

JOHN F. BARRY, JR.

Brown

Alumni Monthly

March 1975

THE BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY



JUNE, 1900

Brown University
Providence, Rhode Island

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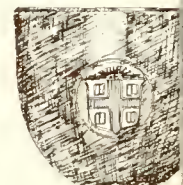
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page 10



page 16



page 29

In this issue

2 A Conversation with Leon Cooper

As a scientist, Leon Cooper makes a convincing humanist. But the two are not mutually exclusive, as this renowned physicist proves not only in the classroom, but in lifestyle and conversation as well. In two hours with the BAM, Brown's first Nobel laureate gives his views on a variety of topics — from the funding of research to the future of private education in America.

10 Six Men who Rejuvenated Brown Basketball

If the tempo of life at Marvel Gymnasium has been livelier during the cold winter nights of the past three years, credit can be given to five players and their coach. The photographic essay is by Hugh Smyser.

16 When a Student is Upset Enough . . .

Professional counseling at Brown's Andrews House Infirmary has grown with the student enrollment, the academic pressures, and the times. And although it is crisis-oriented, the service also attracts students with less serious problems.

21 Volume 1, Number 1

This magazine celebrates its seventy-fifth year of publication this year. For the nostalgic, the historically minded, or the merely curious, this prelude to our April anniversary issue is the first BAM.

29 Bittersweet Odyssey

He is a Brown professor with a couple of Brown degrees, but he has wanted to leave the country since he came to Providence fourteen years ago. The story of Enamidem Ubok-Udom contains an outspoken assessment of the future of Afro-American studies at Brown.

Departments

- 31 Under the Elms
- 39 Sports
- 42 Procession
- 44 Classes
- 55 Carrying the Mail
- 56 On Stage

Cover: This simple design was the BAM's first cover, and it served — with a change of date — as the only cover for the first year. Those aren't the Van Wickles Gates, by the way. They were donated to the University during the magazine's first year of publication. The back cover of this issue was the back cover of Volume 1, Number 1.

A conversation with Leon Cooper

The artist gives us a method of seeing, hearing, and organizing. The scientist gives us a way of organizing a variety of experiences. The techniques, interests, and personalities of the artist and the scientist are different, but both give us a part of their mental world. Both functions are very similar and are the most precious things they give us.

Leon Cooper, co-recipient of the
Nobel Prize for Physics, 1972

Nobel prize-winners — at least those in the sciences — are honored in a curiously inconsistent way by the public at large. On the one hand, people are awed by the very mention of the Nobel title. It means absolute intellectual eminence and confers on the bearer qualities that are positively Einstein-esque. On the other hand, when most of us scan those yearly news announcements of the Nobel laureates in physics and chemistry, we rarely remember the faces and almost never decipher the accomplishments, if they aren't tied to a cure for cancer, a link in the genetic code, or a space-age wonder such as Teflon coating.

Without an easily grasped application of his research, which is dutifully written into any description, a Nobel winner's work is of only passing interest to the public. Of more importance is his nationality, since patriotic pride in scientific endeavor has been a fact of

life since Sputnik. The recipient's personality is also of interest, but only in a marginal way. Far be it from the ordinary layman to contemplate the mysterious workings of a Nobel winner's mind.

Leon N. Cooper, Brown's first and only Nobel laureate, says that this reaction is not reserved for recipients of the Nobel prize. All scientists are treated to it in our society. Scientists are seen either as "sorcerers" or else as the embodiments of moral rectitude and rational thought. Scientists supposedly have all the answers, but this kind of reasoning by non-scientists is a menace to the understanding of science itself, says Cooper. "Many people feel that science threatens them," he told a packed audience at the University of Texas in November. In explaining science to the rest of us, Cooper said then, scientists often make us feel alienated from our own universe. This is because scientists are caught in a cultural stereotype, which dictates that their language and their reasoning be unintelligible to non-scientists. They are often seen as giving "scientific" answers to what are humanistic questions. "It's like being unable to enjoy a good meal because you understand the details of the process of digestion," Cooper said.

Not that the Brown physics professor makes such a sharp distinction between what is scientific and what is humanistic. On the contrary, he is a living example of how the two intermingle. He would be as at ease





“Scientists who go to Congress must become imaginative story tellers”

with a Brahms violin concerto, for instance, as he is with a discussion of quantum theory. Much was made of this diversity when he was named a co-recipient, in 1972, of the Nobel Prize for Physics. His love of French cooking, art, and the finer things in life, the ease with which he translated complicated factual matters into everyday experience, the charm he exuded, his young and beautiful wife, the admiring characterizations of his lifestyle by colleagues — all of these things added up to a newspaperman's dream: the catchy, two-word personality description. Cooper's was a characterization that rather outraged the professor at the time because of its misleading brevity, but “swinging scientist” was, nonetheless, a fairly attractive image. It implied the bridging of what are often mutually exclusive worlds in American society. And that bridging, in addition to being true in Leon Cooper's personal life, is what he tries to bring to his academic life.

“A theoretical physicist of the highest rank” is how Brown President Donald Hornig, himself a scientist, has described Leon Cooper. But the physicist is also a teacher of a higher order. He has written a physics textbook so literate and so readable that one reviewer said, “. . . reading it is easy, even fun . . . it is an excellent bridge between the ‘two cultures.’” With the book as a base, Cooper has offered new courses at Brown on “The Nature of Scientific Explanation” and “Scientific Explanation In an Absurd World.” The courses' aim, according to the professor, is to introduce students whose primary interest is not in the sciences to such topics as relativity and quantum theory. His way of doing this includes contrasting the theories of Newton, Aristotle, Euclid, and others with the views of “other culture” representatives, such as Dante, Kafka, Camus, or Beckett.

In awarding Cooper an unusual faculty honorary degree last June, the University described him, in its citation, as “a modern Renaissance Man.” Perhaps that is closer to the truth than “swinging scientist,” for the work of Leon Cooper has had a profound influence on science, and the thought and expression of Leon Cooper is continually serving science as a link to the world at large.

In a syllabus prepared for dissemination when Professor Cooper was announced as a Nobel Prize winner, one sentence underscored the valuable role Leon Cooper plays as a spokesman for science. Referring to his attempts to bridge the worlds of science and humanities, it reads, “At a time when science is misunderstood or under direct attack, work of such a kind can be of critical importance in developing our stance for the future.”

Cooper shared his Nobel Prize with Dr. John Robert Schrieffer of the University of Pennsylvania and Dr. John Bardeen of the University of Illinois. Together, the three scientists formulated a theory that explained how metals, when cooled to extremely low temperatures, offer no resistance to the flow of electricity and become superconductive. Professor Cooper's approach to understanding the pairing interactions of nuclear matter has put his name in world scientific literature with the term “Cooper pair.” Now the Brown scientist has turned his attention to a biological field — one which he considers to be an important, if not *the* important frontier of science in the coming decades: brain research.

The director of a newly funded interdisciplinary effort at Brown called the Center for Neural Studies, Cooper is exploring the physiological intricacies of brain functioning in a search to find out how “memory and closely related phenomena of learning are organized.”

Intrigued by the provocative comments of Professor Cooper at alumni meetings this year (BAM, February) and convinced that his “Renaissance-Man” approach to the problems of society in this time of national economic crisis is worthy of further discussion, the BAM asked Professor Cooper for an interview. The following pages contain the conversational results of that interview by Associate Editor Sandra Reeves (whose questions and comments are italicized).

In 1969, I was writing a piece on funding for science and the plight of academic research. . .

Academic research is always in the midst of some sort of plight.

It seems so. At any rate, I remember using a quotation in which the then newly elected president, Richard Nixon, said the United States was caught up in a “research gap”

and needed to close it. Subsequently, it has seemed to me that the Nixon policies did more to widen the gap than close it. What do you think?

Splitting off the last business (Watergate), Nixon often wasn't as bad as he sounded. I think that his basic complaint about research was not research itself, but perhaps the fact that he didn't like scientists. And that's probably because during the last part of the Vietnam war scientists generally took a very vocal stand against it. One of Nixon's problems seems to have been that he was personally very vindictive. It doesn't seem to me that he could separate science from the individual scientist.

But wouldn't you agree that during the last half-decade there has been more of a trend toward targeted research, research aimed at a specific goal?

I don't know if there is *more* of a trend. That trend has been going on since the Johnson Administration, at least. And it is something that research is always susceptible to, since it's funded as a charity.

Why is research funded as a charity?

It's partially tradition, partially historical accident . . . In the old days, universities were funded in a different manner. They were often rich; they had land (and) imperial or royal grants. They educated only a very small portion of the population, and they were associated with privilege. Research was done in the same manner that other artistic and creative activities were done: it was funded by universities and/or individual rich patrons, with all the advantages and disadvantages that kind of a system has. And that is the way things have evolved. . .

So the government is the rich patron — or poor, as the case may be?

Of course, there is considerable government funding of research. The agencies are trying hard, and many of the things they do are fairly intelligent. But I think that the underlying attitude by which the agencies and we are funded — that the funds are something given by the patron — is the thing that's highly damaging. If you begin with that attitude, then when times are flush and you've paid all the bills, you may have something left over for the fellow who's fiddling in the yard. But when times are hard, the musician is the first one to go. I think the problem is that we (scientists) are in the position of that poor entertainer. What makes matters even worse for us is that the entertainer is producing at least some momentary pleasure, whereas research is an activity that, other than its intellectual worth, other than the pleasure that the people who do it get out of it, . . . converts presents into futures. Whenever the pressure comes on research, (scientists) are always asked to produce more for the present. But the most beautiful and the most important discoveries are very often those made with no clear indication of how they will affect the future.

Then you feel very strongly about the benefits of fundamental, or basic research?

All we have is historical precedent. Just a long record which shows that (basic research) has paid off. I use all kinds of examples myself, but I'll give you something that Charles Townes wrote in *Science* magazine. Professor Townes is one of the main discoverers of the maser and the laser. I think this summarizes what I'm trying to say: "Consider the problem of a research planner setting out twenty years ago to develop any one of these technological improvements — a more sensitive amplifier, a more accurate clock, new drilling techniques, a new surgical instrument for the eye, more accurate measurement of distance, three-dimensional photography, etc. Would he have had the wit or courage to initiate for any of these purposes an extensive basic study of the interaction between microwaves and molecules? The answer is clearly No. . . He would have tried other improvements of known techniques and very likely have achieved moderate success, but no breakthrough by order of magnitude. It was the . . . atmosphere of basic research which seems clearly to have been needed for the real pay-off."

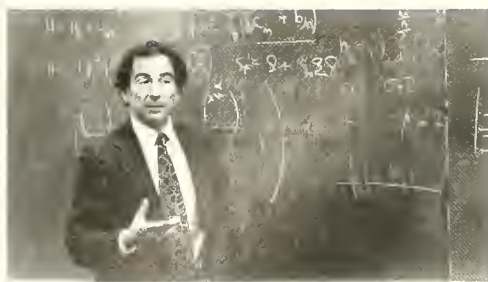
That is a hard principle to explain to people outside of science, isn't it?

Yes. You must realize that scientists who go to Congress (to testify) must become imaginative story tellers. That is because what they really have to do is tell (the congressmen) how important the consequences of their work are going to be. But they know themselves that the most important consequences are generally the ones they are not really aware of; the ones they can foresee already are often the least interesting. You see, the difference between research and technology is really the difference between what you can foresee with present techniques (and what you can't). What (Townes) is talking about is this: if you want to develop something that has to be done in a year, you say, "All right, if it has to be done in a year, I'll use what's already available in present technology." When you do research, what you are really doing is contributing to a general library. . .

Is that what you felt you were doing when you did the research that led to the Nobel Prize?

When we were working on our theory, aside from the scientific interest, we knew that there were some obvious economic uses. However, at this moment, some of the things that seem to be of the most immense consequence were things that I know we didn't think of at that time. Maybe we should have. . . but they just became clear later, that's all. For example, there are ways of measuring magnetic fields now that are a million times more sensitive than ever existed before. . . We didn't think of that.

I think it would be right to say that one of the criteria for a great discovery is that it have consequences which were not foreseen.



You said that when hard times are here, pressure is on research to produce for the present. Hard times are here; what is happening?

At present, enormous pressure is being exerted through decreased funding and through a shift of funding which is forcing brighter young people out of research and those who are already doing research into applied areas that are currently fashionable. We, Cassandra-like, prophesy doom, but unfortunately neither we nor the public will know until much later what it is we haven't discovered.

This doesn't mean that we shouldn't do better to apply present technology to present problems. Obviously, we should be working much more deliberately and sensibly to help alleviate the energy shortage. There is much that should be done. But in my opinion, you don't want to take away from fundamental research to do this, because it's just in this area of fundamental research that something will happen — if history is any guide — that will give us completely unexpected directions by which we can attack the problem. . . . The *worst* thing is for the agencies, or the government, or the Congress generally — the people speaking through the Congress — to put pressure on the scientist and to say, "Produce this." Yet, this is what is happening.

Every one of us would be grateful if a cure for cancer were found. . . . Within current technology, most people would agree, (we) could probably do somewhat better with patients than we are doing today. I think most people would also generally agree that a *cure* for this disease, a cure in the same sense that penicillin cures syphilis, simply does not exist. That is to say, there is something we don't know that we have to know. We don't know if it's in the immune system or in the genetics, or somewhere else. The point is, if we knew what it was, very likely there would be no problem; we could just do it.

Well, how do you find out things you don't know? That is the difficult question. If I knew the answer, I would make a major discovery every day. The most precious talent a scientist has is the sensitive awareness of what the problem is. For example, when Watson and Crick were trying to find the structure of DNA, they knew it was an important problem. They also knew that if you could ever figure out the genetic code, something else had to happen. But they were not really sure what. You don't know how many

"The worst thing is for government to say to scientists, 'Produce this' "

stages there are. . . . The essence of being a scientist is to have that sense of "what is the problem I should look at?"

And what about funding for this kind of basic probing? How do you think it should be done?

When it comes to funding, you have to explain to someone why you are doing this sort of thing. Obviously, you can always give some sort of reason. But the reasons are often phony because the real reason you are looking at whatever you are looking at is that you believe there is something deep there. And what it will lead to . . . often (the researcher's) guess is as bad as anyone else's. . . .

What is infuriating to me personally is that (in) this commercial society, our product is supported on such a basis. If you take what has come out of the things that one calls fundamental research (take, for example, the last fifty years — I won't include Maxwell and Einstein) and say what part of the gross national product has resulted from that, you get somewhere between 20 and 50 percent. The entire computer industry, for instance, would not be possible without developments in quantum theory and solid state physics in the last generation or so. Transistors, all of microcircuitry, the silicon crystal, all of this — you know, that's something on the order of two to five hundred billion dollars a year.

So you think scientists should be paid more for producing?

I'm not sure production is the word. There's a principle that's been misplaced. There is no mechanism by which one is paid for the creation of ideas, even those ideas that are the basis of much of the wealth we produce. Ideas cannot be patented, so in themselves they have no commercial value. The commercial values reside entirely in the *development* of ideas. Someone who invents a valve on the top of a can and patents it can make a fortune. I'm not saying that the valve on the top of a can is not a useful thing, but it's not necessarily more useful than all of the fundamental, non-patentable ideas of the last two generations. (But) we, by tradition and by Supreme Court decision . . . are forbidden to profit commercially in these fundamental research discoveries. I find that aggravating, frankly.

Then we're beggars. . . . We are in the position of a

beggar because Congress says, "Well, what are you going to do for us this year?" What the hell kind of way is that to live in a commercial society? Everybody else builds up equity. We build up no equity. In fact, if you really think about it, it is in the economic interest of the people who do research *not* to discover things. . . . Psychology recognizes the principle that a person works better if there are rewards. But the rewards (in research) can easily be that you get great honors and lose your contract.

In one of your Texas speeches this year, you cited Germany as a country that had made great strides in research because of the money it has poured into it in the last decade.

At the moment, Germany is putting more money into research, but they will run into the same kinds of problems we have — one of them being that people who do research will tend to train students, and graduate students will then want to go on and do research, and (the research establishment will) grow too rapidly . . . In recent years, there has been a reverse brain drain to Germany — people who can't find jobs in the United States are going to Germany . . .

What is the international outlook in research now?

First of all, since the results of research are available to everyone, and since it is an activity that is paid for now and has major benefits in the future, (research) has to be done on an international scale. One might argue that the people who really should be putting the money into research are the people who are running the surpluses in their balance of payments . . . The United States is the greatest example in history of this because of the vast amount of money we poured in (to research) when we were in surplus. The obvious people to do it now are the oil-producing states. One of the difficulties is that they don't see things that way. But they should be pouring huge amounts of money into the support of research all over the world. There should be an international fund, really. It has to be apolitical . . .

