providence.

William W. Jackson is an engineer with the environmental division of the Fisher and Porter Co. in Warminster, Pa.

Lawrence E. Joseph is a writer and researcher for Packaged Facts in New York City.

Judith S. Jurm is a law student at George Washington University.

Karl J. Karlson is a medical student at Brown.

Theodore Karavoski is a bio-engineer at the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital in Boston.

Neil Kiely is a sales manager for Controller Service and Sales Co. in Providence.

Marc C. Kirkeby is a staff writer for *Broadcasting* magazine in Washington, D.C.

Katherine M. Klein is a research assistant in urban and regional studies at the Urbanistini Institut in Ljubljana, Yugoslavia.

Robert A. Koch is a management trainee with the Industrial National Bank in Providence.

Melanie J. Kosich is working toward her M.B.A. degree in health care management at Boston University.

Hilary Lambert and *William Renwick* were married June 15, 1974, in Ithaca, N.Y. They live in Worcester, Mass., where both are graduate students in geography at Clark University.

Stephen E. Laskin is a paralegal assistant with the firm of Covington and Burling in Washington, D.C.

Gary D. Lawrence is with the client services department of the Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. in New York City.

Diane J. Levine is a graduate student in Near Eastern languages at New York University.

Bruce Lilliston is a law student at the University of California at Berkeley.

Scott Lubeck is a writer and translator for *Noticias Aliadas* in Lima, Peru.

G. James Manko is a psychiatric attendant at Butler Hospital in Providence.

Jeffrey Mazique is a medical student at Howard University.

Julie McDonnell is a student at the Columbia Graduate School of Journalism.

Barbara A. McGuire is a psychology lab technician at the National Institute of Mental Health in Bethesda, Md.

Peter H. D. McKee is a VISTA volunteer with the Georgia Legal Services Programs in Macon, Ga.

Cynthia Merz is a law student at Boston University.

Arthur A. Messier (Sc.M.) is a research physiologist at the Naval Submarine Medical Research Laboratory in Groton, Conn. He lives in Coventry, R.I.

Dee Michel is a carpenter in the scene shop of the Trinity Square Repertory Company in Providence.

Frances E. Mullen is a biological research assistant in the toxicology lab at the Harvard School of Public Health.

Donald M. Nadel and *Jeri Katz* were married June 30, 1974, in New London, Conn., and are living in Mansfield, Mass. Donald is a computer programmer with the Foxboro Co.

Margaret L. Nelson is a student at Tufts University's Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy.

Thomas E. O'Brien is a management trainee with the Chemical Bank of New York.

Susan F. Olive is a law student at Duke University.

Rosalind Palmer is a management trainee with Gimbels in New York City.

Mary Anne Pansini is an associate engineer with the Raytheon Co. in Portsmouth, R.I.

George F. Pilloton is a student at the University of Chicago Graduate School of Business.

Perry W. Premdas is a student at the Harvard Business School.

David Ranz is a student at Grinnell College in Grinnell, Iowa.

Marc I. Raphaelson is a medical student at the University of Pennsylvania.

Lucy F. Reed is a law student at the University of Chicago.

Barbara Ritomsky is a graduate student in philosophy at the University of Toronto.

Karen Roos is a research assistant with the American Society for Schools of Allied Health Professions in Washington, D.C.

Elliott C. Rosch is a medical student at the University of Pennsylvania.

Elizabeth Ross, a VISTA volunteer with Project SPUD (Student Programs for Urban Development), serves as student volunteerism coordinator for the Worcester (Mass.) Consortium for Higher Education.

Sara Roth is a graduate student and teaching assistant in mathematics at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

Gary Royal is a sales representative for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. in Ocala, Fla.

Robert F. Schiavone is a junior programmer with IBM in Yorktown Heights, N.Y.

Jeffrey A. Schiff is a graduate student in art at the University of Massachusetts at Amherst.

Jeffrey Schwartz is a graduate student at the Harvard School of Public Health.

Gail Siesicki is a student at Boston College School of Social Work.

Carole Sterling Smith is a systems engineer with IBM in New York City.

Cy A. Stein is a graduate student in chemistry at Stanford.

Linda Tardy is an ICU monitoring technician at Miriam Hospital in Providence.

Terry Ann Tegnazian is a law student at Yale.

Mary H. Thomsen is a graduate student

and teaching assistant in classics at the University of California at Berkeley.

Christopher Y. Tow is a law student at Boston College.

Jo Ann Greenwald Valavanis is a library assistant at Brown's Rockefeller Library.

Stephen Verna is a graduate student in operations research at Stanford.

E. Lawton Wehle, after several months as a program specialist with the National Endowment for the Humanities' division of education programs in Washington, D.C., is now with the Peace Corps in Upper Volta, Africa.

Steven J. Weisholtz is a medical student at the University of Pennsylvania.

Thomas H. Welch is an actuarial trainee with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. in New York City.

J. Gregory Wood is a technical assistant with the Mitre Corp. in Bedford, Mass.

William K. Wyatt is a law student at UCLA.

Thomas D. Yeager is a medical student at the University of Pennsylvania.

Marcia S. Yudkin is a graduate student in philosophy at Cornell.

Linda A. Zonfrillo teaches science to seventh- and eighth-graders in an alternative education project at Woonsocket, R.I., Junior High School.

Deaths

Elmer Seymour Chace '01, Providence, former city solicitor and a past president of the Rhode Island Bar Association; Nov. 25. A Harvard Law School graduate, Mr. Chace was named city solicitor in 1915, a position he held until 1930. He engaged in private law practice with the firm of Stockwell, Chace & Yatman and with the firm of Chace and Yatman. He was a former director of the Associated Alumni. Delta Upsilon. Survivors include a son, *Raymond H. Chace* '34, East Providence; and a daughter, *Virginia Chace Swan*, Barrington, R.I.