You have been tagged as a "humanistic" scientist. Much is made of your interests outside of science (such as in the arts). Does that bother you?

It depends very much on who says it — it's not always a compliment.

I've always thought it interesting that many famous scientists have been known for their pursuit of the arts through the years, but seldom has the reverse been true. That is, seldom do we have a great writer or artist who is also a scientist. The only one who comes to mind readily is Leonardo da Vinci. How can you achieve a balance?

That's why I went to the trouble of writing my very long book. I think the situation is just a damned shame, frankly. There are social reasons for this. There

was a link between science and the aristocracy earlier, but then it became sort of a tradesman's game . . . A problem with science is that you couldn't limit it to the aristocracy because these geniuses keep coming out of humble houses. What are you going to do when you get someone like Faraday? (Michael Faraday, 1791-1867) He came from no place. He was a book-binder. He listened to the lectures of Sir Humphry Davy, wrote the lectures up beautifully, bound them himself, sent them to Davy along with a request for a job . . . Davy said, "You ought to remain a bookbinder, it's an honest living." Faraday said, "No, I want to work for you under any circumstance." . . . He became a great experimentalist — one of the greatest who ever lived . . .

In Newton's time, or shortly thereafter, science was fashionable. It was *la mode* in the salon. If you could talk about science, you'd be invited again. As things have evolved now, it has become fashionable for young ladies to study art history . . . It is fashionable to talk about impressionists, to have exhibitions where all the right people come. It's a social thing . . .

It has become extraordinarily rare that anyone outside of science goes to the trouble of learning the elementary grammar of science. And, in my opinion, the grammar of science is certainly as easy as French grammar. And people study French grammar for years. (Science) doesn't have that quality that a painting has that rewards you immediately when you look — and leads you to look deeper . . . You can't look at anything, except perhaps . . . those demonstrations that are so superficial that perhaps you *shouldn't* look at them. And it doesn't have the quality of music — that you can hear something immediately.

And then, there is a certain fashion in saying, "Well, I don't have a mathematical mind." This is just completely misplaced . . . The real distinction is between those who create science and those who just want to have as much understanding of what's going on in science as they might have of what's going on in literature, for example. And, if you want that kind of understanding, you don't need any special mathematical mind.

Then what is the difficulty that most people have in grasping scientific thought?

The difficulty in science has very little to do with mathematics; it has to do with the fact that the ideas are often subtle and beautifully interlocked. And you have to have a span of attention in thinking which is equivalent to having a span of attention in reading, where you remember from one paragraph to the next what happened. This takes a certain amount of training. Think of the time a person spends learning to read, for example. Think of what it would be like if people barely learned their letters. They could never read a book more complicated than *Dick and Jane* . . . Nobody learns anything about science, not even the



“Not more than a handful of private universities can survive for a generation”

language . . . So they are cut off from what is really a great pleasure . . .

Also, (without a knowledge of science) one is somewhat intellectually illiterate. You can know anything you want about painting and music and literature, but you do not understand Western culture if you don't understand science. It's not that science is the only element in Western culture, but it is a distinctive element. And it really is the one element that connects us with the Greeks, contrary to what is generally thought. The Greeks are the ones who made science possible. They invented it. And it is *the* most characteristic thing the West has given the world. Almost every society paints, has its literature, poetry . . . , but if you ask what makes the West distinct from the East . . . it is the attitude, the point of view that made science possible.

You're saying that science is an essential building block of Western culture and yet it is not well understood. How, then, can the subject be taught?

I used to have missionary views on this subject, but I feel a bit tired now. Perhaps it can't be taught — nothing can be taught to an audience that won't listen, and it's my impression that we don't provide entertainment that's quick enough. Of course, the teaching of science is often wooden and could be improved.

I don't think you can teach science without understanding the milieu out of which the questions arose. People always ask of a scientist's discovery, "Why did he do that?" The wrong answer is to prove that it *had* to be done that way, because, almost inevitably, the action had a lot to do with what everybody else was saying at that time and what people believed. The experimental process itself could just as well have gone another way. It's obvious when you think about it . . . Take any of the great scientific crises or men of science. Darwin, for example. His discovery takes its meaning when we realize that people had locked themselves into a certain point of view about the development of living species. They were aware in a primitive way of a natural organization in which elephants, for instance, gave birth to creatures that looked like elephants, and that the species seemed to be rigidly divided. What Darwin realized, in the context of that kind of belief, was that though there were sharp distinctions between the species, there was also a drift — one could be pushed into another, could evolve . . .

How do you think most people view scientists?

The consequences of the kind of understanding that we (scientists) have of the world are enormous . . . If people can only understand in a shallow way what's going on, they begin to fear us. We become sorcerers. Why do you fear a sorcerer? Because he has influence; he controls you; and you don't understand him. He does things, and you don't know what he's doing. And that leads to this terrible distrust of science, the fear of science . . . and of the scientist as the man who creates the Frankenstein monster.

What are the moral obligations of the scientist?

The same as every other human being's. Just add to it that in his own particular specialty he has a deeper understanding of the consequences of things.

I think that one of the really sad things that has happened in the country . . . is that we have lost trust . . .

That's very distressing. It's a notion that I think would have serious implications for our social order.

If you want to do things in a society as complicated as ours, if you want to decide, say, whether you're going to build nuclear reactors or not build nuclear reactors, you have to start with someone (some group or groups) who studies the situation deeply enough to say what the problems really are. There has to be confidence between the individuals who are charged with making the study and everyone else. Confidence that they will sit down and honestly study this question, and not *decide* — that they should never do — but come back after a year or two and say to everyone, "These are the choices, these are the risks, these are the consequences, and these are the value judgments to be made. Think about these value judgments, and let's decide what we want to do." The rest of us — the so-called public — are perfectly capable of making the value judgments, but what happens is that in the absence of any trust, the hard choices are not made.

Any group chosen could always be wrong, but if you choose people of good will, and if there is this kind of trust which I think is really the vital thing, and if the group sits down for a year or two, they're doing as much as humans can do. But what usually happens is that the decisions are made in highly irrational ways.

Why?

In the United States one of the problems is that so much is fought out in court. We are basically a legalistic society. It is a very fine thing in many respects, but judges should not be making what are often technical decisions based on what is often contradictory prior law — law which is not sufficiently well-defined . . .

In any event, confidence has simply been lost. It was lost in the whole Vietnam thing, where presidents of the United States lied. There's very little trust of any official group — perhaps justifiably — to really present the problems and choices honestly.

Do you think that people look to scientists as having all the answers?

They often do, and that's a mistake. They look to scientists as having the answers, but they also look to scientists as having especially high moral character because they're scientists. I know my mother used to say that. Some scientific type would be found in an embarrassing situation and she would say, "But he's a scientist!" And I would say, "So what?", probably thinking to myself, "Be careful not to be caught."

People should first of all get over the notion that the scientist is a sorcerer, and then they should get over the idea that he's some kind of special person. He's ordinary in every way except that he has developed a specialized talent. There are many other very specialized talents about . . . He may be a genius, you know, but still not be able to drive a car . . . There are obviously scientists who are very scary, and what makes them scary is that you feel on the one hand that they have power through a knowledge whose very nature is unclear to you, and then sometimes they don't share human emotion and sensibility. But that could be true of an airline pilot or a bus driver.

As an academic scientist, how do you feel about the economics of higher education these days?

Somewhat pessimistic. As a business venture, we have combined two rather dubious money-makers — education and research — somewhat like making a conglomerate of Pan Am and Penn Central. We've talked about the problems of funding research — consider education. It is generally agreed that education serves a certain social purpose. As a matter of fact, some states go so far as to support private universities with tax dollars. People who send a son or daughter to Brown pay \$3,000 to \$4,000 in tuition, and they pay it after taxes, so it really costs them \$5,000 to \$6,000 gross income.

If you say that cost should be tax-deductible, one might argue against it because that would mean that the person in the 70-percent bracket would be essentially getting all of it back, while the person in the 20-percent bracket would be getting practically none. That wouldn't be fair. But if you asked, "How much does the government owe us (universities)?", I would

answer, first, that the federal government should not be collecting taxes on money paid to a private university for education. The reason is that, even though the parents are gaining something because they want their child to be educated at a private institution, they're paying for it out of their pocket, and they're even paying taxes on it. But we (private universities) certainly are performing some kind of function in educating this child, and in all the other things we do, so I would estimate the amount of money the government owes us would be approximately the amount they collect in taxes on tuition. This could be divided between parents and universities in many ways. In any case, one result would be lower tuition. If you talk about that amount, it comes to about \$1,000 per student at Brown, which comes to something like \$6 million a year, or probably more like \$10 million a year.

What makes the situation ironic is that money given to universities as a gift is tax deductible. I suppose you could argue that the tuition/gift ratio represents some division between services rendered to the family and to society. But it's just this ratio that has changed enormously in recent years, and I can't see that the service-to-family/society ratio has changed.

If you look at Brown's current budget, then you realize that part of the difficulty we're in, besides the bad economics of (government) funding, is (caused by) inflation, which (in turn) is caused by the U.S. Treasury printing too much money, and the government supporting wars and so on. What is really happening, as so often happens in our system, is that important decisions are not made, but just happen through the so-called play of market forces . . .

Private universities are going to have a harder and harder time . . . They may survive for awhile. But, with a generally inflationary trend of this type, it doesn't seem to me that many — not more than a handful — can survive for a generation . . .

You sound awfully pessimistic. What about Brown?

Brown will survive but what will happen is that, as things become tighter and tighter, Brown will become less and less. Not the way we want it to be, you see. So that in twenty years we will no longer have what is of such value now. Maybe that's the way things should go. I'm not making the value judgment for others, although it is obvious the way I feel. But the least we should say is, "Let's consider the consequences. Let's decide what kind of a world we want to live in."

Photographs by CONSTANCE BROWN

The six who rejuvenated Brown basketball

To rejuvenate, by definition, is "to give new vigor or youthfulness to. . . ." That, in effect, is what Gerry Alaimo '58 and the "senior five" have accomplished with Brown's basketball program. Alaimo never did predict, back in 1969, that he would give Brown "instant success." Hard work was his tonic, the same formula he relied on as a player in the late 1950s. His six-year tenure as Brown's head basketball coach has resulted in a steady improvement, but the most dramatic and exciting change came in 1973. That year, five sophomores created a stir among basketball fans by giving the Bruins a winning season, the first on College Hill since 1960. Their names: Phil Brown, Jim Busam, Vaughn Clarke, Lloyd Desvigne, and Eddie Morris. Unlike Alaimo, who graduates to another season, the "senior five" have played their final game on the Hill. Their presence these past three years has, however, meant more than three winning campaigns, more than headaches for opposing coaches; this sextet has rejuvenated Brown basketball.

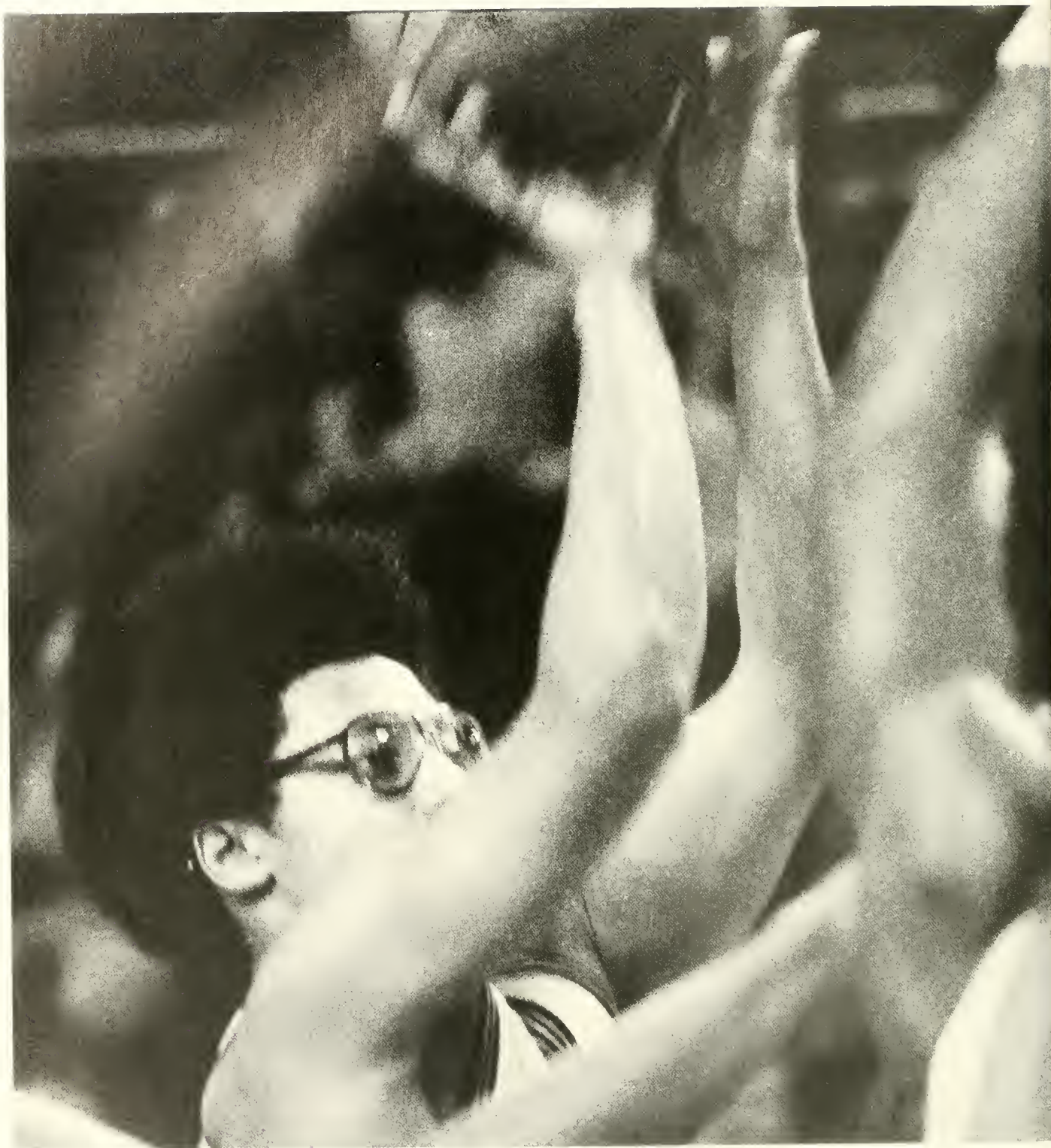
Brown

Despite what opposing coaches may tell you, Phil Brown does not leap buildings in a single bound. He, in fact, has his feet firmly on the ground — except when on the basketball court. Statistics leave little doubt: Phil Brown is one of the best ever to play the game here. He has grabbed more rebounds than any Bruin player in history and he ranks fourth in career scoring. He is also the most accurate field-goal shooter in New England Division One history. Twice team captain, Brown is a quiet leader, at times as clever with his wit as he is skilled at snaring rebounds. He will quite probably be drafted for pro basketball.