Alice Maud Paul '02, Hobe Sound, Fla., long-time civic leader in Woonsocket, R.I.; May 25. Miss Paul served as clerk in the office of the superintendent of schools in Franklin, Mass., from 1902 to 1916, when she became a head teller in the Woonsocket Trust Company Social Branch, working there 30 years until her retirement in 1947. While in Woonsocket, Miss Paul organized the city's first Senior Citizens group in 1951 and was president of both the Golden Age Club of the YMCA and the Ballou Home Aid Association of Woonsocket. Injured while on a trip to Jensen Beach, Fla., in 1962, Miss Paul entered the Bortz Spring Lake Nursing Home of Hobe Sound, Fla. While there, at age 90, she became editor of a monthly newsletter called *The Ray of Sunshine*. Survivors include a sister, *Marion Paul McNaul* of Woonsocket, and a brother, *John R. Paul*, Slatersville, R.I.

Clara Cooke Collier '05, Providence, former teacher in the Providence public schools and at the Brownson private school in Provi-

dence; date unknown. She was the widow of *John H. Collier '07*. Alpha Beta. There are no known survivors.

Dorothy Brenton Burge Stark '07, Sacramento, Calif.; date unknown. A former librarian in Edgewood, R.I., she had also served as president of the American Association of University Women and of the YMCA in Spokane, Wash. Survivors include her husband, *Charles R. Stark, Jr. '07*, 5989 Lake Crest Way, #1, Sacramento; and four children, Charles, Brenton, Mary, and William.

Earle Westgate Colby '10, West Lebanon, N.H., long-time operator of a family farm; March 18. A survivor is his grandson, *E. Colby Cameron '63*, 7401 South Harrison Way, Littleton, Colo. 80122.

Helen Harvey Johnson '11, Santa Monica, Calif., former teacher; June 7. She is survived by two sons and three daughters.

Royal Willis Leith '12, Dedham, Mass., senior partner of Burgess & Leith, Boston investment firm, and a past president of both the Associated Alumni and the Boston Brown Club; Nov. 13. During college, Mr. Leith was a classmate and roommate of *George S. Burgess*. Following graduation they went their separate ways, only to form the investment firm of Burgess & Leith in 1927. Mr. Leith served as class agent and was class marshal for his 50th Reunion. He was a trustee of Phillips Exeter Academy and president of its alumni association. Psi Upsilon. Survivors include his wife, Katherine Dunham Leith, 1 Channing Rd., Dedham; a son, R. Willis, Jr.; and a daughter, Eleanor. Another son, *John A. Leith '40*, died in 1950.

Herbert Edward Field '13, Little Compton, R.I.; Nov. 13. A graduate of Williams College, Mr. Field was active in The Players in Providence. There are no known survivors.

Charles Franklin Kincaid '13 A.M., St. Louis, Mo., retired teacher; Sept. 1. Mr. Kincaid retired in 1957 after 36 years as a high school teacher in St. Louis and became secretary-treasurer of the St. Louis Teachers Credit Union. His wife survives him at 4446 S. 37th St., St. Louis.

Louis Oshman '13, Mount Vernon, N.Y., former owner of the Cedars Country Club in Lakeville, Conn., and a founder and former chairman of the Roberts shoe repair chain in New York and New Jersey; Oct. 17. Mr. Oshman was a graduate of Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute in 1915. He was a Marine Corps engineer in World War I and helped build the base at Quantico, Va. Following the war, Mr. Oshman was an engineer in New York City, helping to build subways. Survivors include his wife, Ruth Freedman Oshman, 40 Sycamore Ave., Mount Vernon; and three daughters.

Dr. Parke H. Struthers '15, Nelson, N.H., professor of zoology and comparative anatomy at Syracuse University for 37 years until his retirement in 1958; Nov. 4. Dr. Struthers earned his M.A. and Ph.D. de-

grees at Syracuse and founded the Merriam Biological Laboratory there, serving as its director from 1933 to 1935. He also directed the 1926 Mona Isle Expedition and the 1931 Syracuse Andean Expedition. In retirement, Dr. Struthers directed the 1967 Bicentennial celebration in Nelson, N.H. Sigma Xi. Survivors include two daughters and four sons.

Arthur Warren Fairchild '16, Yucaipa, Calif., retired poultryman; April 20. Delta Upsilon. Survivors include his wife, Margaret Martindale Fairchild, 11888 3rd St., Yucaipa.

William Nicholas Ormsby '16, Osterville, Mass., retired owner of Ormsby Roofing Co. and a member of the Brown Rose Bowl team of 1915; Dec. 2. As an officer in the Navy during World War I, he was assigned to the American Embassy in Madrid, where he organized Spain's first baseball league. Mr. Ormsby was an end coach at Brown in 1926 and 1927, held the same position at Boston College from 1928 to 1938, and was a scout for Harvard in 1939 and 1940. He was one of the founders of the Gridiron Club of Boston and of the Bulger Lowe Award for New England's top collegiate football player. Phi Kappa. Survivors include his wife, Cecilia Payan Ormsby, 54 Cinnamon Ln., Osterville; two sons, William and Thomas P. Ormsby '51; and a daughter, Mary Ormsby Griffin.

Ralph Tillinghast Denison '17, St. Paul, Minn., retired assistant general manager with Standard Vacuum Oil; Oct. 21. A petroleum engineer, Mr. Denison spent 21 years in the Orient with Standard Oil, including ten years each in China and Japan and seven months in Malaya and the East Indies. He was also a petroleum advisor for the State Department in Africa during World War II. Phi Gamma Delta. Survivors include his wife, Helen Lee Denison, 1736 Hartford Ave., St. Paul; and a brother, *Clark Denison '20* of Millerton, N.Y.