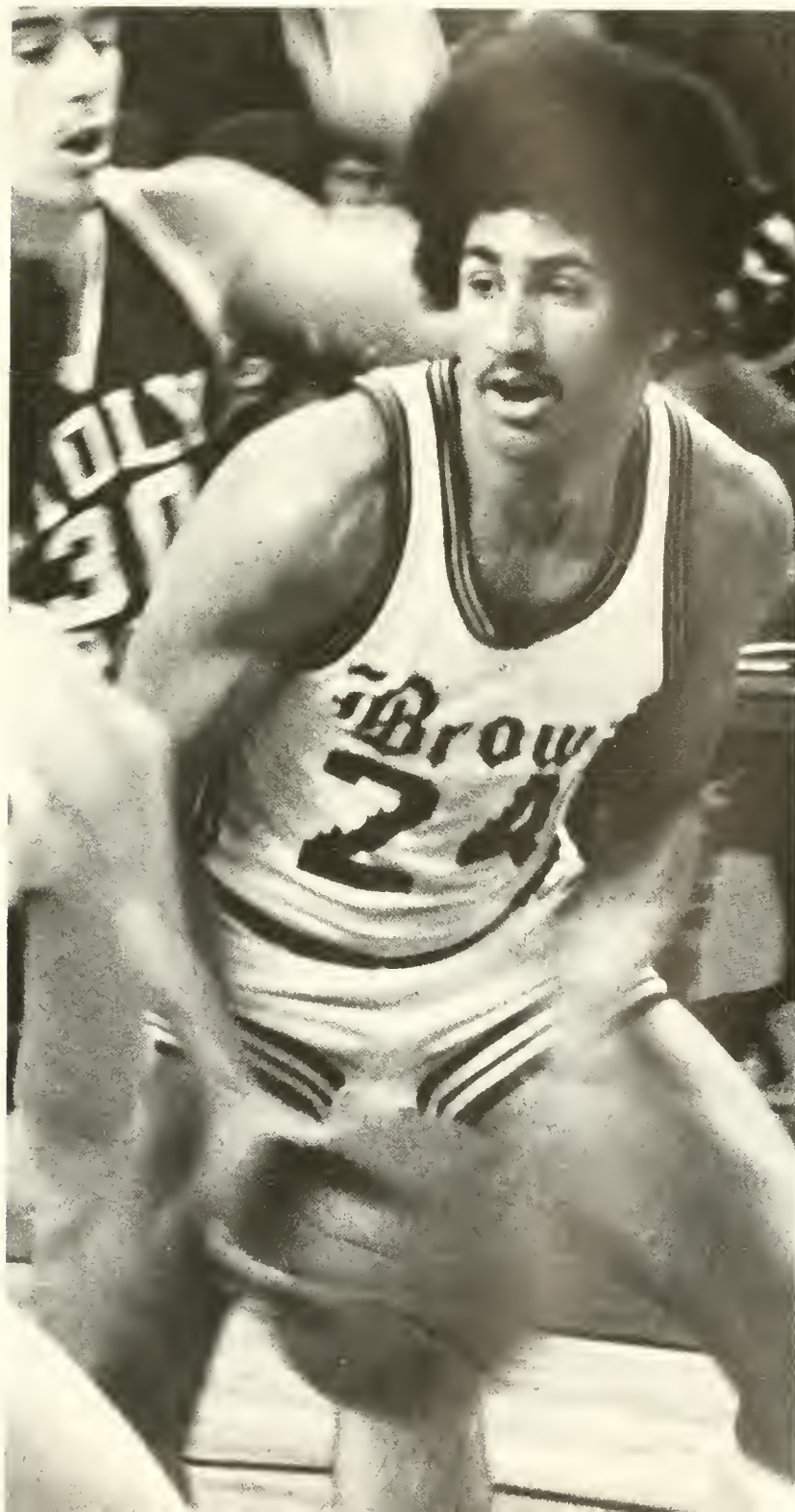
Busam While his four teammates are from the state of New York and are black, Jim Busam is white and from Cincinnati. He was as devastating to a zone defense with his outside shooting as the others were at doing their specialties. Good natured, he seems to relish the opportunity to rib those around him. Jim, too, leaves his mark on the Bruin record books, ranking among the top twenty career scorers. The employment picture looks bright for Busam, who is considering several business opportunities.



Clarke A serious student from the suburbs of Syracuse, Vaughn Clarke had some great shooting nights during the past three years — and a few he would like to forget. Vaughn can jump, run, and shoot. And he did those things well enough to finish among the top ten career scorers at Brown. He could also finish among the top ten as an appreciative student of music. On road trips he was often found seated at a piano, playing song after song — classical, jazz, and popula

Desvigne

Handling the in-between role of sub and starter better than a coach might hope for, Lloyd Desvigne has been perhaps the most versatile player of the five. His spark ignited many a rally, whether with aggressive backboard play in a land of giants under the basket, or through clutch shooting. Off the court, he is controlled but carefree. On the court he is aggressive at full speed ahead. Fun loving, he is quick to spar verbally with those around him. Desvigne takes and enjoys each day as it is, and he played basketball for Brown the same way.



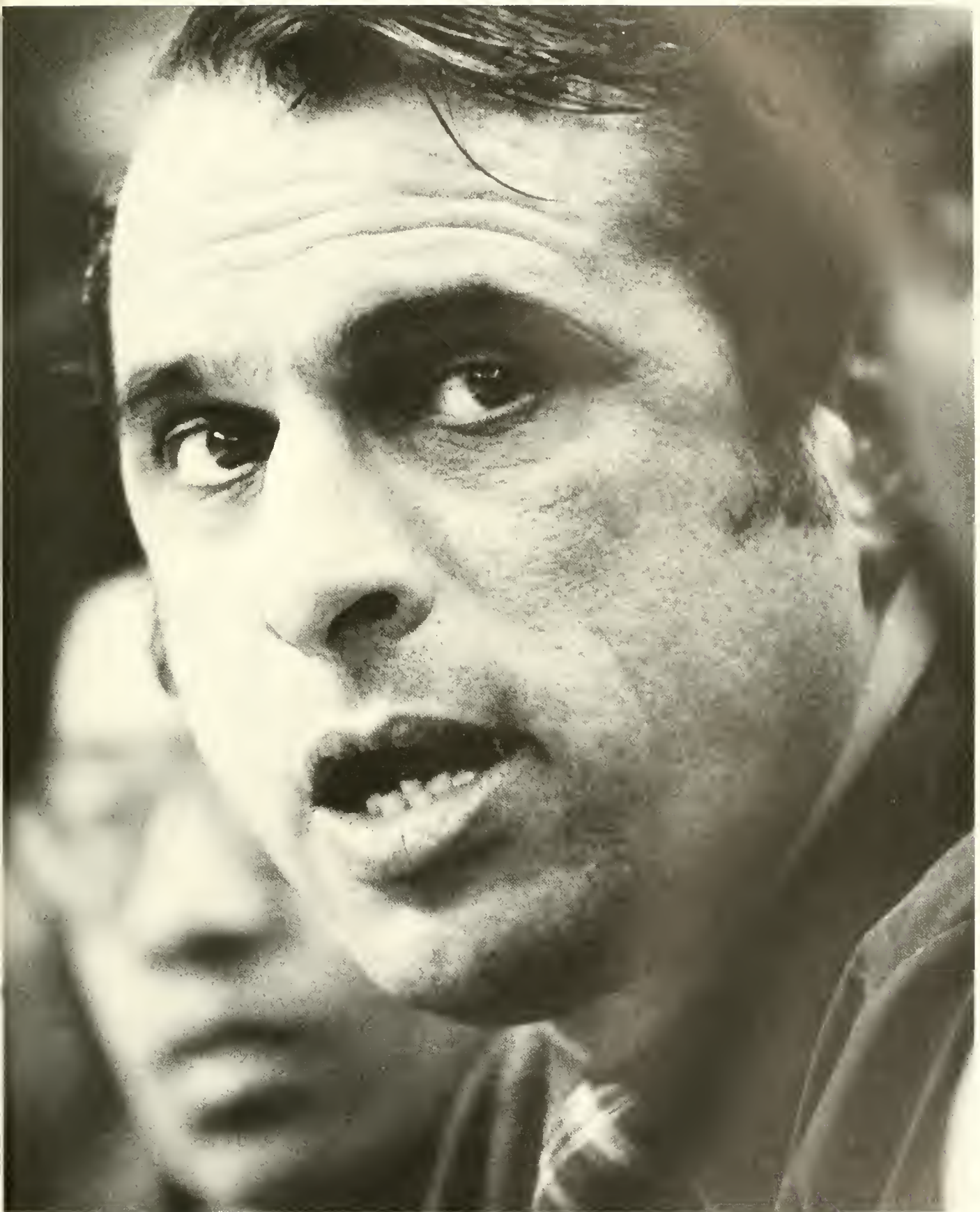
Alaimo

"The game is for the players. Don't feel sorry or happy for the coaches. It's the players who count." With this attitude, Gerry Alaimo has blended together, over the past six years, the ingredients for a rapidly improving basketball program at Brown. Gerry's methods may have altered slightly here and there, but his basic premise has always been the same — the game is for the players. He has proved successful at merging into one cohesive team a variety of players, each with different interests and abilities. Perhaps his desire to see each individual do well is his most important asset. Gerry backs his players to the limit — before, during, and after each season or each game. In a sport in which many coaches seem to be concerned only with winning, his belief in the young men he coaches is refreshing.

Morris

The play of Eddie Morris these past three years has been something to behold. His name is in the record book several times. More than once his defensive work, uncanny passes to open teammates, and shooting ability while surrounded by "trees," boosted Brown to important victories. He holds Brown's season and career assist records and is ranked among the school's top twenty in scoring. His enthusiasm for the game was more than exciting; it was exhilarating and contagious.





Photographs by HUGH SMYSER
Written by ROD COMMONS, director of sports information

Dr. Gabriel Najera, who heads the Andrews House counseling team: "The student who balances intellectual, social, and emotional development and sexual growth — his problems are minimal. It's the one who's not paying attention to these things who is in trouble."



When a student is upset enough...

If you are a student at Brown, there are a number of places you can turn when you're upset and need someone to talk to. If talking to your roommate or your best friend doesn't help, there's always the dorm counselors, the resident fellows, faculty members, the deans, the chaplains, or, in recent years, the student-to-student counseling service and the minority peer counseling program. Any one of these may be able to provide the sympathy and objective understanding you need. But chances are, if you're upset enough or if you feel you've exhausted the other possibilities, you may stop by the infirmary and make an appointment

to see one of the four professional therapists who comprise the Andrews House counseling team.

If you were a student at Brown ten or fifteen years ago and had wanted to make a similar appointment, you probably would have had to wait longer before getting to talk to someone. Dr. Gabriel Najera, the psychiatrist who now heads the counseling services at Brown, was the entire counseling staff for five years after he began working half-time at Brown in 1961. (Before that, you would have had to see one of the private psychiatrists who served as consultants to the University Health Services.) And, as he admits, he was overworked. Enrollments were increasing, and one psychiatrist simply wasn't enough to cope with student demand. "I was beginning to use a lot of medication in my treatment," Dr. Najera says, "whereas formerly I had been using one-hour interviews. But there was no time, so I had to give medications to relieve tensions and refer a lot of students outside of the University."

In 1966, Dr. William McGurk, a clinical psychologist, came to Brown to work part-time at Andrews House and part-time as a faculty member in the psychology department. Since then, three more people have been added to the counseling staff: Jane Thompson, a psychiatric social worker, who is at Andrews House four days a week; Dr. Louis Sorrentino, a psychiatrist, who works one afternoon a week; and Dr. Ferdinand Jones, a clinical psychologist, who works twenty hours a week. (Dr.

McGurk left Brown last year.) Between them, there's always someone on duty during the day Monday through Friday, and they're also on call for emergencies. Obviously, Andrews House is in a much better position now to cope with students' emotional problems and crises than it was ten years ago. But, as Dr. Jones puts it, "I think if we added ten more people, those ten people would be booked up immediately. There's no end to it."

Recently the BAM paid a visit to Andrews House to find out what the mental health needs of Brown students are and how those needs are being met. We discovered that the members of the counseling staff divide their responsibilities into two areas: actual treatment of students who come in to see them, and what might be called community mental health. Treatment is in many ways the most important thing they do, at least insofar as it makes up the largest portion of the time they spend at Brown; but they are also committed to reaching out into the University community — helping to maintain what Dr. Najera calls a "network of supportive services" within the University, and educating the Brown community about the mental health needs of students.

For example, Jane Thompson works with the student-to-student counseling group (as did Dr. Sorrentino when it was first organized); Dr. Jones, who is black, works with the minority peer counseling program; and Dr. Najera is involved with training the freshman dorm counselors. Moreover,



John Forastie

Clinical psychologist Ferdinand Jones: "Students feel that using this service is part of their rights as students at Brown, since they have paid for it. Some of them will come in and talk about things that may have been troubling them for years."

the Andrews House team functions as a liaison between the various people and departments of the University who have a role to play in providing counseling and support services to students; the idea is not only to provide such services, but to integrate them and to maintain as much communication between them as possible. The various resources on tap ensure that students will have a choice in dealing with their problems, and that if a serious problem arises, efforts can be coordinated to see that a student gets help as quickly as possible. Thus, Andrews House is not a remote or isolated crisis center, but an integral part of what the *Bear Facts* freshman handbook calls a "multi-faceted counseling system."

Given the variety of services available to students, who does end up seeking professional help at Andrews House, and why? According to Dr. Najera's statistics, approximately 10 percent of Brown's students use the counseling service at one time or another during their academic career — an average that has remained constant over the years. (The national average for students at all colleges, including two-year and community colleges, is 30 percent. Brown's lower rate can probably be attributed at least in part to the availability of alternative forms of counseling.) Women are almost twice as likely to use the counseling service as men — not because they have more problems, as Mrs. Thompson points out, but because they tend to be more introspective and to feel that it's more

acceptable to seek help when they do have problems. The reverse is true of black students, who, Dr. Jones observes, have a need to guard their independence and emphasize personal strength, but who are also less likely to use the counseling service because they have other supports available to them (such as the minority peer counseling program) that work very well.

For the most part, students who do come in are experiencing temporary crises — sudden breakdowns in functioning or emotional upsets which they are unable to overcome themselves, and which they feel are serious enough to warrant seeking professional help.

There is a tendency for Andrews House to be seen as a last resort by students, both because they feel they should handle things on their own, and because there is still a certain stigma attached to seeing a "shrink." However, all the members of the counseling team agree that the stigma is less of an issue within the University community than in the community at large. Students are quite sophisticated about psychological matters; most of them have friends or acquaintances who have been in therapy, and in a closely knit college community where such services are free and readily available, it isn't as big a step to take as it might seem otherwise. Dr. Najera likes to quote the late Associate Dean Gordon Dewart, who during his years at Brown used to encourage troubled students to see the University psychiatrist by reassuring them that Dr. Najera was an "educational psychi-

atrist," one who was concerned with development rather than mental illness. Dr. Najera also cites statistics that indicate an increasing willingness on the part of students to avail themselves of professional counseling. In 1961, only 10 percent of the students who came in did so on their own initiative. By 1965, the proportion of self-referrals had increased to 60 percent, and it is now between 60 and 70 percent. This may explain why, as Dr. Sorrentino puts it, "we tend to see minor problems, and problems when they're fresh." Dr. Jones also notes that there are numbers of students who don't wait for a crisis to arise before they come in: "They feel that using this service is part of their rights as students of the University, since they've paid for it, and some of them will come in and talk about things that may have been troubling them for many years."

The crisis situations seen at Andrews House usually fall into the category of what are technically known as "adolescent adjustment reactions." Dr. Jones explains: "This is a group that's trying to negotiate the last stages of the crucial transition from childhood to adulthood, and to do it in ways that they can conceive of as very successful. If you had to make one blanket statement about what the problems are, that would be it, though it gets expressed in all different ways."

College places a number of stresses on students that may precipitate these so-called adjustment reactions. For example, at schools such as Brown where

Andrews House

continued

the academic pressures are intense, it's more difficult to cope when you're upset, so a vicious circle tends to be created: the student who is anxious or depressed finds it harder to keep up with his studies, and since there are few ways to relieve the academic pressure short of withdrawing from school, he becomes increasingly more upset and less able to function.

But academic adjustment is only part of the overall adjustment a student has to make. As Dr. Najera explains it, "In a small community like Brown, students have to be very aware of social responsibilities, of relating to all kinds of different people — they have to develop an acute social sense. Then, they're also at an age where they are developing emotionally very rapidly, so they have to be acutely aware of their feelings and what to do with them. Like what do you do when you're in a rage? Do you go around beating people up, or do you go take a cold shower? What do you do when you feel like you want to get close to somebody, or when you're feeling in-

competent or inadequate? These are feelings you have to learn how to deal with — to learn tolerance, to learn discipline; this is emotional growth. And closely associated with emotional development is sexual development and sexual identity. How do you feel when you realize that you're a woman, you're no longer a little girl? How do you feel when you become a man and you're no longer a little boy? That is a task that the adolescent *must* carry through effectively. So I think the student who balances these four areas of development — intellectual, social, emotional, and sexual growth — his problems are minimal. It's the one who's not paying attention to these things who is in trouble."

The symptoms that students present can be as unique as the individuals themselves, but they tend to focus on academic problems (such as anxiety over exams), problems in personal relationships, and problems with parents. Several members of the Andrews House team feel that students' problems today are more likely to be related to academic accomplishment than they were, say, five years ago. Mrs. Thompson notes that the academic atmosphere at Brown has become more intense and competitive as the economic situation and the job outlook have worsened, and Dr. Najera describes students as being more "goal-oriented." Dr. Jones has also noticed a trend in recent years toward greater internalization of problems, rather than acting out. "When there was the war to protest about, when there was the civil-rights protest, they were vehicles for the expression of a lot of adolescent change and individual problems with that change. I think students, or adolescents in general, are more likely to be internally troubled now in trying to deal with the same issues."

That internalization may manifest itself as depression, anxiety, somatic complaints, eating problems, etc. Drug problems, as one form of acting out, have declined dramatically at Brown within the last few years, although alcohol problems appear to be on the rise. Sexual problems are not a particularly dominant issue, according to the Andrews House counselors, but certain patterns do emerge: students who are worried because they're still virgins, or worried because they've been having problems with impotence or inability to achieve orgasm, or confused by the

freedom and sexual options available to them. Dr. Jones describes one such pattern: "There are numbers of students who think that they might be homosexual, who don't want to be, and who are really very frightened. But it turns out that that's not really the problem. They're sort of confused about their sexuality, and since they don't feel that they're adequate, competent sexual beings, they think, 'Well, if I don't feel comfortable in the way that I'm supposed to, that must mean there's something wrong with me. I'm probably homosexual.' Not that they're really attracted to people of the same sex; it's just that since there's something wrong, they think it must mean they're homosexual. And that throws a lot of people for a loop." (He points out, however, that students who *are* homosexual are less likely to regard it as a problem than they might have several years ago.)

But whatever the presenting problem — anxiety over exams, breaking up with a boyfriend or girlfriend, difficulties with parents, sexual conflicts — all such temporary crises tend to be variations on the theme of the adolescent's struggle to become a competent, adult, autonomous individual,

continued on page 20



Constance Brown

Psychiatrist Louis Sorrentino, who says the intelligence and sophistication of Brown students about psychology make it easier for them to understand their problems.



Psychiatric social worker Jane Thompson, who observes that the academic atmosphere has become more intense and competitive as the economic situation and job outlook have worsened.

Sophomore slump — and other syndromes

Most of us are familiar with “sophomore slump,” but sophomore year is by no means the only stumbling block a student faces during his college career. Each successive year presents its own problems, and the patterns are consistent enough that Dr. Najera, for example, is able to divide them into distinct “syndromes.” Here, the head of the Andrews House counseling services talks about what is involved in each of these syndromes, from freshman year through graduate school:

“The freshman syndrome is an adaptational one. The student has left home, and leaves behind that which is familiar to him; up until then, his life has been relatively limited to home, school, friends, neighborhood. Now he’s away, so he’s going to have to make some adaptations to new things. First, he has to learn physical adaptation: where the classrooms are, where the bathrooms are, where the dorms are, where the girls are, where the boys are, and so on. He spends a lot of energy and time making this adaptation, and sometimes he gets tense, he gets overly concerned with making the adaptation. Then he gets into examinations — midterms, first-semester finals — and he wants to take off. He doesn’t want to have anything to do with Brown. Frequently, around April, the freshman is just fed up with the University and he wants to quit. But he says, ‘Well, it’s only six more weeks, so I’ll put up with it’ — and he does. The last day of exams, he finishes his exam at 12 noon, and at 12:01 he’s on his way home. So he goes home, and he spends the summer fighting with parents or brothers and sisters, or just bumming around, or depressed, or whatever. By the third week in August he is aching to come back to Brown.

“Students come back the second week in September, and it’s great. The weather is just beginning to cool, you can see the leaves turning, and all your old friends are there. People are terribly excited coming back to Brown — for

about two weeks. Then suddenly they realize everything is old, and they don’t have anything to adapt to, and that is the beginning of sophomore slump. They start to feel depressed, because they’re also beginning to realize that the courses are getting tougher, and they have to make a commitment to their specialty, their major. They have to decide about that time, and they don’t know, so they get depressed and they come in here to talk about that.

“I used to think junior year was kind of a blah year, with nothing happening — you have two hurdles behind you, but you still have to be here for two more years, so you’re not going to do anything, you’re just going to sit and rest. Well, that hasn’t been the case since 1968-69, when activism and protest became the thing of the day. Today, juniors get very involved in the affairs of the University — the *BDH*, president of the drama club, *WBRU* — juniors are the ones who do all that. It has to do with a sense of identity: they are now committed to Brown, and they’re going to leave their names permanently engraved here. A lot of kids come up with terrific ideas, like quiet dormitories, which was a junior’s idea. They want to leave something, to make a contribution to the University, and sometimes that creates problems for them.

“The senior syndrome is basically a separation syndrome. The student is more than half over his student life, and he now has to make plans for next year, and sometimes he doesn’t know or the competition is too great. And (the syndrome) is manifested in a number of ways. For instance, the student who comes to see me in March of his senior year and tells me, ‘I don’t know, doctor, I’m changing — I feel very different. You know, I used to study a lot, and now I’m not studying anymore. And I used to get good grades — well, I’m still getting good grades, but I think it’s because my teachers are being kind to me.’ What happens is that he doesn’t recognize that he has developed an ability to make synthesis of the data he is getting. As a sophomore, he had to spend three hours reading thirty pages. As a senior, he can do it in

one hour. So he says, ‘What do I do the rest of the time? Well, I’m going to be thinking about my future’ — and he gets nervous.

“Sometimes it’s very interesting and very humorous, like the senior who comes in in April and tells me what he’s been doing: he got his camera and he’s been taking pictures of every corner of Brown. He feels very badly that he’s leaving his University, so he wants to have a souvenir, a memory. Or he thinks, ‘Gee, what am I going to do next year for Homecoming?’ And then he says, ‘That’s so unlike me — I hated this place for four years, and now I’m beginning to feel very fond of Brown.’

“The graduate student syndrome generally is an unresolved undergraduate syndrome. They either didn’t make the adaptation, or they were too tense, or they still don’t know what to do, and they’re very anxious. All these syndromes can create certain discomforts in students, and they have to be talked out — I don’t think there’s any pill that can cure that. It’s the discussion, the individual attention that helps create a new attitude on the part of the student. Then he feels fine, and he doesn’t have to see me. I tell students, ‘I want to see you because I don’t want to see you.’”

Andrews House

Continued

with his own set of values and his own goals. As Dr. Najera puts it, "If a student, for whatever reason, doesn't feel like he's himself, he's suffering and that suffering ought to be relieved. It's not a sickness, but a problem of development."

If minor or transitory problems make up the bulk of the caseload at Andrews House, there are also a number of more serious problems that arise every year. Chronic, deep-seated mental illness is rare at an institution such as Brown, because anyone with a history of emotional disturbance would tend to be screened out in the admissions process, but every year a few students who have not previously demonstrated acutely disturbing psychological problems undergo a full-blown psychotic break and have to be hospitalized. According to Dr. Najera's statistics, the number each year varies from one to six, usually averaging three or four. Suicidal behavior is another type of acute crisis which, while relatively infrequent, does occur with a certain regularity. (There were no statistics available on the number of suicidal gestures or attempts made each year at Brown, but it is worth noting that there hasn't been a completed suicide on campus since 1959.) Moreover, a significant portion of students who use the counseling service have problems that fall into a middle range between short-lived adjustment crises and acute disturbances requiring hospitalization; these are students who need not merely to be helped over the crisis at hand, but who require long-term treatment or contact in order to maintain their level of functioning.

The methods and procedures used by the Andrews House counseling team in dealing with student problems are almost as varied as the problems they see. In cases of acute psychosis, students are committed to Butler Hospital, a private psychiatric hospital in Providence, until the immediate crisis is over and the psychosis is considered to be in remission. In such cases they are automatically given a medical leave of absence from Brown, which means they have to be cleared by the University psychiatrist in order to be readmitted to Brown — a step which helps to ensure that the student will get the kind of in-

tensive treatment he needs before re-enrolling at the University. In less serious cases, a student may be admitted to the infirmary for rest and recuperation. Medical and personal leaves of absence are recommended when it is felt that a student who is having difficulty functioning would derive definite benefit from taking time off. For the most part, though, students are encouraged to remain at Brown and get the help they need simultaneously.

Most of the actual counseling done at Andrews House falls under the heading of short-term therapy. If a student needs long-term treatment, he or she is referred to a private therapist in Providence, although occasionally in cases of financial need the student may end up seeing one of the Andrews House counselors on a long-term basis. Jane Thompson also conducts two therapy groups, one all female and one coed, which meet weekly throughout the academic year, because she feels it is worthwhile to provide alternative forms of treatment to short-term crisis intervention.

But Andrews House is, and will probably remain, a crisis-oriented service, both because of the sheer numbers of students who come in and because most of their problems can be resolved in a few visits. Short-term therapy aims, in five visits or less, to help the student develop insight quickly into what's bothering him and to arrive at ways to use that insight constructively. Dr. Sorrentino points out that such therapy is particularly suited to college students, whose intelligence and level of sophistication about psychology make it easier for them to understand their problems. Short-term therapy requires that the therapist take a more active, pragmatic approach than in long-term forms of treatment such as psychoanalysis; it focuses primarily on relieving symptoms and overcoming problem behavior, rather than on probing the depths of the patient's personality. As Dr. Jones explains, "I think most people can conduct their lives fairly well and can get through without having to come to people like us. So that our job, when a crisis arises and they do come to see us, is to help them get back to their level of handling things. We may not do anything about changing their personalities or changing their capacities except just to help them to get over a hump and get back to do what they usually do." J.P.

Volume 1 Number 1

It started modestly enough. There was a pledge to bring the University and its graduates "into clearer touch and sympathy," a plea for a one-dollar subscription fee from each of its 2,700 potential readers, and a promise to be inspired only by "loyalty . . . and affectionate regard." But somehow, the *Brown Alumni Monthly* managed to make it to the ripe old age of seventy-five, building up a readership of more than 47,000 people and collecting, along with the occasional brickbat, its fair share of awards and honors. To commemorate reaching the three-quarter-century mark this year, the current editors of the *BAM* have planned an extensive photographic essay on the University as it is today which will comprise the entire April issue of the magazine. Meanwhile, we thought you might find the following bit of nostalgia a fitting prelude. Beginning at right is the first issue of the *BAM*, presented in its entirety — with our affectionate regard.

THE BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

VOL. I

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June, 1900

No. 1

Commencement Week

It is expected that an unusually large number of Brown alumni will return to participate in the exercises of Commencement week. Thursday evening, June 14, at eight o'clock, the Hicks prize debate will be held in Manning Hall. The next day is Class Day, and the usual exercises will be held, including the address by the president of the senior class, the oration and the poem at Sayles Memorial Hall, at 10.30 a. m.; the front campus concert from 3.30 to four; the class tree exercises at four; and the promenade concert, illumination of the campus and society spreads in the evening. On Sunday, at the First Baptist Meeting-House, President Faunce will preach the baccalaureate sermon, and there will be music by a student chorus. The hour for this service is 4.30. On Monday, the 18th, at three o'clock, the Pembroke Hall students will hold their Ivy Day exercises. In the evening, at the Meeting-House, the declamations for the Carpenter prizes will be delivered. The business meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa Society comes at 9.30, Tuesday, at 5 University Hall. At 2.30, at Manning Hall, the annual meeting of the Associated Alumni will be held. The executive committee requests the alumni to come prepared to offer practical suggestions as to additional ways of keeping the alumni in close touch with the university. At four o'clock an oration will be delivered before the Associated Alumni, at the Meeting-House, by Rev. James G. Vose, D. D., pastor of the Beneficent Congregational Church, on "Formation of Character in College Life." The procession to the Meeting-House will leave the campus at 3.30, and the public is cordially invited to be present at the exercises.

Wednesday, June 20, is Commencement Day. At 9.30 the Commencement

procession will form on the campus and march to the Meeting-House, (accompanied by the time-honored strains of a certain familiar melody). The exercises at the Meeting-House will be briefer than usual, as only four seniors will deliver orations. At the return of the procession to the campus, there will be brief alumni reunions, and at one o'clock the alumni dinner at Sayles Hall will be served. The President's reception at Sayles Hall will be from 8.30 to eleven in the evening, and all alumni are requested to attend without further invitation. On Thursday, June 21, the annual meeting of the corporation of the university will be held at 9.45 a. m., at 5 University Hall. On Thursday and Friday, the usual examinations for admission to college will occur.



The Endowment Fund

The earnest movement for increasing the invested funds of Brown University has gone steadily forward during the last year. The members of the corporation gave it a liberal start before any one outside that body was asked to help, but in the last few months statements and appeals have been sent to every graduate in this country and abroad, and it is safe to say that never before were the alumni so thoroughly informed of the exact condition of their alma mater. The university can say, with Savonarola: "My secrets have been few, because my purposes were great." Every graduate of Brown is constantly invited to inform himself as to the university's condition and to share in its great responsibilities.

The endowment committee are certain of being able to announce on Commencement Day a large addition to the productive resources of Brown. About \$200,000 has already been paid into the treasury, and part of the income is

available. The university now has in cash and pledges, conditional and unconditional, about \$800,000, but many of these subscriptions have been made conditional on raising one million dollars, and this fact renders evident the gravity of the situation that now confronts the university and its friends. Shall a large amount of what we have been lost, or shall it be made a round million by Commencement morning?

The time for conditional subscriptions has now passed as is shown by the large amount paid in. Contributions ought to be made freely and without restriction of any kind in these last few weeks. There are twenty-seven hundred living Brown alumni. The great majority of these have, for various reasons, not yet responded to the call of their alma mater. Many are "considering" what they will do. But this is the time, not for further consideration, but for action. Many hesitate because they can give only a little, but if all would give as they are able, victory would be certain. Many are waiting for the "last call," without considering the anxious strain to which they are subjecting the endowment committee by their delay. *This is the last call.* No alumnus ought to consent to let others do the work, while he simply plays the part of spectator. At Brown a college education is supplied at less than a tenth of its cost. Every alumnus is deep in debt to the university, and it is only fair that a part of the great indebtedness should be discharged before the twentieth of June, 1900.

A Private Dormitory

The private dormitory to be erected by Mr. A. C. Walworth of Boston will be placed on the corner of Manning and Thayer streets. The plans are already drawn, showing a fine modern building, four stories high, with suites of rooms accommodating eight students on each floor. Every study room will have the sunlight at some time of the day. The building is to be fitted with all conveniences in the way of steam heat, electric lights, bathrooms, fire places, etc., and will be an ornament to the city. When the old red fence now surrounding Lincoln Field is removed, it will be seen that what was once called the "back campus," is rapidly becoming

a front campus, and when the proposed grading in the rear of Sayles Hall is finished, the finest of all the approaches to the university will be from Manning street. Thus the new dormitory and the Psi Upsilon chapter house will stand in an unexcelled location.

The Office of Dean

The advisory and executive committee of the university corporation in December last established the office of dean, subject to the approval of the corporation, and appointed Professor Upton to the office. The new officer will assist the president in the details of administrative work, and attend to matters requiring action when the President is absent from the city. Professor Upton entered upon his duties in January, having been relieved from part of the work of instruction by Dr. Slocum, whose major subject for the doctor's degree was astronomy. The new Dean has had much experience in the administrative work of the college, having been secretary of the faculty for several years before the duties of secretary were taken by the registrar, and having served as chairman of several committees of the faculty.

New Women's College Dean

Large results are expected from the coming of Miss Annie Crosby Emery as dean of the Women's College next September. Probably no woman could be found more thoroughly adapted to this position. After graduating from Bryn Mawr she held the "European Fellowship"—the highest honor a Bryn Mawr student can obtain—and was abroad for two years. She then taught for a year at Bryn Mawr and served as secretary to the president. Three years ago she became dean of women at the University of Wisconsin, where she now has four hundred young women under her charge. Her father is a judge of the supreme court of Maine, and her brother is a professor in Yale University. She is a fine scholar, a good speaker, and a trained executive. She will bring to Pembroke Hall qualities which will be most helpful to all the students. Dean Snow is doing all in his power to make it easy for Miss Emery to take up the work. She will

be in Providence the latter part of June to inspect the work and lay plans for the following year.

Conferring Honorary Degrees

The board of fellows has departed from its custom by notifying those persons upon whom it has voted to confer honorary degrees at Commencement, and by requesting them to be present and receive the degree in person. The presence of those whom the university honors with its degrees and the ceremony of conferring these degrees cannot fail to add to the interest of the Commencement exercises.

Professor Lamont Leaves Brown

The faculty loses one of its most efficient members by the retirement of Professor Lamont, who resigns the professorship of rhetoric and oratory in the university to accept the managing editorship of the New York Evening Post. Professor Lamont has been at the head of the department of rhetoric since the fall of 1895, and has made untiring efforts to improve the work done in English composition at the university. He has succeeded in raising the standard of excellence required of students in all their rhetorical work. The university appreciates the value of the service Professor Lamont has rendered to it and greatly regrets his resignation from its faculty.

Honoring Brown Debaters

A dinner was given at the University Club in Providence, Saturday evening, May 19, in honor of the college debating teams. The after dinner ceremonies were presided over by Stephen O. Edwards, '79, president of the club, who referred to the growth of the debating spirit at Brown, and expressed the hope that the time would come when Brown would be second to no college in the country in debate. President Faunce complimented the teams (one of which had won from Dartmouth, and the other from the Boston University Law School), and favored the co-operation of the debaters with the young lawyers of the city. Other addresses were made by the captains of the teams and by Professors Gardner and Lamont. Nearly 100

undergraduates and alumni were present. The Boston team consists of C. S. Anderson, captain; C. B. Fernald, and Albert L. Scott. The Dartmouth team is H. J. Hall, captain; H. N. Davis, and E. F. Greene.