James Anthony Peirce '19, Lexington, Mass., retired advertising and public relations executive with John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co. and long-time treasurer of the International Council of Industrial Editors; Dec. 1. Mr. Peirce joined the advertising staff of John Hancock in 1925. He was named advertising manager in 1940 and director of the bureau of publications eight years later. Mr. Peirce was placement director of the Massachusetts Industrial Editors Association for ten years and was chairman of the New England Conference for Industrial Editors in 1953. He was a member of the Lexington town council. Survivors include two sons, David, of Natick, Mass., and *James A. Peirce, Jr. '46* of Wolfeboro, N.H.; and a brother, *A. Richmond Peirce '32* of Providence.

Margaret Quinn Thornton '20, West Warwick, R.I., teacher at West Warwick High for 17 years before her retirement in 1967; Nov. 22. Before her marriage, she served as secretary to the president of the University of Rhode Island. Survivors include a son, James C. Thornton, Cranston; and a brother, Judge *Robert E. Quinn '15* of the U.S. Court of Military Appeals.

The Rev. *Chauncey Depew Wentworth '20*, 21 A.M., Hartford, Conn., retired pastor and a one-time leader of the Maine Methodist Conference; Oct. 22. Mr. Wentworth, who received his S.T.B. from Boston University in 1925, was trustee and treasurer of the Maine Methodist Conference and a former district superintendent. He was also a member of the general board of education of the Methodist Church and president of the Maine Council of Churches. Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi. Survivors include a son, John W. Wentworth, 320 Chews Landing Rd., Haddonfield, N.J.; and three daughters.

Olive Taplin Moxham '21, Upper Montclair, N.J., former school teacher; Oct. 23, 1971. Mrs. Moxham taught English, French, and history in Washington, Conn., before her marriage to *Robert W. Moxham '22*, who died in 1970. Survivors include two sons, Donald and Edward, and a daughter, Marcia.

William Herbert Sargeant '24, Attleboro, Mass., a life insurance advisor with Equitable Life for 38 years; Nov. 14. Mr. Sargeant was executive director of the United Fund of Attleboro for 15 years, retiring in 1970. The fund was over-subscribed in each of those years and its success was written up in several national publications. He was a member of the city council. Phi Sigma Kappa. Survivors include his wife, Helen Falkner Sargeant, 21 Tanager Rd., Attleboro; two sons, *Richard F. '54* and *William H. '51*; and a brother, *Samuel Sargeant '25*.

Philip Edward Starrett '24, Charlestown, R.I., retired director of the L. S. Starrett Tool Co., Athol, Mass., and former tool engineer of the National Tool Salvage Co., Detroit; Aug. 3. A brother was the late *Frank Starrett '16*. Delta Kappa Epsilon. Survivors include his wife, Amy Whittier Starrett, Land's End, Charlestown; and a son, Frank.

George Graham Beresford '25, St. Croix, Virgin Islands, retired methods analyst with Arabian American Oil Co., Dhahran, Saudi Arabia; date unknown. Sigma Chi. Survivors include his wife at Box 1085, Frederiksted, St. Croix; and a son, *Marcus Beresford '64*.

Mildred Louise Hoyle Voelker '25, Woonsocket, R.I., active in Girl Scout and YMCA work in the state; Nov. 11. Mrs. Voelker earned an M.S. degree in social work at Western Reserve. She was a deaconess in the First Baptist Church and in 1971 was named its mother of the year. Mrs. Voelker was a former worthy grand matron of the Rhode Island chapter of Order of the Eastern Star, the highest state office in that organization, and was a former president of the Woonsocket YMCA. A skillful painter, she sold works done in oils and pastels. Mrs. Voelker's husband was the late *Philip L. Voelker '25* and a son was the late *Donald C. Voelker '52*. Survivors include a son, Peter, and two daughters, Ellen Voelker Bailey and Jean Voelker Morrison.

Howard Gardner Lewis '26, '30 A.M., Warwick, R.I., retired principal at Hope High School, Providence; Oct. 14. Mr. Lewis spent 43 years in the Providence School System. He served as assistant principal at two

Tuss McLaughry

Coach of Brown's Iron Men

Each fall since he was inducted into the Brown Athletic Hall of Fame as a charter member in 1971, DeOrmond "Tuss" McLaughry has been returning to the annual induction dinners to see one or two of his former players installed. He returned again last November 1, but this time his walk was slower, he had difficulty speaking, and he found it necessary to leave midway through the dinner.

Tuss McLaughry was a sick man, and on November 26, he died of cancer at his home in Norwich, Vt. If the success of a football coach is measured by the esteem in which he is held by those who played for him, competed against him, and worked with him, then Tuss McLaughry had no superior in the profession.

Coming to Brown in 1926 from Amherst, McLaughry produced the University's only undefeated team, the Iron Men. This team earned its name when the same eleven starters played the entire game on successive weekends as Brown defeated Yale and Dartmouth.

There were other fine teams at Brown during the McLaughry years — the 1928 club that lost only to Yale, the Cinderella team of 1932 that defeated previously undefeated opponents week after week until losing to Colgate Thanksgiving morning, the explosive 1938 team, and the 1940 eleven that defeated Yale, Holy Cross, and Army on successive weekends. Whenever the material was there, McLaughry produced. When he left for Dartmouth after the 1940 season, his fifteen-year record was seventy-six wins, fifty-eight losses, and five ties.

Raised in Sharon, Pa., Tuss McLaughry played football at Michigan State and Westminster College. He played pro football and then entered a coaching career that took him to Westminster, Amherst, Brown, and Dartmouth. His 1948 and 1949 Dartmouth teams were the first two to win six major games

in one season.

One of the leaders in the formation of the American Football Coaches Association, and its president in 1936, McLaughry served as its secretary-treasurer and director from 1940 through 1966.

All the major honors came McLaughry's way: membership in the National Football Hall of Fame and the Helms Foundation Hall of Fame, the prestigious Amos Alonzo Stagg Award from the Coaches Association, and the famed New York Touchdown Club's Award for service to the game.

Not a bad record for a man who once termed football coaching "the most hazardous profession on earth, outside of steeplejacks."

I B



Tuss McLaughry: As Brown's coach (above), waving to crowd at Brown Stadium (1971).



schools before spending four years in the Army, where he served in Europe, Africa, and the Middle East. Following his discharge, Mr. Lewis held three principalships, including a 12-year stretch at Hope High, lasting until his retirement in 1968. Mr. Lewis was a past president of the Rhode Island Vocational Guidance Association. Phi Sigma Kappa. He is survived by his wife, Janet Scott Lewis, 39 Leslie Rd., Warwick.

Dr. Frederic Cowles Schmidt '27, '28 Sc.M., '31 Ph.D., Bloomington, Ind., retired professor emeritus of chemistry at Indiana University; date unknown. He worked professionally as a chemist for some years and then joined the staff of Union College, moving on to Indiana University in 1947. Dr. Schmidt conducted investigations of heats of solutions and heats of reaction, and his work was recognized by the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission. He had a wide influence on high school chemistry teaching through his direction for many years of the Indiana Summer Institute for High School Teachers of Chemistry. A licensed ham radio operator since 1926, he also worked closely with the student ham radio station at Indiana University. He was chairman of the Southern Indiana section of the American Chemical Society, and in 1961 he received Indiana's Distinguished Teaching Award. Sigma Xi, Phi Lambda Upsilon, Alpha Chi Sigma. Survivors include his wife, Ruth Champlin Schmidt, 209 South Union St., Bloomington; a son, Peter; and a daughter, Katherine.

Dr. Gerald Maurice Clemence '29, Johnston, R.I., former scientific director of the U.S. Naval Observatory and more recently professor of astronomy at Yale; Nov. 22. Dr. Clemence went to the Naval Observatory as a junior astronomer and became head astronomer and director of the Nautical Almanac Office in 1945. Early in his career, he initiated and conducted a long series of research studies concerning the theories and tables of motions of the sun and planets, especially Mars. His work in celestial mechanics won him international recognition. Upon his retirement as scientific director in 1963, Dr. Clemence received the Conrad Award from the Secretary of the Navy for "outstanding contributions to naval research and development." Two years later, he received the Gold Medal of the Royal Astronomical Society of London. In 1963, Dr. Clemence started a new career, accepting a position as senior research associate and lecturer in astronomy at Yale, becoming professor of astronomy three years later. Survivors include his wife, Edith Vail Clemence, 475 Greenville Ave., Johnston; two sons, G. Vail Clemence '53 and Theodore G. Clemence '59 A.M.; three brothers, including Prof. Richard V. Clemence '34; and a sister, Laura R. Clemence '33.

John Sheldon Collier '29, Coronado, Calif., retired teacher, a point winner in the 1928 Olympics, and former world record holder in the 45-yard high hurdles and the 60-yard highs; Oct. 31. Mr. Collier taught two years at Robert College, Istanbul, Turkey, and later was a science teacher at The Hill School, Pottstown, Pa. (1939 to 1945), and St. Paul's School, Concord, N.H. (1946-1964). During

World War II, he was a naval officer. In an active undergraduate career, Mr. Collier was president of his class and the Cammarian Club and was captain of the track team. He was co-holder of the world record for the 45-yard high hurdles and was both indoor and outdoor IC4A hurdles champion. He finished third in the 110-meter high hurdles at the 1928 Olympics in Amsterdam. Six years later, Mr. Collier came out of retirement and won the National AAU championship for the 60-yard highs at the Millrose Games in Madison Square Garden in the world record-breaking time of 7.5 seconds. He was a member of the Brown Athletic Advisory Council from 1947 to 1950 and a charter member of the Brown Athletic Hall of Fame. Mr. Collier was a son of the former chairman of the history department at Brown, Prof. Theodore Collier. Zeta Psi, Phi Beta Kappa. Survivors include his wife, Elizabeth Rudder Collier, 750 Alameda Blvd., Coronado; and two daughters, Elizabeth Collier Sanford '57 and Janet S. Collier.

Dr. D. Williams James Bell '31, Warwick, R.I., pediatrician; Nov. 5. Dr. Bell, a 1936 graduate of McGill University Medical School, was a former chief of pediatrics at Providence Lying-In Hospital and assistant superintendent at Charles V. Chapin Hospital in Providence. Dr. Bell was also an accomplished musician. Sigma Xi. Survivors include his wife, Dr. Ruth Appleton Bell, 225 Carlton Ave., Warwick; and two sons, Kenneth, of Post, Texas, and Lt. Comdr. Duncan W. J. Bell, Jr. '63, Fort Meade, Md.

David Greig Browning '31, Dallas, Texas, a customer engineer with IBM; Feb. 6, 1974. Mr. Browning won the National Junior AAU diving title in 1932. Later he worked on diving techniques with his oldest son, the late David "Skippy" Browning, who won the National AAU senior diving crown in 1952 and starred in the Olympics at Helsinki that year. Alpha Delta Phi. Mr. Browning is survived by his wife, Martha Hollingsworth Browning, 3020 Fondren Dr., Dallas; two sons, Richard and Robert, and a daughter, Nancy.

Sidney Ballon '32, St. Simons Island, Ga., long-time chaplain at Nassau Community Temple in West Hempstead, N.Y.; Nov. 11. Rabbi Ballon received his rabbinical degree at Hebrew Union College in 1938. He was a chaplain (captain) with the Army Air Force for four years during World War II. Rabbi Ballon served at the Tree of Life Synagogue, Columbia, S.C., from 1938 to 1948 and at Temple Adath Israel in Lexington, Ky., the next three years. While in these positions he was B'nai B'rith Hillel counselor for Jewish students at the University of South Carolina and the University of Kentucky, respectively. He retired last summer from his post in West Hempstead and took charge of Temple Beth Tephila at St. Simons Island as its semi-retired leader. Rabbi Ballon received his D.D. in 1963 from Hebrew Union College, Jewish Institute of Religion. Survivors include his wife, Jean Hymson Ballon, 801 G.