Alumni Circular Discontinued

Professor George G. Wilson, secretary of the Associated Alumni, and Professor Joseph N. Ashton, representing the faculty, make the following announcement: This issue of the BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY takes the place of the "circular to the alumni," published annually in accordance with a vote of the Corporation. The substitution is made with the sanction of the advisory and executive committee of the corporation.

Financial Statement

The incomes and expenditures of the university from professorship, library, scholarship and other funds for special purposes are not included in this brief financial statement:

INCOME from April 15, 1899 to April 15, 1900.

Common Fund, Investments . . .	\$21,358.27
Lincoln Memorial Fund . . .	4,458.69
J. Wilson Smith Fund . . .	3,141.00
General Endowment Fund of 1900 . . .	377.22
Lucian Sharpe Gift . . .	110.00
Term bills, cash from students, turned into the Common Fund from Scholarship, etc. . . .	87,444.08
Ten per cent. on tuition and incidentals of Women's College, Commencement Dinner fees, turned into the Common Fund . . .	1,582.27
Miscellaneous . . .	587.00
	435.33
Total income . . .	\$127,733.40
Expenditure . . .	151,781.97
Gross Deficit . . .	\$24,048.57
Amount of Guarantees . . .	7,400.00
Net Deficit . . .	\$16,648.57

Bequests from J. N. and H. Brown

The will of John Nicholas Brown confirms his pledge of \$25,000 to the Brown endowment fund and provides \$25,000 more for the university. The will of his brother, Harold Brown, likewise gives the university \$25,000. The valuable library of John Nicholas Brown is to be perpetuated and an endowment of \$500,000 is provided for it. The final disposition of this large collection is left to the trustees of the will, who may decide to give it into the charge of some

(Continued on page 8.)

THE BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

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There will be no issue during August and September of the present year.

ADVISORY BOARD

WILLIAM W. KEEN, '59, Philadelphia.

HENRY K. PORTER, '60, Pittsburg.

FRANCIS LAWTON, '69, New York.

ROBERT P. BROWN, '71, Providence.

WILLIAM V. KELLEN, '72, Boston.

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WALTER B. JACOBS, '82, Providence.

GARDNER COLEY, '87, New York.

ARCHIBALD C. MATTESON, '93, Providence.

HENRY R. PALMER, '90, Editor.

JOSEPH N. ASHTON, '91, Associate Editor.

WILLIAM L. CLARK, '01, Business Manager,
5 Slater Hall, Brown University.

JUNE, 1900

THE PURPOSE OF THE MONTHLY

THE BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY aims to bring the university and its graduates into closer touch and sympathy. The undergraduate publications, while serving well the purpose for which they are published, have been inadequate to cover the alumni field in addition to their own special province. The MONTHLY extends to them the assurance of its esteem and co-operation.

At a meeting of class secretaries called by President Faunce to consider various matters of graduate interest, a local committee of three, consisting of Dean Upton, '75; Mr. Robert P. Brown, '71; and Principal Walter E. Jacobs of the East Side high school, was appointed to consider the advisability of establishing an alumni publication. This committee held several meetings and, after studying not only the local field but also the alumni papers of other universities, recommended the es-

tablishment of much such a paper as is herewith presented.

It was considered wise to create an advisory board of alumni to control the paper, who, after their first selection, should choose their own successors. A sub-committee of three, it was further determined, should be appointed from among those members of the board living near the university, to manage the details of the undertaking. This plan has been adopted in the main, and an advisory board has been chosen, consisting of ten representative alumni. It is gratifying to announce that every alumnus invited to act in this capacity accepted the invitation. The first meeting of the board will be held at Commencement.

The editor, associate editor and business manager are to be appointed by the advisory board. Meetings will be held annually in June, and oftener if required. The MONTHLY hopes to represent the university in a semi-official way, and yet retain its independent character as an alumni publication. As the associate editor, Professor Ashton, is a member of the faculty, its information respecting university concerns may be depended upon as intimate and accurate. The success of its alumni personal department depends largely on the aid of the graduates themselves, who are cordially invited to contribute to its columns, and especially to inform it of such matters regarding themselves as are properly of interest. The MONTHLY desires also to receive communications having to do with general university questions.

Every dollar received as the price of subscription will encourage it in what it believes is a good work. It will present, once a month, those matters that have been treated only once a year in the pages of the "circular to the alumni," and, in addition, deal with many things not included in that annual survey. It will aim at conciseness and accuracy

rather than literary distinction, and be inspired only by loyalty to Brown and an affectionate regard for all her graduates.

A PROSPEROUS YEAR

The first year of Dr. Faunce's administration has been a period of general strengthening. There has been no spectacular prosperity, but those who are best acquainted with the conduct of affairs heartily endorse the wisdom of his election. He has given himself quietly but effectively to the interests of the university, making a long and arduous journey through the west last winter to re-awaken alumni loyalty, and striving with great devotion to expand its usefulness at home. He has wisely chosen to bend his energies to work outside the class-room in this, his first year of service, but next year he intends to give a large share of his attention to undergraduate instruction. The work of all the departments has gone smoothly and there is marked sympathy between the President and the faculty. The solidity of the year's achievement will make a substantial basis for future growth and prosperity.

UNIVERSITY COMPETITION

Is there too keen a rivalry among our universities? A New England college president is quoted as saying that the institution under his care must have a large increase in its funds if it is not to be outstripped by certain other universities with abundant financial resources. There is no college in New England that does not need more money, but is it not easy to create the impression that money is the one essential to the building up of a university and to put too high a value on mere college wealth? California and Stanford, fine and strong and stalwart as they are, cannot buy the history or the elms of Harvard, Yale and Brown. The Englishman in the old story who was asked by an American, note book in hand, how the English

made their lawns so beautiful, gave him the various formulae of seed, roller and fertilizer. "Is that all?" asked the American. "Yes," said John Bull. "All you have to do is to keep at it two or three centuries."

Somebody once declared that a log with Mark Hopkins at the other end of it would be a university. A diploma from the Berkshire college of which President Hopkins was the head is as honorable as that of many another and richer institution. While it is true that no college can afford to narrow its opportunity, and that there is a broader field awaiting every college if money is forthcoming, is it necessary to cast a jealous eye around, and cherish the apprehension that some other college will get ahead of us because of its more abundant resources?

Here at Brown there is little if any of this feeling. What is wanted is money enough to enable the university to do the broader work that presses upon it. There is a great opportunity before us. We are looking, not to other fields, but to our own. It is not to compete with this, that or the other college that Brown asks for a million dollars, but to make it possible for her to hold what she has gained in recent years and go forward confidently for the future. "A log with Mark Hopkins at the other end of it" would be well enough in pleasant summer weather, but there are times when a roof and a cheerful fire would be more to the purpose.

What Brown needs sorely is more roofs to shelter her ever increasing student family. There must be new class rooms, new dormitory accommodations, better faculty salaries. The graduates of Brown do not know half the story of the devotion and loyalty manifested by her teaching force. But those who are nearest to the college administration understand and appreciate it.

COLLEGE LOYALTY

There never was a happier manifestation of college spirit at Brown than on the fourth of May, when the nine returned defeated from New Haven and Middletown. The hopes of the university had been raised to a high point by its triumph over Harvard the previous week in a ten inning game, but this victory was followed within a few days by beatings at the hands of Yale and Wesleyan. Instead of withholding its support from the team in these discouraging circumstances, the college turned out en masse, welcomed the players at the station and formed an enthusiastic parade to escort them to the campus. Whether the victory over Princeton the next day had any connection with this display of Brown loyalty might seem to be a question, but the general impression is that it contributed materially to the result. The team played a fine fielding game, hit the ball at critical moments, and exhibited great coolness and confidence. It is not too much to say that this cordial greeting after defeat marks the evolution of a certain college provinciality into something broader and better. The disposition to judge an athletic team by one performance smacks more of the backwoods college than of the university, generous and self-confident.

BRUNONIANS FAR AND NEAR.

(Many note has been crowded out of this department. They will appear in July.)

'43. Benjamin Newell Lapham, once one of the best-known lawyers in Rhode Island, died at his home in Providence, May 13, aged 79 years. He was a native of Smithfield and a member of the bar for 55 years. He came of an old Rhode Island family and held a number of public offices. At the time of his death he was the second oldest member of the Rhode Island bar. He married Miss Sophia M. Page, June 24, 1847, by whom he had four children. Of these only Mrs. John D. Lewis survives.

'47. Rev. Frederick Denison of Providence has been confined to his home for several months, but his health now shows some improvement.

'48. George Graham Curtis died, March 29.

'48. Rev. Dr. James Wheaton Smith, one of the best-known Baptist ministers of Philadelphia, died at his home in that city, 4116 Walnut street, May 5, 1900. He had been in failing health for more than a year. He was run down in his carriage by a street car early in 1899, but from this accident it was thought he had recovered. He leaves two sons and two daughters, his wife having died suddenly last summer at Brielle, N. J. At the time of his death Dr. Smith was pastor emeritus of the Spruce Street Baptist church, with which he had been identified for forty-seven years. He graduated at Newton in 1851 and became pastor of a church at Lowell before removing to Philadelphia. He was prominent in his denomination and held many official positions. His travels led him to South America, Nova Scotia, Egypt, Palestine and Syria, and in the Civil War he personally aided the wounded on the field during the battles in the Wilderness. At the time of his death he was in his seventy-seventh year.

'50. A portrait of the late Dean of Princeton University, Dr. James O. Murray, is being painted by H. R. Butler, president of the American Society of Artists. When it is finished it will be placed in the university library at Princeton. The money has been raised by subscription among the faculty.

Ex-'54. Joseph Hilliard Worcester of Rochester, N. H., a well-known lawyer, died, April 11. He left college in his senior year on account of ill health. The Rochester Courier says of him that he "was in all things a profound student, while his strong mind and vigorous personality inspired the greatest respect."

'61. Captain J. K. Bucklyn has been elected department commander of the Grand Army of the Republic in Connecticut.

'62. David S. H. Smith is treasurer of the Missouri Pacific railway, with offices at St. Louis.

'64. Brown was represented at the centennial celebration of the University of New Brunswick at Fredericton, May 28, 29 and 30, by Professor W. Whitman Bailey, on whom the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred.

'70. Ex-President Andrews has resigned the superintendency of the Chicago public schools and accepted the position of chancellor of the University of Nebraska at Lincoln.

'70. The New York Tribune refers to Isaac Nelson Ford as its "vigilant and discriminating London correspondent." Mr. Ford's daily war letters have been easily the best sent out from the English capital.

'71. C. C. Luther has been conducting revival services in Newark, N. J.

'71. Robert P. Brown has been elected president of the Unitarian Club of Providence.

'72. W. V. Kellen has presented to the college library a large and valuable collection of works on international law.

'73. Arthur Daggett McLellan of Boston, a prominent lawyer, died, April 5. He was born in Sutton, Mass., and, after graduation, became a reporter on the Worcester Gazette. Later he published the Boston Daily Law Bulletin and Banker and Tradesman. At the time of his death he was a trustee of the university. By his will he leaves \$8,000 to Brown, and the sum of \$2,000, which he contributed to the endowment fund, is to be paid to the university outright if the fund is not raised.

'73. Dr. Edward Young Bogman, a well known Providence physician, died at Atlanta, Ga., March 5. He graduated at the Harvard Medical School in 1876, and became a specialist on diseases of the nose, throat and ear. He was born in Massachusetts and spent his early life there.

'77. Julius Palmer of Providence has recently recovered from a severe period of illness.

'78. Elon R. Brown is a member of the law firm of Brown, Carlisle & Hugo, Watertown, N. Y. He has been a member of the Legislature and sat in the Constitutional Convention of 1894.

'83. Invitations are out for the marriage of Abram Barker and Miss Avis Lockwood Chapman, both of Providence, at the Central Congregational Church in this city, June 12, 1900.

'83. Rev. Charles M. Sheldon has sailed for Europe, to be absent several months. The profits from the Topeka Capital during the week of his editorship reached \$5,000, of which amount he has sent a fifth to famine-stricken India. The remainder is to be devoted to local charities. Mr. Sheldon's present interest is said to centre largely in the solution of the "servant-girl" problem. He thinks that the dignity of domestic service ought to be raised.

'84. Professor Otis E. Randall of Brown and Mrs. Randall arrived in Paris, May 24, from Berlin.

'85. J. M. Pendleton of Westerly, R. I., has just returned from a ten weeks trip in Europe.

'85. John Nicholas Brown, a grandson of Nicholas Brown, from whom the university received its name, died at New York, May 1, in his thirty-ninth year. He was a public-spirited citizen of Providence, and gave \$200,000 to the Providence Public Library two years ago to enable it to erect the fine building opened last spring. His later benefactions increased his total gifts to the institution to \$268,000. The John Carter Brown library of Americana grew, under his intelligent patronage, to be the finest collection of its kind in existence. A new building is soon to be erected for its use in Providence. Mr. Brown leaves a wife, who was Miss Dresser, and an infant son, John Nicholas Brown.

'85. Andrew McC. Warren has returned to Paris after a few weeks visit with friends in this vicinity. He spends much time in France and Germany. His address is care of Brown, Shipley & Co., London, E. C., England.

Ex-'86. Harold Brown, the only brother of John Nicholas Brown, died at New York, May 10. He was, like his brother, prominently identified with the manufacturing and social interests of Rhode Island.

'89. George Eddy Warren and Miss Frances Wightman Knowles were united in marriage, April 23, 1900, at the Piedmont church, Worcester, Mass. L. St. C. Colly, '89, was best man, and other of Mr. Warren's classmates were among the ushers.

'89. Professor Vernon P. Squires of the University of North Dakota has delivered many lectures during the last few months. In July he will make an address at the Chautauqua Assembly at Ottawa, Kansas, and in August he will come east. August 19 he preaches at Dr. Bixby's church in Providence.

Ex-'90. Rev. George J. Bloomfield has resigned his pastorate at the Weeden Street Congregational church, Pawtucket, and accepted a call to the Congregational church at Machias, Me.

'90. Invitations have been issued for the marriage of Miss Rieta Woodruff Babcock, daughter of the late Courtlandt G. Babcock, to Henry Kolmsen Palmer, at the Second Congregational Church, Stonington, Conn., June 14, 1900.

'91. Rev. Charles D. Burrows has accepted a call to St. Matthew's Episcopal church, Jamestown, R. I.

'92. William H. Eddy has been re-elected secretary of the Unitarian Club of Providence.

'92. The engagement of Miss Anna C. Spicer to Royal H. Gladding was announced April 30.

'93. Mayor John J. Fitzgerald of Pawtucket is a delegate to the Kansas City convention, July 4.

'94. S. P. Remington is preparing for a year's trip in Europe and the farther East.

'94. President-elect Mary E. Woolley of Mount Holyoke College visited that institution May 22. The entire student-body received her with the college cheer and sang a Mount Holyoke song. President Mead gave a reception in honor of Miss Woolley, at Assembly Hall, from three to six in the afternoon. Among the invited guests were President and Mrs. Faunce.

'96. Rev. George F. Greene has been ordained to the Baptist ministry, and is settled over the First church at Lawrence, Mass.

'97. Arthur M. Cottrell of Westerly has just returned from a ten weeks trip in Europe, accompanied by J. M. Pendleton, '85.

'97. William Burgess Peck, son of William T. Peck, '70, (principal of the Providence Classical High School) was united in marriage with Miss Lucy King Hartwell, daughter of F. W. Hartwell of Providence, May 16, 1900. Rev. T. D. Anderson, '74, performed the ceremony, and C. S. Anderson, 1900, was best man.

'97. Late in March word was received from Egypt of the accidental drowning of James Tucker, Jr., '97.

Upon his entrance to college he won three of the prizes offered in competitive examinations and throughout his college course he showed ability that promised a most brilliant future. In his junior year he was elected to the Phi Beta Kappa Society, and at his graduation he was one of the Commencement speakers.

Immediately after his graduation, Mr. Tucker sailed for Germany in company with a class-mate, and after a summer of sight-seeing and travelling, continued his studies at Berlin University.

His decided taste for the classics led him gradually into the study of Grecian Archaeology, and after a few months at Berlin he received a Fellowship at the American School at Athens, a rare honor, and one that prophesied to a degree the future he had before him.

His trip to Egypt was with the purpose of pursuing the study of Egyptian Archaeology in connection with his studies at Athens, and it was here that his career was so abruptly and so sadly ended.

Mr. Tucker was a most congenial companion, a refined and cultured gentleman, with a character beyond reproach. In his death the college loses one of the most promising of its recent graduates.

'90. Louis Anthony Colvin of Worcester, Mass., and Miss Sara Hale Colvin of Riverpoint were married at the Riverpoint Congregational Church, May 23, 1900. The bride was graduated from the Women's College of Brown University in 1899.