Walter G. Cady '95

Distinguished educator, inventor, author

It seemed only natural that Brown University should make plans to honor Dr. Walter G. Cady '95 on his one-hundredth birthday. After all, the man had devoted a lifetime to the study of physics and had helped shape the development of modern electronic science.

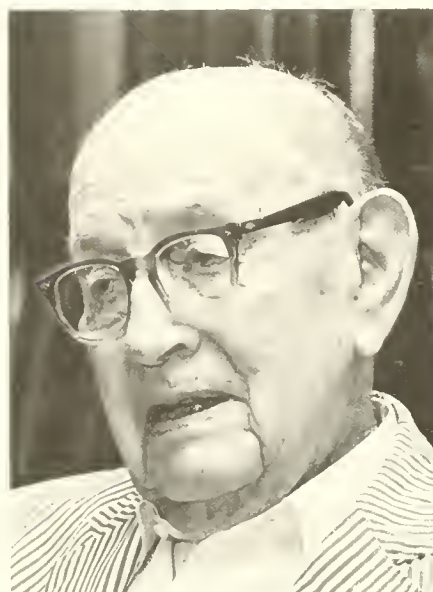
So the birthday party was arranged by Professor Robert T. Beyer of the physics department. The press was notified and the photographers were alerted. But the party wasn't held. Walter Guyton Cady died on December 11, one day short of the century mark.

A fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Science, Dr. Cady was also a distinguished educator, inventor, and author of numerous articles and a book on piezoelectricity, the production of electricity by mechanical stress on a non-conducting crystal. He won international acclaim for his research in this field.

His fascination with piezoelectricity began during World War I, when he was chairman of the committee on supersonics for the National Council on Research. He worked for the Navy during this period and was a leader in the government's successful efforts to find ways of detecting German submarines.

After World War I, when radio came into general use, Dr. Cady made the discovery that the electrical property of crystals could be used by radio stations to control frequency or wave length with amazing accuracy. For his efforts he received in 1928 the Morris Liebmann Memorial Prize, given by

Walter Cady at 98: At Classical High, he took physics instead of Greek.



the Institute of Radio Engineers for the most notable advance in radio during the preceding year. For additional work in this field, Dr. Cady in 1937 became the second American to receive the Duddell Medal given by the Physical Society of London.

Later, Professor Cady's research was to play an equally important role in the development of television and electronic science. In a family history written recently, Dr. Cady recalled that his deep interest in the physical sciences started when he was a young man attending the English and Classical School in Providence.

"Instead of taking Greek as was usual in the classical department, I was allowed to elect German, physics, and chemistry," he said. "They also allowed me to go to school Saturdays to use the lathe and other tools. It was there that I built a small, and very poor, electric motor."

During his Brown days, Mr. Cady was Phi Beta Kappa and Sigma Xi, managed the sophomore baseball team, and joined the Cammarian Club and Alpha Delta Phi fraternity. He took his master's at Brown in 1896 and his Ph.D. at the University of Berlin in 1900.

Two years later, Dr. Cady joined the faculty at Wesleyan University, the start of an association that was to last 48 years. He served for many years as chairman of the physics department and became Foss Professor of Physics. In many ways he symbolized the great teacher-scholar of the small liberal arts college. A delegation from Wesleyan was planning to come to Providence for his birthday.

Although named professor emeritus at Wesleyan in 1946, Dr. Cady continued his research there until 1950 under a contract with the Office of Naval Research. He was a research associate at Cal Tech in Pasadena from 1951 until 1955 and a consultant to private business firms. He returned to Providence in 1963 to the house where he was born at 127 Power St.

Dr. Cady was awarded an honorary degree from Brown in 1938 and an honorary doctor of science degree from Wesleyan in 1958.

While a student in Berlin in 1900, he met Kathrin Olive Miller. They were married in 1903, but Mrs. Cady died six years later. The Cadys had one son, Willoughby Miller Cady '27, who earned his Ph.D. at Harvard in 1932 and became head of the electronics section of the electromechanical department of North American Aviation. He died in 1952. Dr. Cady had two brothers, both now deceased, William H. Cady '98 and John H. Cady '03.

J. David Lamontagne — The Providence Journal

Mallory St., St. Simons Island; a daughter, Martha; two sons, *Jeffrey* '64 and *Charles* '68; and a brother, *Herbert I. Ballou* '38.

Ruth Arnold Ballou '32, Wellesley Hills, Mass., former secretary for American Oerlikon Gazda Corp., Providence; date unknown. There are no known survivors.

Mary Kernan Palma '32, Oyster Bay, N.Y., former school teacher and choir director; Nov. 16. Mrs. Palma received her master's degree in English from C. W. Post College, Long Island, N.Y. She taught English and history at Rhode Island's West Warwick High School for 12 years and also taught at Oyster Bay High School on Long Island. For the past nine years she had been a member of the faculty of the Human Resources School at Albertson, N.Y., a school created to provide specialized education for physically handicapped children. Mrs. Palma sang and directed choirs in churches in Rhode Island and New York. She was a former president of the Pembroke College Club of New York. Survivors include three sons, Gregory, Douglas, and Robert Loughran, three step-daughters, and two sisters, including *Nancy Kernan Lichtenfels* '45.

Herbert Arthur Foxall '33, Stanley, N.Y., retired inspector for Retail Credit Corp., Geneva, N.Y.; March 30. Mr. Foxall retired in August 1973 after 37 years with Retail Credit. Lambda Chi Alpha. Survivors include his wife, Ruth Dearstyne Foxall, RD#2, Old Mill Rd., Stanley; two daughters, and a son.

Philip Douglas Straffin '33, Scarsdale, N.Y., member of the Manhattan law firm of Engle & Judge and former urban renewal commissioner in Greenburgh, N.Y.; Oct. 19. A 1936 Harvard Law School graduate, he served with the Eighth Armored Division during World War II. He was a former president of the Scarsdale school committee. Survivors include his wife, Mary Eleanor Whitehead Straffin, 138 Edgemont Rd., Scarsdale; two sons, Philip and Edwin; and two daughters, Anne Straffin Hall and Mary Straffin Horner.

Richard Edward Archer '36, Warwick, R.I., former administrator for Ballou, Johnson & Nichols of Providence; Nov. 28. Mr. Archer was with Ballou, Johnson for 27 years and was a naval flight instructor during World War II. Survivors include his wife, Althea Persons Archer, 37 Gaspee Point Dr., Warwick; and a daughter, Shirley Archer Spinney.

John Howe Beebe '37, Londonderry, N.H., former operator of the Idlewild Inn at Intervale, Vt.; Oct. 25. A graduate of Bryant College, Mr. Beebe was a co-founder of the Beebe Rubber Company of Nashua, N.H., and from 1938 to 1947 was vice-president in charge of sales and treasurer of the company. He owned and operated the Idlewild Inn from 1948 to 1957. Survivors include his wife, Eudelle Parks Beebe, Box 65, Londonderry; a daughter, Andrea Beebe Smith; and two step-children.

David Ignatius McCahill, Jr. '38, San Juan, Puerto Rico; date unknown. Mr. McCahill was prominent in polo circles while attending Brown and later in the Miami Beach area. There are no known survivors.

Herbert Stirling McIntyre '39, Lees Summit, Mo., former division manager of International Securities Corp., Seattle, and past president of the Brown Club of the Northwest; July 28. Earlier in his career, Mr. McIntyre had been chief inspector for Hartford Steam Boiler Insurance Company in Hartford, Conn., and San Francisco. At the time of his death he was investment property salesman for West & Wheeler Associates, Seattle. He was an officer in the Coast Guard during World War II. Lambda Chi Alpha. Survivors include his wife, Martha, 503 East 3rd St., Lees Summit; two children; and two sisters, *Alice McIntyre Bauxar* '35 and *Jemette McIntyre Wells* '36.

Lillian Baker Cooney '43, Sumter, N.C., former secretary to President Henry M. Wriston at Brown; Oct. 9. Before her marriage, Mrs. Cooney was a stewardess for American Airlines. For the past year she had been acquisition clerk for the Sumter County Library. Survivors include her husband, *Francis X. Cooney* '43, 31 Riley St., Sumter; four daughters and a son.

Charles Frederick McCloskey '43, Fort Lee, N.J., divisional merchandise manager of Grand Union Co., Paterson, N.J.; Dec. 3. Mr. McCloskey joined Grand Union in 1956 and was named manager of men's and boy's wear for the 31-store Grand Union division in 1970. He served four years in the Army during World War II and was with the State Department in Paris from 1946 to 1948. Zeta Psi. Survivors include his wife, Judith Pavalonis McCloskey, 6 Horizon Rd., Apt. 2803, Fort Lee.

Irving Harold Stowe (Strasmich) '36, Vancouver, B.C., former general counsel to the Rhode Island division of taxation and more recently a leader in the peace movement; Oct. 28. Mr. Stowe earned his law degree from Yale in 1939 and practiced law in Pawtucket prior to joining the state as a tax consultant. Moving to Auckland, New Zealand, in 1961, he was a tax consultant there, taught a special course in taxation and estate planning at the University of Auckland, and became very active in the anti-Vietnam war movement. Moving to Vancouver in 1966, he became a Canadian citizen and was active in environmental organizations. He was a founder of the Greenpeace Foundation, an organization that protested nuclear testing around the world, a director of the British Columbia Environmental Council; and a founder of the local Sierra Club. Survivors include his wife, *Dorothy Rabinowitz Stowe* '42, 2775 Courtenay St., Vancouver; a son, Robert; and a daughter, Barbara.

John Allen Kilbourne '44, Fort Lauderdale, Fla., a sales representative with the C. E. Roberts Co.; Nov. 20. Mr. Kilbourne served as an officer in the Marine Corps during World War II and then became a self-employed manufacturer's agent. Psi Upsilon. Survivors include four children.

Dr. Joseph Samuel Crudele '50, Kingston, Mass., nuclear physicist; Oct. 2. Dr. Crudele earned master's degrees from Wesleyan and Iowa State University and a Ph.D. degree in 1973 from Iowa State. He had been an associate in the reactor division of Ames Laboratory at Iowa State, leaving a year ago to become criticality safety engineer with United Nuclear Corp., Uncasville, Conn. During World War II he served in the Navy. Sigma Xi. Survivors include his wife, Josephine Naglirare Crudele, 13 Main Rd., Kingston; three sons, John, Paul, and Joseph; and a daughter, Andrea.

Charles L. Bryson '51, Wellesley, Mass., a merchandising executive for Jordan Marsh of Boston; Nov. 29. Mr. Bryson joined the executive training course at Jordan Marsh in 1951 and upon completion of the course became a buyer in the store's housewares department. He was named divisional merchandising manager in 1967. He was an Army veteran of World War II. Survivors include his wife, Susan Wilson Bryson, 78 Suffolk Rd., Wellesley; a son, Charles; and two daughters, Kimberly and Jean.