(Continued from page 5.)

local institution. Among the possible beneficiaries mentioned are Brown University and the city of Providence. The public bequests of the Messrs. Brown aggregate nearly \$500,000, not including the half million set aside for the library endowment.

New Buildings

Two new buildings will soon be erected at Brown. One of these is the new president's house. This will be placed at the corner of Hope and Manning streets on land owned by the university, and long standing unused. The old president's house has become unsuitable for a family, since the cable cars have turned College Hill into a railroad. The new house will be built by capitalizing the income now received from the old house, and thus it will not be necessary to draw on the invested funds of the university. The house will be of brick with white marble trimmings, in a modified "old colonial" style.

Plans are now being prepared for the memorial gates and administration building, for the construction of which \$45,000 was bequeathed to the university by the late Augustus S. Van Wickle, '76. It has not yet been determined where the building will stand, and the bequest leaves the university entirely free in this matter. The question whether the gates and the building must form one structure or whether they must simply be adjacent is now under consideration by eminent legal authority. In any case, the administration building is greatly needed. The rooms now used for administrative purposes are too small and inconvenient, and are needed for dormitory purposes. Rooms will be provided in the new structure for offices of the president, the dean, the registrar, and the steward, and there will be rooms for faculty and corporation meetings, and committee rooms for many purposes.

Brown Second at Worcester

Williams won the New England Inter-Collegiate Athletic meet at Worcester, May 19, with Brown a close second. Eleven New England colleges were represented and Brown's showing was gratifying, though the hope had been cherished that she might win first place.

Including the score in the bicycle races at Boston which were postponed till May 21 on account of the weather, the summary of the meet is as follows: Williams, 33 $\frac{2}{3}$ points; Brown, 29 $\frac{2}{3}$; Bowdoin, 25; Dartmouth, 22 $\frac{2}{3}$; Maine, 8; M. I. T., 6 $\frac{2}{3}$; Amherst, 5 $\frac{2}{3}$; Wesleyan, $\frac{2}{3}$.

The Baseball Record

The university baseball team has had a varying season. It has played the best of ball at times, defeating Harvard, Princeton and Yale, and being defeated by the latter two. The Memorial Day game gave the Yale series to Brown. Following is the record of the season up to date:

April 11,	Brown vs. Trinity,	14	1
" 14,	" " Providence,	0	3
" 19,	" " Holy Cross,	2	5
" 21,	" " Amherst,	34	4
" 23,	" " Providence,	0	4
" 25,	" " Williams,	12	0
" 28,	" " Harvard,	3	0
May 2,	" " Yale,	1	5
" 3,	" " Wesleyan,	1	11
" 5,	" " Princeton,	6	1
" 7,	" " Dartmouth,	5	7
" 12,	" " Yale,	7	6
" 16,	" " Princeton,	6	11
" 17,	" " Pennsylvania,	2	11
" 23,	" " Bates,	3	4
" 26,	" " Holy Cross,	4	4
" 30,	" " Yale,	7	3
June 2,	" " Harvard,	3	2

Alumni Reunions

The following alumni reunions to be held in the interval between the return of the Commencement procession from the church and the Commencement dinner, have been arranged for by a committee consisting of Messrs. Robert W. Burbank, '78, Henry V. A. Joslin, '67, and A. C. Matteson, '93:

Marshals.

'26-'60	5 U. H.,	F. L. Hinckley, '91.
'61-'70	6 U. H.,	J. A. Pirce, '92.
'71-'80	43 U. H.,	F. T. Easton, '92.
'81-'85	23 U. H.,	J. C. Collins, Jr., '92.
'86-'90	24 U. H.,	J. F. Greene, '91.
'91-'96	50 U. H.,	E. H. Weeks, '93.
'97	Reading Room,	J. H. Cox, '97.
'98-'99	12, 13 U. H.,	F. W. Arnold, Jr., '98.

Bittersweet odyssey



Hugh Smyser

Enamidem Ubok-Udom '65 ('67 A.M.) smiles constantly. He has one of those magnificent smiles that crinkle the nose and forehead, making the eyes flash warmly. When he is talking — a precise but animated process punctuated by soft, nervous chuckles — the listener's instinctive response is to smile back. And that is often difficult, for Enam Ubok-Udom's smile may, as likely as not, be dancing on anecdotes as sad as they are extraordinary.

Life has been bittersweet for Enamidem Ubok-Udom since he left his home and family to become a student at Brown more than a decade ago. Though he was a soccer player and a debater while at the University, he found the life of a foreign student, particularly an African with strong nationalistic views, to be lonely and isolated. Recalling the difficulties of culture shock, Enam says now, "I remember being ecstatic just twice during my undergraduate days; both times I was being insulted." Most of the time, he says, people were simply too polite. "They were smiling all the time, but I could never get close to them."

Since September of 1973, Enam Ubok-Udom has been a professor at his alma mater. And, although his personal adjustment problems have eased in the eight years since receiving his master's degree here in regional economic development, he is still finding life at Brown to be tainted with loneliness and isolation. The problem now, however, is more one of institutional neglect than of social isolation. Enam is an assistant professor in Brown's Afro-American Studies program, which he has found, after signing on to teach special courses in economics, is "not respected by the University." Beyond this obstacle, he is waging a battle with student apathy, "a different kind of discrimination," and the very real fear that financial difficulties will convert Brown's "marginal commitment" to black studies into an abandonment of the program altogether.

"The financial situation is demoralizing," says the outspoken professor. "But what bothers me is not so much the possibility of losing my job as it is the thought that we will lose the chance to create a really strong program in Afro-American studies. I can't see maiming a baby before it has a chance to grow."

The program in Afro-American studies was created at Brown after the black walkout in 1969, but it has "never been given the commitment necessary to create a really strong

base of scholars," according to Professor Ubok-Udom. When he was persuaded to join the program, he says, he thought it was at a point of expansion, but now, with the financial squeeze coming, he can foresee the loss of specialized programs such as black studies. To his way of thinking, this is unwise.

"Afro-American studies has a valid academic base," he says. "We are teaching what other departments do, with the same academic quality. The exception is that we make a special effort to include material that is left out in other courses. If these things were taught in the traditional departments, there would be no need for Afro-American studies; but they are not."

The types of things Enam teaches in his courses include current issues in Afro-American and African economic development as well as the role blacks have played in American economic history. This year, he decided to try a course called "Public Policy and the Black Ghetto."

In all of his teaching, Ubok-Udom tries to relate economic development to society as a whole. "I am interested in social change," he says frankly. "In terms of a country's economic development, I want to show how to get desirable results without making people's lives worse. If you haven't got that, then you haven't got progress."

His social views were sometimes misunderstood as an underclassman at Brown. "The early sixties were hard times," he says. "I had very strong nationalistic feelings, and things like the Bay of Pigs and the Cuban missile crisis upset me greatly. When people called me a communist, I just called them capitalists. I didn't realize the gravity of the situation."

Being called a communist was the least of freshman Ubok-Udom's woes, however. His experience left enough of a mark on him that he "still looks quite negatively on the

Odyssey

continued

practice of bringing African students here." A college friend and fellow Nigerian could not cope with the environment and had a nervous breakdown, Enam recalls, but he himself tried to deal with loneliness through ironic humor. "People could seldom think of anything to say to me other than 'Where are you from?' and 'What is your major?' I started telling them I was from Saturn, which few of them understood; and I said, quite seriously, that I was majoring in human relations. They must have thought that was some kind of interdisciplinary concentration. Everything was not bleak, of course," Enam adds, "but I found myself without any friends close enough to share confidences at a time when they were desperately needed."

One would wonder, then, with all the negative feelings about his experience, why Enam's American odyssey has lasted almost fourteen years. The answer is simple, in a complicated way. First there was the completion of a combined A.B. and Sc.B. degree in economics and applied mathematics at Brown in 1965. He wanted to go home to teach then; but the government of Nigeria encouraged him to get a higher degree, so he stayed on at Brown to complete a master's in 1967. By that time, there was a war in his home district of eastern Nigeria — the Biafran War. He couldn't go home to teach, so he changed his temporary visa to immigrant status and went back to school, this time at the University of Connecticut for a Ph.D. Since the end of the war, two things have kept him in America: the need for money — to pay his debts and to send home — and the opportunity to get valuable teaching experience that he can put to use in Nigeria.

Enam is extremely reticent when talking about the Biafran War. "What I say might be misinterpreted by my Nigerian friends

here or at home," he says. "It was a civil war, after all. The topic is very delicate." But he admits that he had mixed emotions while viewing the war from foreign soil. "It was a moral problem," he says. "The Ibos (the tribe of Biafrans who tried to secede from Nigeria in 1967) were badly treated; and yet, Nigeria is my country."

Aside from the complex politics of the war, however, there is the human suffering, of which the Brown professor will speak freely. "To tell you the truth, I had not expected to find any of my family alive. I knew that the young would be drafted into the Biafran army, and I felt as if my brothers would resist this and be killed for it. On the other hand, because of the blockade, I felt that the older ones would not live." Despite these hazards, Enam's family survived the ordeal. He saw his parents at the end of 1971, one year after the war's end, and could still see the effects of deprivation. "They were so skinny," he says, shaking his head.

He found a noticeable improvement in his parents' health when he returned to Africa again last summer on a six-week working tour to collect material for his courses at Brown. He studied the institutional cooperation between two multi-nation developmental agencies — the African Development Bank in Lagos, Nigeria, and the Economic Commission for Africa (established by the United Nations) in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

He still plans to return to Nigeria permanently, but he is no longer firm about a date. "I would like to stay in one place to develop as a teacher," he says of his life right now. Brown seemed as if it might be that place a year ago, but Enam is not as sure of that now. "I just don't see a long-term commitment by the administration to this program."

Wearing a traditional African dashiki and horn-rimmed glasses, Enam speaks softly and at length about other feelings. His hero is the

former president of Ghana, Kwame Nkrumah, whose picture adorns his Churchill House office. He is vitally interested in community action and in community development programs, one of which he headed in Hartford, Conn., during his four years at the University of Connecticut. ("For a time during the Biafran War, community problems absorbed my whole life. When I look back, it was the only way I had to stay sane.")

The distressing thing about teaching these days, he says, aside from the threat of having one's courses dropped from the curriculum, is the decline in enthusiasm on the part of the students. "The first semester I taught here, I was much happier. The students were really excited," he says. "We created proposals for community development; there was a lot of classroom discussion." Since that time, however, students have gradually turned off.

"Activism is down in everything," Enam observes. "Consequently, it is not as much fun to teach this year. I think many students signed up for my class because they thought they'd have an easy time. Then, when I assigned coursework for the semester, I lost half the class."

Such apathy is hard for a man versed in human relations to take, but even harder on Enam Ubok-Udom's sensibilities is the kind of social situation that has made the Afro-American Studies courses he teaches almost all-black. "I am really disappointed," he says earnestly. "I really did expect a mix that has just not been there. The program is not supposed to be for black students alone, you know." But then, as if remembering his days as an outcast undergraduate, he adds with a sly chuckle, "It's like the International Association. I always thought international meant 'all nations' until I went to the International Association meetings. Then I found out it meant foreign."

S.R.

Under the Elms

President Hornig asks faculty support in financial crisis

President Hornig took the unusual step last month of sending a "white paper" about the University's financial condition to members of the faculty. Saying that he had "sensed a growing unease among faculty members concerning the priorities which guide University policy," the president wrote, "I appreciate fully that no policy can succeed unless the faculty understands it, supports it, and willingly cooperates in making it effective."

The president's statement came midway in a troubled year for Brown. Since it became obvious that the University's serious financial troubles (BAM, November 1974) could only be solved by drastic measures, the campus has been filled with rumors, many of which have turned out to be true, as the president's white paper confirmed. In that statement, he reviewed the steps the administration has taken during the year to cope with the financial urgency.

The administration's fundamental purpose, he wrote, is "to maintain and develop quality in the central functions of a university: teaching and scholarship. In addition to the intellectual climate at Brown, we must have a social and physical climate which is attractive to students of the highest potential and which will nourish their personal and intellectual growth. However, financial exigencies severely limit the means available to realize these commitments. As is the case for most institutions of higher education, Brown is overextended and must undertake selective cutbacks, including a reduction in the size of the faculty. We have no alternative to taking the steps necessary to insure Brown's financial stability and to guarantee its capacity for future development. Our problem is to eliminate budget deficits without creating irreparable educational losses."

Mr. Hornig noted that Brown's fiscal situation has been "unstable at least since 1968-69." Since that time, more than \$25 million has been withdrawn from endowment to pay for current operations. At an average yield of 4 percent, the University's annual income



Donald Hornig: "Our financial problems will constrain our educational development."

from endowment has been reduced by over \$1 million. By June, he said, the estimated balance in accounts from which further capital withdrawals can be made will be about \$18 million. Pointing out that the University had made good progress in eliminating the expenditures from principal and the depletion of reserves until "the energy crisis and

the rising tide of inflation swamped our efforts," Mr. Hornig declared that Brown can no longer afford the gradual reduction of deficits originally planned. Withdrawals from endowment must be ended within a period of three years, "probably the shortest period in which we can achieve financial stability

without destroying our educational stability."

"The overall strategy," the president wrote, is to seek out all feasible reductions in non-academic areas and to maintain strength as far as possible in academic departments, in essential library and student services, and in development and alumni relations. The basic financial factors governing the preparation of the 1974-75 budget are an increase in tuition income of \$2 million (resulting from an increase in undergraduate tuition from \$3,500 to \$3,900, voted by the Corporation at its February meeting) and an increase in annual giving of \$400,000. One million dollars of this \$2.4 million in increased income is earmarked for reduction of withdrawals from endowment principal, leaving about \$1.4 million to provide salary increases and to meet inflationary cost increases. This sum represents an increase of about 4 percent in the budget income.

Since, because of inflation, a 4 percent increase is in effect a decrease, reductions will have to be made. Faculty appointments are already firm for 1975-76, leaving little leeway in the largest item in the budget. Present plans call for a reduction of about 4.5 percent in the amount going to student financial aid, the replacement of the Resident Fellow program with a new program still under study, and the closing of Whitehall (see story, this section) and certain other buildings.

"In the longer run," the president wrote, academic departments and programs "must be selectively restructured. . . . The size of the faculty must be reduced by perhaps 75 people (about 15 percent) over the next few years. . . . We will need to be selective and to concentrate our effort on the areas which will contribute most to Brown's present and future strength. Our criteria will be:

"1) Programs of national and international stature on which Brown's reputation rests will be protected. These may be entire departments but more often will be programs within departments or programs spanning several departments. Such programs are to be judged by present strength and future potential.

2) Programs which form the core of the undergraduate curriculum will be maintained at sufficient strength to meet the student demand and to sustain a high level of vitality in the teaching program.

"3) Programs which are necessary as prerequisites to courses in other disciplines or are required for pre-professional studies will be maintained.

"4) Disciplines or programs which are essential to the health and vitality of related programs or of our overall community will be cultivated.

"Conversely, cutbacks will be focused on programs which can be spared for the present and which can be undertaken again at a later date if desired, programs which are not in student demand, and programs whose scholarly achievements do not sufficiently support the overall standing of the University, or which are not important stimuli to other areas of the University."

Mr. Hornig also announced that, after discussion with the Faculty Policy Group, he was appointing an ad hoc committee of faculty and administrators to "assure that faculty views and ideas" are brought fully into the budget discussions, to act as a sounding board for various proposals, and to assist him in assuring that "priority decisions are adequately communicated to and understood by the faculty."

The president concluded his white paper on a less-than-optimistic note: "The plain truth is that our financial problems will seriously constrain our educational development. We must learn to use our reservoir of talents more effectively and to undertake new initiatives which do not require increased expenditures. It is not much comfort to know that we share financial problems with almost all colleges and universities as well as with the country as a whole. We must hope for the best, but for the time being, we must also plan as realistically as possible."

One million from Tom Watson for the New Curriculum

Just a year ago, the Corporation's Committee on Plans and Resources, chaired by Thomas J. Watson, Jr. '37, retired chairman of the executive committee of IBM, submitted a major report on the future of the University. In that report, the committee strongly urged continued support for the New Curriculum, terming it "one of the most noteworthy developments" in Brown's 210-year history.

Last month Tom Watson expressed his personal support for the New Cur-

riculum — the innovative 1969 reform which eliminated required courses and made the traditional grading system optional — by giving \$1,000,000 to Brown and specifying that the gift be used over the next five years to advance the kinds of new educational programs for undergraduate students envisioned in the 1969 reform.

In acknowledging the gift, President Hornig stressed its importance "in a time of financial stringency when many University activities will have to be curtailed" and added: "This gift will enable Brown to add new vitality to its curriculum and carry out some of the educational plans for which funds have not been available."