Robert Anthony Axley '58, Greenwich, Conn., assistant vice-president with The Bank of New York; Oct. 11. Mr. Axley, his wife, Dale, and their 3-year-old daughter, Langley, died together in a mid-air plane collision. The Axley plane, enroute from Westchester County Airport to Georgetown, S.C., was struck by a New Jersey Air National Guard fighter jet. Sigma Chi. Surviving is a 6-month-old daughter, Whitney, who had been left with Mr. Axley's parents in White Plains, N.Y.

Anthony Guglielmo Maggiacomo '59, Cranston, R.I., associate with Franklin A. Hurd, Cranston realtors; Dec. 7 while attending a high school football game. Mr. Maggiacomo attended Boston University Law School and received his master's at the Columbia School of Journalism. After a period as a reporter for the *Washington Post* (during which time he also worked with the People-to-People sports committee setting up the exchange program for high school students), he taught English at Kings School in Stamford, Conn., the University of Rhode Island, and Roger Williams College prior to entering the real estate field. Theta Delta Chi. Survivors include his parents, Antonio and Clara Maggiacomo, 44 Vale Ave., Cranston.

Henry George Smith II '61, Rutland, Vt., partner in the Rutland law firm of Smith and Carroll; Nov. 25. A 1964 graduate of Boston University Law School, Mr. Smith was with the firm of Ryan, Smith, and Corbin in Rutland for seven years before leaving to form his partnership with James R. Carroll. Sigma Nu. Survivors include his wife, Constance Warren Smith, Meadow Lake Dr., RFD #1, Rutland; and three sons, Michael, Scott, and Jared.

Ann Elizabeth Snow Goes '69, San Jose, Calif., a support programmer for CTC Computer Corp., Palo Alto; Aug. 11. Survivors include her husband, Harley E. Goes, 1358 Joyner Ct., San Jose; and a son, Garvin.

Carrying the Mail

A senatorial question about the Bay of Pigs

This letter was written to Professor Kirkpatrick, and is used with the author's permission.

I read with great interest your comments about the CIA in the *Brown Alumni Monthly*.

In this regard, I was surprised that you used the Bay of Pigs as an illustration of why the overt and covert sides of the CIA should not be separated.

I would have thought just the opposite.

Here, I think back to the luncheon I had with [Allen] Dulles, you, and various top officials in early 1961 when I set forth my own impression that an attempt to overturn Castro would not succeed because those who opposed Castro had either been killed, fled, or imprisoned and that the majority of those remaining supported the regime.

I am sure that my powers of perception were less, and certainly no greater, than those of the CIA representatives in Cuba. And, yet, when the Bay of Pigs came, I was left with the conclusion that because the top command wanted to carry out the operation, the assessments of the intelligence gathering side of the CIA were downgraded or set to one side.

Actually, I have often used the Bay of Pigs as an example of why the intelligence collection and operational sides of the CIA should be separated.

In any case, I was much stimulated and impressed by your article and thought it generally excellent.

CLAIBORNE PELL '72H
The United States Senate
Washington, D.C.

Professor Kirkpatrick replies:

I remember well the luncheon in 1961 and your concerns about Cuba; a view several of us shared. However, I fear that separating intelligence collection from operations would increase rather than diminish the likelihood of future failures. But I believe there may be some misunderstanding as to where assessments of intelligence are made. This is the responsibility of the DDI (Deputy Directorate for Intelligence) and not that of the DDP (now Deputy Directorate for Operations), which is responsible both for intelligence collection and covert operations.

Under normal conditions — indeed almost always, except when the director (or the President) orders a different procedure as in the Bay of Pigs — all intelligence, whether collected by the Directorate for Operations in CIA, by the foreign service, or by military intelligence, is analyzed by the Directorate for Intelligence, which makes assessments of a given situation or estimates of the future. All

that the Directorate for Operations, or any other collector, does with intelligence reports is to give an evaluation of the collector's belief in the accuracy of the intelligence, based on the agent's qualifications and ability to get the information.

What happened in the Bay of Pigs was that the director authorized a unit outside the general structure of the CIA. This unit analyzed all the raw intelligence coming from Cuba and planned the operation on that basis. No one from that unit ever asked the DDI to produce an analysis of the internal situation in Cuba, or whether such an operation as was planned could succeed. In fact the DDI was not consulted in any way. Thus the most competent element in CIA, and probably in the government, was excluded. Separating intelligence collection and covert operations has another serious problem. Covert operations must be based on a solid clandestine intelligence base. If these are in separate agencies, as were British SIS and SOE in World War II, then problems and even disasters are inevitable. We had the same in CIA in the early fifties when intelligence collection and covert operations were in separate offices, and it was chaotic.

LYMAN KIRKPATRICK

"Shocked by his cynicism"

Editor: I found the article by Lyman Kirkpatrick (BAM, November) peculiarly shocking.

He tells a freshman-week audience, "I don't agree with interference in the internal affairs of another country." Then he wanders through Guatemala, the Bay of Pigs, Greece, Laos, Chile, etc., without a word of disapproval, except a regret that not all of them were clever or successful.

Covert attempts by the U.S. government to overthrow governments of other nations he calls "political warfare." And he says, "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."

I take this to mean (since anything at all can be said to be "definitely related to national security") that the United States may do anything it pleases to another country, but should have a care not to get caught at it, if possible. I can put no other translation on his double-talk, and am shocked by its cynicism.

Where then does he get off telling us that "I was appalled by the domestic

'plumber's unit.' It was literally a political police unit against the opponents of the regime. It smacked to me of Nazi Germany and of Russia . . ."

WILLIAM L. O'CONNOR '42
Daytona Beach, Fla.

"Good reason" for not choosing engineering

Editor: In response to Chairman Clifton's efforts to increase Brown's engineering enrollment (Under the Elms, BAM, November), I must say that there is good reason why today's better students are not choosing an engineering career. They need only read the newspapers to learn of widespread layoffs and unemployment, especially among engineers over forty years old, to realize that it is difficult to make engineering a lifetime career.

There are now more engineers than engineering positions. While recent graduates are being welcomed at the front door, the older engineers are being evicted out the back. The perceptive high school senior doesn't want this career insecurity.

This engineering surplus is caused by present economic conditions, federal government policy, the repeated wolf cry of "engineering shortage," and the desire of the engineering departments to graduate more students. A solution, which I advocate, is that there should always be a moderate shortage of engineers, so that all engineers can find satisfying and challenging work. This can only be accomplished by a coordinated effort of government, university, industry, and professional societies. Even though it is against the short-term interests of the university and industry, who both profit by more students, with a resulting surplus of engineers, I think the alternative will be worse in the long run. What we are now experiencing is that engineering, which can be such a satisfying profession, is no longer very desirable; consequently, better students are wisely selecting other careers.

I therefore urge Professor Clifton to wait a few more years in his efforts to increase enrollments until he can be sure that his new graduates can look forward to a permanent career in engineering.

HARRY M. CRONSON '59
Lexington, Mass.

On Stage

"You don't miss halftime"

Student formed, student run, and student financed, the Brown Band has been one of the most spirited, popular, and — in recent years — controversial groups at Brown. Always visible as well as audible, the band has been over the years a unique part of the "Brown experience." It's difficult to imagine an undergraduate spending any sustained period of time on campus without seeing and in some way being affected by the band. One can graduate from Brown without ever going to a football game, or even without using a University library. But never encountering the Brown Band? Highly unlikely. The band won't permit it.

Last November 2, the day of the football team's 17-13 victory over Princeton, the Brown Band celebrated its fiftieth anniversary with a reunion. Band alumni from all over the country came back to Brown to play one more time and attend an evening banquet. Irving Harris '28, the founder of the band in 1924, was there. Joe Strauss '28, his roommate and a member of the original band, flew in from Chicago for the reunion.

I was there, I suppose, for generally the same reasons as the other alumni. The band was important to me and I have only good memories of the time I spent with it. As Andy Eisenberg '71 put it, "The band was the source of many of my most fun times during college." No one disagreed. I wanted to see old friends, to remember old times, and if I could, to recapture my past for a moment. I was curious to know more about the band's history and to meet other band alumni. The reunion was also a good excuse to make an "official" trip back to campus. It gave some band alumni with children at Brown (Walter Axelrod '40, Robert Gosselin '41, and Paul Frontiero '54) a particularly good excuse to invite themselves for a weekend. (Interestingly, none of their children are in the band; and one wouldn't even go to the game.)

The band, I learned, hasn't changed much in fifty years. Not even the uniforms. Joe Strauss identified easily with the current members because he remembered wearing white duck pants and a sweater over a white shirt and bow tie in the twenties. Today a single brown turtleneck has replaced the shirt and sweater. Irving Harris wore his original sweater at halftime when he led the band through "Stars and Stripes Forever," one of the band's early standards. He also brought along his original drum major's whistle, but no longer had the drum major's baton. The original baton? It was a mop-handle with a brown bathrobe belt wrapped and tacked around one end, making a convenient brown cord and tassel.

More significantly, what hasn't changed over the years is the band's spirit and pride. One doesn't belong because one enjoys football. The band is an end in itself. The organization is and has been a very close-knit group. Jeffrey Hanzel '65 pointed out that in some ways it is similar to an athletic team or fraternity. Members share a very powerful and unifying common denominator beyond love for Brown and pride in the group: music.

A testimony to the band's spirit is its record of attend-

ance at away athletic games. Despite the fact that the games are of secondary importance to most members and that most band alumni remember the football team to be, as Paul Frontiero put it, "typically atrocious," the band has rarely missed a game in fifty years. For years members have taken pride in the advice that upperclassmen give freshmen: "If you want a hot dog during the football game, go during the game so you don't miss halftime."

Pride precipitated the two genuine changes in the band's status over the years. In 1968, the ranks had dwindled and the halftime performance at the Columbia game ending the season was poor. In an effort to recruit more members, the band went coed the next spring, scooping the first official "experimental" coed dorm by five months. Members also began to pressure the administration and the music department for a full-time director. (Walter Axelrod remembered that even in the late thirties, the music department wanted nothing to do with the band and the only "professional" advice received was during a visit one day a week by a musician from the Providence area. In those days forming a "B" on the field was a significant accomplishment.) In 1970, the University hired John Christie to serve as the band's musical advisor and faculty liaison, as well as to direct the Wind Ensemble, a serious concert group whose ranks merge with the band's for some University functions. Anyone who has been to a game in the last few years knows the positive results of hiring a director.

The speaker at our fiftieth anniversary banquet was, of course, Irving Harris. He recalled his initial disappointment and bewilderment upon learning that the closest thing Brown had to a band was an informal and unreliable group of musicians who occasionally showed up at rallies. He talked about organizing the original band of twenty-five and solving problems as they arose. For instance, he partially solved the shortage of instruments by recovering an old bass drum and several marching drums used by the Brown Naval Reserve unit in World War I. He recalled the band's first appearance in 1924, when it led a "tremendous turnout of students" to the train station to see the football team off to an important game. The team's destination was Chicago and the opponent, the reigning Big Ten co-champions, was the University of Chicago Maroons.

When Irving Harris graduated he left behind a well-organized, well-trained, spirited, and extremely popular organization. In recognition of his achievement the band annually awards the Harris Trophy "to the member who has contributed most to the spirit of the Brown University Band." Band members and alumni alike regard the award as a very high honor. At the banquet, the 1974 award was presented to Paul Hanson '75, the current band president, organizer of the reunion, and producer of the fiftieth anniversary record album.

EDWARD F. GUILIANO '72

Ed Guiliano was student musical director of the band and president of the Wind Ensemble. He is currently completing a Ph.D. in literature at the State University of New York at Stony Brook.