The Watson gift was timely in another way. A year ago the faculty completed an evaluation of the first five years of the 1969 curriculum changes and reaffirmed its support for them. At the same time, the faculty also established a major committee of faculty and students to develop proposals for new educational programs to further improve the undergraduate experience at Brown, particularly in the freshman and sophomore years. This committee will submit its report this month.

Some members of the faculty, along with some students, have questioned the relevance of the New Curriculum in an era when students are once again concerned about careers and pre-professional training. A survey of the 1974 graduating class indicated that while 97 percent of its members had utilized the options of the New Curriculum at least once during their years at Brown, the percentage of students choosing each year to take the widely publicized satisfactory/no credit option in one or more courses had dropped from 1969's high of 69 percent to 1974's 31 percent of the student body.

Still, sentiment in the Brown community, including that of the two senior classes which had a full four years under the changed curriculum, overwhelmingly favors continuation of the options it offers.

"While no miracles have been achieved," President Hornig said, "the essential features of the New Curriculum — the style, the freedom of choice — are still here. And now, thanks to the personal generosity of Mr. Watson, we can advance its goals and innovative spirit."

Whitehall will be closed on June 30

By Mary Givney
In the twenty-eight years that have passed since its birth on a cold January morning in 1947, Whitehall has never attained stature as one of Brown's most beloved buildings. Controversial, yes; beloved, no. And now comes news that on June 30 the three-story classroom on Brook Street just north of Marston Hall will be closed.

According to Siu-Chim Chan, director of physical plant, the closing of Whitehall could save the University \$28,000 in reduced heat, light, and custodial services. The annual cost to operate Whitehall is \$35,000, but even if the building is closed down completely, the University will still have to provide some heat and other services.

The truth of the matter is that Whitehall, a World War II relic, is going into mothballs as a direct result of the battle of the budget now being fought at Brown. "A study group determined that we could get along without Whitehall's twenty-four classrooms if the University can accept rescheduling," Chan said. "This would probably involve starting some classes earlier in the morning and finishing others later in the afternoon. That's the price that must be paid."

Chan also pointed out an unexpected bonus in the closing of Whitehall: the possibility that the University might actually gain some income through rental of the building. The American Red Cross and an insurance company are among the groups showing an interest in Whitehall.

The study group recommending the closing of Whitehall may have been influenced in its decision by the attitude of students toward the nearly all-glass structure. A recent graduate described the building as "dingy, ugly, and boring." When asked what she thought of Whitehall, a current undergraduate made a face and said, "Ugh, it's depressing."

For Whitehall to be singled out for closing from among the 130 buildings on the campus marks an inglorious end to what started out as a reasonably bright chapter in construction at Brown.

Right from the start, everyone knew that Whitehall was a functional building and would never make the National Historic Register. It was constructed in a hurry to accommodate the



Whitehall fully lighted at night - in 1949.

rush of students to the campus following the end of the war. The building was designed by Thomas Mott Shaw of the firm of Perry, Shaw, and Hepburn, was constructed by Gilbane Building Company in a four-month period between June and November of 1946, cost \$300,000, and was in use for the start of the second semester.

The following description of Whitehall was printed in the *Brown Housing and Development Program* for April 1947: "The twenty-four lecture rooms are of the most modern construction, with ideal lighting and acoustic facilities. The building was planned and built in the most remarkable time under the most pressing need for solving a great present emergency. Nine hundred students an hour can attend classes in Whitehall if all classes are of maximum size."

Constructed with war surplus materials, Whitehall gained some prestige by winning a "Best Utilization of Materials Award." But the building was different, and it drew its share of critics.

President Henry D. Wriston discussed the building in the December 1946 issue of this magazine: "In some quarters in the early '40s it was felt that we should build in a more 'modern' style," he wrote. "Construction of Whitehall on the other hand has aroused feelings that we have departed from an established architectural pattern."

Dr. Wriston then explained the design of Whitehall, which is crowded in next to Marston Hall. "Whitehall stands next to a structure built of Indiana limestone, and, other things being equal, it might have been well to use Indiana limestone for Whitehall. But from the standpoint of cost and time of delivery, it was impossible.

"Red brick would not have harmonized with that particular environment; moreover, red brick would not have been available for several months. White bricks could be delivered promptly. Metal sash like those of Marston could not have been acquired in time for use.

"Clear glass windows in close proximity to Marston would mean a disturbing lack of privacy to the occupants of both buildings, whereas glass brick would give a maximum of illumination in Whitehall and more reflected light for the north side of Marston; and glass brick was available. It goes without saying that glass brick and white brick do not lend themselves to Colonial treatment or Georgian design, and therefore the architectural style had to be adapted to the materials."

For those who have gone through Brown wondering why Whitehall is the way it is, there is your answer. The design of Whitehall, however, will be a moot point come June 30.

"Anyone interested in fiction simply has to read this journal"

[*Novel*] ranks, in my opinion, among the two or three most original, richest, best edited, and most influential [journals] among the forty or fifty literary and humanistic publications with which I am familiar."

— Henri Peyre,
chairman, Ph.D. Program
in French, City University
of New York; Sterling
Professor Emeritus, Yale;
former president of the Modern
Language Association.

"Anyone who is interested in fiction simply has to read this journal," says English Professor Edward Bloom, senior editor of *Novel*, an academic journal published "thrice yearly" at Brown. "Although Providence seems like a very small place," he continues, "Brown has become the center of fiction studies . . . and it is this journal more than anything else which identifies the humanities at Brown."

Novel began eight years ago when three members of the English faculty — Edward Bloom (who was chairman at the time and was able to secure funds from the University to begin the magazine), Park Honan, and Mark Spilka — decided that the time was right for the creation of a new academic journal to encourage the study of fiction as a genre and to move toward a "poetics of fiction," which, Bloom explains, "is a fancy way of saying a theory of fiction."

"There was a great deal of ferment going on that had to be sorted out," says managing editor Spilka, who was one of the first at Brown to teach a course specifically on the theory of fiction. The great resurgence of interest in the novel after World War II created "a veritable log-jam of conflicting theories and, along with it, a disturbing increase in irrelevant criticism," Spilka wrote in his introduction to *Novel*'s first issue in the fall of 1967.

The purpose of *Novel* was to clear this log-jam of theory and to encourage "the finest criticism" of fiction by providing a much-needed forum for debate among scholars. It was Park Honan's idea, Spilka explains, to subtitle the journal *A Forum on Fiction* to underscore the importance of the clearinghouse as-

WINTER 1975

TAYLOR STOEHR, Lawrence's "Mentalized Sex"

JERRY WASSERMAN, Rabelaisian Words

NANCY DWORSKY, Tolstoy's *Hadji Murad*

WAYNE FRANKLIN, Brown's *Wieland*

ROBERT W. UPHAUS, Vonnegut's *Meaning*

pect of the venture. When Park Honan left in 1969 to teach at the University of Birmingham in England (he now serves as the journal's British editor), Bloom and Spilka were joined by Roger Henkle, now the associate editor.

Robert Scholes, the book review editor, completes the current staff.

In its attempt to encourage broader and more varied approaches to fiction, *Novel* broke with the New Critics, who believed in analyzing each individual text objectively as one would a poem, without reference to any outside factors, such as when the author lived and what his or her life was like. "New Criticism is a very useful approach," says Mark Spilka, "but it is also very limiting." In contrast, the editors of *Novel* offered an approach which was more "comparative, historical, and comprehensive" than the New Critics' and which was based on "analyses of a writer's 'oeuvre' (total output) rather than a single work." The editors also

sought out themes by viewing fiction in whatever context or combination of contexts (such as existential, structural, Marxist, impressionistic, archetypal, etc.) that proved the most relevant and revealing.

From the very beginning, *Novel* has had an impressive corps of novelists and critics on its editorial and advisory boards (including Wayne Booth, Mark Schorer, Paul Turner, Ian Watt, and Brown's John Hawkes, J. J. Kapstein, and Hyatt Waggoner, among others), as well as scholars from the modern language departments at Brown (such as Juan López-Morillas) who have kept *Novel* informed of important foreign works on fiction.

Many of the articles published in the journal have "become classics in their own right," says Bloom, mentioning Carlos Baker's piece in 1967 on "The Snows of Kilimanjaro" from his yet-to-be published mammoth biography of Hemingway, and the "Second Thought

Series" created by Mark Spilka, in which three authors of innovative critical studies (Leslie Fiedler, author of *Love and Death in the American Novel*; Wayne Booth, *The Rhetoric of Fiction*; and Ian Watt, *The Rise of the Novel*) offered appraisals of their own earlier works. *Novel's* book reviews on the theory of fiction and on individual novelists have also been successful. "We've built up a good stable of reviewers," says Spilka, who believes the book reviews comprise "one of the most interesting sections of the journal."

Novel's circulation of 1,500 is good for an academic journal, and the editors have evidence that *Novel* is well read. All major university libraries in the United States stock the journal, as well as many foreign libraries, and scholars in the field read it regularly as part of their professional research. A lecturer at Oxford University in England recently wrote *Novel* (whose box number is, ironically, 1984) that students at Oxford "had been paying [*Novel*] the sincere, if tiresome compliment" of disemboweling library copies of the journal with scissors to keep up with their reading assignments.

Spilka, who is now president of the Conference of Editors of Learned Journals ("This is one of the ways the journal has been recognized," he says), stresses the great value of journals such as *Novel* as "standard-setters for the profession." These journals, he says, "are the only outlet, except for conferences, that scholars have for their work, so they can talk to each other."

Financial difficulties for the Brown Daily Herald

Every December the *Brown Daily Herald* editorial board sits down and selects a new board of editors. Then the old business manager sits down with the new one, and the two work out a "settlement" of accounts. In January, the old board divides up the year's profits and goes its merry way. At least, that's the way it is supposed to work.

In December 1974, there was no profit. To the surprise of almost everyone, there was a \$10,000 deficit, by far the largest in recent *Herald* history. A year that began with optimistic predictions from editor Christine Niekrah '75 about concentrating on being a campus forum instead of trying to be the *New*

York Times faltered in the spring with erratic delivery, staggered in the summer with an attempted coup by the business manager, seemed to pick up in the fall with a large crop of new staff, and collapsed in late December, skipping several issues, amid recriminations and counter-recriminations by outgoing board members. Rumors that the paper was bankrupt and would cease publication filtered across the campus and eventually found their way into the *Providence Journal-Bulletin*. The administration announced it was in favor of an independent student newspaper, but not necessarily the *Herald* and not necessarily a daily.

At the insistence of Paul Maeder, vice-president for finance and operations, the Brown Daily Herald Voluntary Publishing Association (BDHVA) is now planning to incorporate. The BDHVA publishes the *Herald* and *Fresh Fruit*, a weekly magazine which is distributed all over Rhode Island, and also operates a job-printing shop. The association is owned by the editorial board, the members of which are personally liable for debts incurred.

Maeder says the University will "consider" refinancing the *Herald's* debt, "but first we have to see under what terms they incorporate. There has to be some insurance of financial stability in the future. If they incorporate with a board of directors similar to the one at WBRU, the board would provide some financial controls." The paper would remain independent of the University, but not necessarily student controlled. (The WBRU board, which approves the station's annual budget and all major expenditures, is composed of five alumni [including three lawyers and one technical consultant], Associate Dean of Academic Affairs Lee Verstandig, and the student general manager. All the alumni were station officials as students. The board plays no role in determining news policy.)

"Hopefully, after incorporation, we could get a short-term loan from the University, one which wouldn't get out of hand. It could be due at the end of the semester," said Gary Campbell '77, the *Herald's* new business manager. "Without that, there is a possibility we would have trouble operating at all." The *Herald* already has a \$20,000 "line of credit" with the University, which also guarantees a loan made by Hospital Trust National Bank in 1972 to finance

the purchase of electronic typesetting equipment.

How the paper lost \$10,000 has become a popular subject for debate, with the former board members contradicting each other on most of the details. What seems clear is that there are several reasons, including declining subscriptions (primarily because of late deliveries in 1973-74); too-low bids by the job-printing shop, resulting in large losses; and hundreds of dollars in uncollected (and in some cases, uncollectable) advertising and subscription bills.

Meanwhile, the new editor, Michael Silverstein '76, is determined and optimistic. In addition to hoping to refinance the *Herald's* debt, he has taken several steps to "make the *Herald* into a business that will once again support itself." By enforcing early copy deadlines, Silverstein hopes to save from \$2,000 to \$3,000 per year. He has been successful in moving the deadline up three hours. In addition to an energetic advertising sales campaign, an "intense subscription drive" in the late spring is planned, with another in the early summer, and a late reminder at the end of the summer. He is also trying to cut telephone and office supply expenses.

"*Fresh Fruit* is going to be a bigger money-maker. Perhaps we will increase the ad-to-copy ratio," Silverstein said. "By no later than the time this year's freshmen are editors (1977), this is going to be a viable economic operation, which will have paid off most of its debts and ended its cash-flow problems. We are confident we can put it over the top," he said.

Silverstein rejected suggestions that the paper publish three times a week, saying, "A daily is a daily is a daily. There is certainly enough news to fill up an interesting and informative paper five days a week, especially in this time of economic crisis for the University." He said the *Herald* had considered going to former editors and other alumni for financial help, and was trying to attract more mail subscriptions. "If we don't get a loan from the University, then we'll find other alternatives."

With a new logotype and some minor typographical changes, the *Herald* is appearing on time five days a week. The level of advertising, which slowly sank over the last two semesters, started out high but has fallen again. The paper is now two months behind in its payroll, but "if we can last the first few months, we can turn it around. If it

is done right, the paper could earn \$6,000 a year," said Campbell.

Meanwhile, four *Herald* staffers get out of bed early two mornings a week to take a new course they think may help the paper — Economics 71, a course in accounting (see next page)

Brown's students respond to international food crisis

A small group of activists is showing results in its campaign to involve the University in another crisis — the food crisis. Nine hundred and fifty Brown students joined a nationwide one-day fast last November and about 360 more are involved in a meal-skipping plan, under which University Food Services donates \$1.40 to famine relief for each Tuesday dinner students agree to forego. The one-day fast raised \$2,970, and the Tuesday fasts net about \$400 a week. Proceeds from the latter are going to a long-term agricultural project in Mali.

"We're trying to affect people's attitudes over the long term, and to alert them to the need to change their life styles," said Tom Wadden '75, who helped found Brown United To Combat Hunger (BUTCH) "after Dick Gregory spoke on campus and exhorted us to get involved." BUTCH, which ran the November fast and organized the Tuesday program, is also showing films, organizing on the campus for a "National Food Day" on April 17, trying to raise money from students who do not hold meal contracts, and organizing a "vegetarian alternative" to University Food Services.

"Isolationism is illusory. We must realize that we are all in the world together. We all line up at the same breadline and sit at the same table. Quickly we must come to realize that we cannot eat in peace if our brothers and sisters have nothing to eat," argues Associate Chaplain Richard Dannentelser, who is active in BUTCH.

BUTCH is swimming hard against the tide of campus apathy. "We're pretty heavily caught up in grades and graduate school. This is a tight era of gum professionalism. A lot of people get into this very early, but a lot are not very happy about it," said Dannentelser, who added, "A lot of people

have very bad memories of the unjust and immoral things about Vietnam. After that, people are hoping to do something just and good."

"It seemed to me to be an important thing to do. It is a concern outside ourselves. It's a world-wide problem, not just a little crusade," said Lynn Lender '76, a BUTCH member. In the light of the food crisis, she said, the reaction of some students is "pretty sick. People complain about the quality of food in the Ratty. We say, 'Look, you're eating, that's wonderful.'"

University Food Services is also becoming concerned about the food shortage, because of rising costs (a twenty-meal-per-week contract cost \$780 last year; it now costs \$860). Food Services estimates 1.2 percent of its \$2-million budget is wasted food. Annually, this means 875 gallons of milk and 19,904 pounds of meat. In an attempt to cut waste by half, leaflets are frequently distributed urging students not to take more food than they will eat.

"We put up posters, we stuff mailboxes. We handed out envelopes for donations, but so many were dumped in the garbage. So many people just don't care," Ms. Lender said. "If only we could somehow reach people."

Brown's newest music man

William R. Erney, Brown's new director of the University Chorus and the Chamber Choir, started his musical career in Pine Bluff, Arkansas, at the age of six. His father, an appliance

dealer by profession and a "horse-trader" by disposition, managed to get him a piano by trading a new set of blinds to the owner of a music store for it. Being a musician is the only thing Erney says he's ever wanted to be, and he's been working at it ever since his father found an inside wall in the Erney home for that bartered piano.

Erney earned degrees in choral work and solo singing at Hendrix College while serving as assistant director for his college choir and for his former high school band (he played oboe). Other credits include a master's in voice from the University of Wisconsin at Madison, private study in conducting at the Vienna Akademie and in voice at the Cologne Hochschule der Musik, four years on the music faculty of the University of Minnesota at Duluth, and directorship of the Men's Glee Club at the University of Cincinnati, where Erney is now a candidate for his doctorate in choral conducting from the College Conservatory of Music.

As Brown's newest music man (last year's director, Robert Molison, is now director of choral activities at Iowa State University at Ames), Bill Erney, an assistant professor of music, teaches music theory in addition to directing the University Choir, a 60-member group with an all-purpose repertoire, and the Chamber Choir, a singing group of twenty-four which performs more frequently than the Chorus and specializes in Renaissance, Baroque, and some twentieth-century chamber music. Erney also oversees the University Singers, a training choir directed by James E. Blake '74.

Bill Erney: A long way from Pine Bluff, Arkansas.



His students at Brown are "very sharp," says Ermey, and so well organized that for the first time in his teaching career he's been able to trust his students completely with all the non-musical details of running a choral group, such as planning tours, handling finances, and generally holding the administrative reins. Working with the young people at Brown has been "very rewarding," he says, because "they're quick and they have [the] urge to sing well — and you can do a lot with that."

Although rehearsal facilities are lacking and the students have been forced to rehearse in St. Stephen's parish hall, Ermey is pleased with the acoustics in Sayles Hall where they hold their concerts. "It's the best place I've ever had to perform in," he says. On the agenda for the coming months are a Bach program in March with the University Choir, Chamber Chorus, and Chamber Orchestra; a Chorus tour to Toronto; and an April performance of a new composition by Music Professor Ron Nelson. One of Ermey's "long-range dreams" is to have his students perform with the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Bill Ermey says his job is not to make his choir sound like a group he has directed, but rather to make them sound "like a choir which is singing the composer's music." Conductors, he says, "accept as absolute truth" the fact that a choir's mistakes are the conductor's fault because "everything a conductor does is exactly reflected in the sound of his group." A bad sound, Ermey explains, signals a breakdown in communications, caused by a bad gesture from the conductor, and he periodically listens to performance tapes of his groups to find out where he needs to improve his own gestures.

Ermey is unusual among choir directors because he uses a baton. He even makes his own out of sanded-down dowels and a bit of weighted cork.

"Someone once told me a musician is someone who can't do anything else, and I firmly believe it," the new director says. "It's not that I don't have the ability to do anything else, it's that I could not do anything else and be happy."



Steve Melnits

Students fill the aisles for new accounting course

And the liberal arts purists shed a tear

Not many 8:30 a.m. courses draw an overflow crowd of students to Brown lecture halls. But a basic course in accounting offered formally for the first time in seven years has packed more than 250 students into an early morning effort to learn something "practical." As one senior says, "When there are people sitting on the floor at 8:30, there's got to be a reason." It's enough to make liberal arts purists shed a quiet tear.

According to the official course bulletin, Economics 71 (Financial Accounting) offers students the information they need to make "informed judgments and decisions leading to an optimum allocation of resources and the accomplishment of organizational objectives." Or as Econ 71 instructor Joseph A. Burnett, Jr., puts it, "If you're ever going to make money, you have to be ready to read a financial statement and understand what's going on." Students apparently concur. A senior explains that accounting is the most practical course around: "Accountants are always in demand, they get a good salary, and understanding accounting is about as necessary today as speaking English."

Joe Burnett, who serves as Brown's director of grant and contract services, emphasizes that his one-semester introduction will not turn out trained accountants. Burnett says the majority of his students hope to put their book-keeping skills to use in business or law

school, or in finding a job after graduation. Even Burnett was surprised to find three pre-medical students enrolled in the course.

While reflecting a disturbing vagueness about their motivations, students echo Burnett's analysis. Leslie Kivitz, a junior, says everyone needs to be able to read a balance sheet, and she adds that it's useful in the study of law. When asked why she wants to attend law school, she shrugs: "Because of the lack of anything else to do." An English major in his last semester is also taking the course. "For me it's probably a futile attempt to learn something practical," he says.

Even people who know they are bound for professional schools are enrolled. A student who has already been accepted at a law school says law schools encourage students to learn accounting for the same reason Burnett gives: because it's valuable in the practice of corporate law.

Not all undergraduates at Brown view the course with favor. A junior says he hates to see professionalism creeping into the undergraduate curriculum. And a last-semester senior offers an even more critical view. "It's not what Brown's for," Jean Fricson says. "It's not liberal arts academics; it's professionalism. Does Brown want to become a trade school?"

Burnett does not believe such objections are valid. "After all," he says, "Brown offers engineering and pre-med courses, and they are practical."

Economics chairman Harl Ryder, Jr., agrees. "I don't have much emotional interest in the liberal arts ideology as it applies here," he says. "This is a course that students have shown an interest in, and if it can be provided in a manner which meets academic standards, I have no objection."

Acting Dean of the College Thomas Bechtel takes a moderate view. "I share some of the concerns of people who question Economics 71's liberal arts status," Bechtel says. "One should always ask whether an introductory course is helpful and can be justified. But I would be cautious in approving advanced accounting courses." Brown senior Debra Sadow agrees with Bechtel: "Course offerings here are diverse enough that this course is not a threat to Brown's philosophy. I would not be in favor, though, of creating additional accounting courses."

Both Burnett and Ryder are overwhelmed by the enrollment in a course which was not publicized, and which meets at an early hour. "We've ordered books for the course four times," Burnett says, "and we had to close the course enrollment three days after the semester began. I've had to find two additional graders to handle the paper work."

Burnett believes the avalanche of students may be temporary, perhaps because the course has not been offered in seven years. "There are a lot of juniors and seniors in the course who might have taken it earlier if it had existed."

Some practical experience in use of solar energy

Solar energy: a nice idea whose time will never come, many think. Yet, despite today's high price tag for using energy from the sun (you can already heat and light your house with solar power, but the costs are astronomical), experts say that tomorrow will be different.

The consensus of authoritative predictions seems to be this: solar heating (done through fluid-containing "solar collectors" which absorb and trap heat from the sun, producing a greenhouse effect in a room) will make a noticeable impact on the heating needs in this country within ten years; and generation of electricity by solar cells will produce about 5 percent of the

nation's total energy supply by the year 2000 (10 percent by 2010).

If sun power is indeed to become as common an energy term as fuel oil and natural gas in the next fifty years, there are some obvious adjustments that have to be made somewhere along the line. Most of these are scientific problems, but some are not. Take, for example, the design of houses or office buildings that are to be heated and lighted with energy from the sun. How will architecture have to adapt?

Dr. Edgar A. DeMeo is an engineer at Brown who is interested in both the scientific and the non-scientific questions about the practical use of solar energy. A self-described newcomer to the field, the young assistant professor for research has become involved in the research work of Engineering Professor Joseph Loferski (BAM, November 1973), who is exploring ways to bring down the cost of solar power. DeMeo is also leading a group of students from Brown in solar energy work that involves weathermen and architects as well as engineers.

DeMeo and six students (three are getting credit for the work in their junior engineering lab, and three others are doing it purely out of interest) are part of a cooperative arrangement being built between Brown and a Providence-based group of professional architects called the Rhode Island Research and Development Institute. REDE is what the group is called, and that name can currently be found on the side of an old foundry on Providence's North Main Street, where the group has its headquarters. The architects are interested in the conservation of resources. They are fond of showing people how to save old buildings, in lieu of knocking them down, and they study the utilization of new alternate sources of energy. The idea with energy is to get enough experience with new techniques to be able to use them in designs.

This is where Brown students come in. They can supply some missing answers and give the architects some engineering back-up.

"Nobody really has much operating experience with the generation of electricity by solar cells," DeMeo says. "There isn't very much data, and no one has a good feel for the reliability of the sun for energy." The experimental usage of solar energy by the REDE architects, who are outfitting their Main

Street foundry with solar cells and solar heating apparatus, is one way to get experience, DeMeo feels.

The work Brown students are doing has two sides: assisting the REDE people in the installation of a solar cell array, donated to the program by a small company in Massachusetts called Solar Power Corporation (it is one of several such businesses that have sprung up around the country), and setting up the instrumentation necessary to monitor the sunlight.

Researchers and designers need better information about sunlight than is available from the standard weather bureau collection, DeMeo explains. They need to know, for instance, the amount of time the sun is blocked by clouds in a certain location. In assessing the available weather data and collecting new data, the students are also seeing if they can find correlations between the output of this solar array and the information obtained from the weather bureau.

The most important aspect of such work, DeMeo feels, is that "it gives Brown students the chance to get practical experience with an organization in the so-called 'real world' and in an area that will be important to the future." The commitment to this interaction with the real world is not as strong as he would like it to be, however, because of money problems. Professor Loferski (who is now on sabbatical) started the solar energy projects for students last year, DeMeo says, and had a dozen or more students from sophomore classes actively involved. "When funding fell though, we had to reduce it to a smaller scale."

DeMeo himself may be a newcomer, but he spent last summer with an impressive group of experts in the field. He was one of five members of a Solar Task Team of the Electrical Power Research Institute (EPRI) in Palo Alto, California. EPRI is a new organization formed by U.S. electrical utilities to support — and gain understanding of — the development of present and potential sources of power.

"Two things stand in the way of solar energy," says the Brown engineer. "It is 100 times too expensive, and we need to develop some new technology, such as a way to store the solar energy for use when there is no sun."

Sports

The fencing club begins to make news

It isn't likely that you'll read much about the Brown fencing team in the daily press. And until now, it hasn't been mentioned in this magazine. But the coeducational sport is thriving on a club basis and has produced its first "blue-chipper" in the person of Rod Manning '75.

The man behind the rebirth of fencing at Brown is Associate Professor of German Duncan Smith '61. Smith dabbled at fencing while he was an undergraduate, took it up more seriously while spending his junior year at the University of Munich, then put it out of his life while earning his master's ('63) and doctorate ('67) at Brown.

Growing restless for the sport about six years ago, Professor Smith called Arlene Gorton at Pembroke to see if he could join the Women's Fencing Club, which by the late 1960s represented the only fencing available on campus. After a couple of years of this "casual" fencing, he grew restive for something more stimulating and decided to try to reactivate the old Brown Fencing Club.

"In the fall of 1971, I put notices in all the appropriate places, but only ten students signed up," Smith recalls. "But by the 1972-73 season we had a different sort of problem. More than eighty undergraduates signed up for practice, which was held in the cramped confines of the old golf room on the third floor of Marvel Gym.

"Many of the students thought this was going to be just fun and games. But we put in some tough drills, such as running up and down stairs between the first and third floor of the gym. Rather soon the squad was down to a coachable twenty-five or thirty students."

Professor Smith points out that the Fencing Club started with no money and no equipment. Each member of the team was requested to purchase his or her own equipment, which came to about \$75. "This cost factor also served to reduce the ranks," he adds. Now the club gets \$1,000 a year from the Student Caucus.

Despite inadequate funding, a



Coach Duncan Smith (background) watches his fencers in practice.

minimum of equipment, and a practice room that was too small to hold the conventional fencing strip, Professor Smith and his team made progress (practice sessions ran two hours a day), and by 1973-74 the Bruins were in the New England League with such fencing powers as Harvard, Yale, MIT, and Dartmouth. The final record of 5-4 wasn't bad at all, and Coach Smith quickly points out that three of the four defeats were by one point.

One of the reasons the club made its presence felt in the New England League on such short notice was the presence of Rod Manning. A gifted athlete with an instinct for fencing, Rod

won the big ones for the Bruins. Competing in the nationals at Penn State last spring, Manning finished ninth in the nation.

"Rod had no experience when he came to us," Smith says. "Yet, with only two years of fencing under his belt, he was able to hold his own with the best collegiate fencers in the country. Maybe this is one of the charms of the sport."

Right from the start, the Fencing Club was open to all students. Of the twenty-two members of this year's squad, twelve are men and ten are women. All members of the team go through the same conditioning drills,

John Forasté

including those sprints up and down the three flights of gym stairs. In practice, a woman is likely to be paired off with a male opponent. However, in meets, the women fencers compete against other women.

This isn't to imply that there were no problems for the women. Four years ago when the club was new, the Marvel Gym custodians were not inclined to break tradition and allow women to come into the gym. "Several times I had to stop practice and go down to the basement of the gym to let half of my squad in," Smith chuckles.

There was another problem for a coed squad at Marvel Gym — the lack of shower space. Finally permission was obtained to allow the women to shower in a room at the back of the gym formerly used as a coaches' office. There was only one stipulation: that the women be dressed and gone by 5 p.m. during the basketball season because the coaches' office also served as a dressing room for the referees.

"We had a problem one afternoon," Coach Smith says. "Either the basketball officials arrived early or the girls showered late. But there was an overlap. It was hard to say which group was more embarrassed."

This winter, the Brown team includes a blind fencer, Maryanne Masterson, a Providence College student. According to Smith, the PC sophomore blended in with the rest of his squad with very little trouble.

"At first, I thought this would be a difficult situation," Smith admits. "I didn't know whether I'd find myself spending too little or too much time with her. But she was great. She'd listen to instructions and then be ready to pair off with an opponent, just like the rest of the team. Fencing is very good for the blind. It teaches them balance and where their body is. On the lunges, for example, a blind person has to develop extra muscular coordination to maintain balance."

Maryanne is enthusiastic about the sport and has won more than 50 percent of her matches this winter. In game competition, the opponent of a blind fencer is blindfolded. The two fencers are brought to the center of the strip, touch blades, and then go at it.

"The only problem we had when Maryanne first joined us was that she brought her seeing-eye dog. Everything was OK until someone started fencing with Maryanne and then the dog be-

came somewhat agitated. So we cut the dog from our squad."

Duncan Smith admits that he's been sold on fencing since he was a small boy. While some youngsters grow up dreaming of playing football or baseball when they get to high school, Smith grew up thinking of the day when he could touch blades with an opponent.

Although he was a resident of Warwick, Smith begged his parents to allow him to attend Classical High in Providence because Classical had a fencing team. "My folks had to pay for me at Classical," Smith says. "I considered the payments made in a worthy cause."

Duncan Smith got into coaching through the back door. He's glad he did. To him, coaching has become another form of teaching.

"There are obvious rewards to teaching," he says. "But in the classroom you don't always see the substantive change in a person as clearly as you do when you're coaching. There are even times when I prefer coaching. Although ideally it's best if you can have both."

"Two years ago there was a boy on the team who lost to everyone, including the women. Last year he came back and became very good, so much so that he won several matches for us. And at the end of the season he came up to me and said, 'All my life I never excelled at anything physical that I've done. I can't tell you how much it means to me to know that I have it in me.' I can't help but feel that if he hadn't realized this potential he'd somehow be a less happy man in the years ahead. This is the sort of thing that makes it all seem worthwhile."

The teams: a roundup

On many occasions during the past twenty years of Ivy League play, a 14-10 record and a 9-3 Ivy mark would have been cause for rejoicing on the **basketball** front. But not this year. Coach Gerry Alaimo was disappointed in the season, and he didn't waste many words on the subject.

"With the exception of Phil Brown, this team has been consistently inconsistent," Alaimo said. "Very seldom did everyone on the club have a good night together. You'd expect that when you have five seniors you should have some consistency, even if they were consistently poor. We didn't."

As the coach said, the exception to this lack of consistency was Phil Brown, the 6'5" captain who held down the center position for the past three years, usually against men three to five inches taller and thirty to fifty pounds heavier. With two games to play, Brown was leading the Ivies in shooting percentage and in rebounds and was averaging better than 20 points per game against Ivy opponents. In addition, he had scored 1,225 career points, fourth among the all-time leading scorers at Brown, and had grabbed 918 rebounds, a new school record.

"I didn't see Moe Mahoney ('50) or Mike Cingiser ('62), but for my money Phil Brown could be the best player this college has ever had," Alaimo said. "He's been a totally unselfish player and the real key to our three straight winning seasons. Take him out of that center position, and we wouldn't have been over the .500 mark any of those years."

The Bruins battled even with Penn and Princeton through most of the season, only to drop back to third in the Ivy race after being upset by a mediocre Yale team and losing a 64-63 thriller to Harvard. The Bruins led Providence College, 62-61, with twenty-seven seconds left, only to let a rebound get away, and with it the game.

Alaimo's men preferred to play a run-and-shoot game, at which they were most effective. To slow down this free-lance basketball, most teams threw a zone at the Bruins. With the loss of Jay Regan with a leg injury suffered in the final game of the 1974 season, the Bears had no outside shooter to break the zone.

For some reason, Dartmouth didn't employ the zone in the final home game at Marvel Gym. As a result, the Bruins played with the same reckless abandon the starting five (see page 10) displayed while racing to an 18-2 freshman record. When the final buzzer sounded, the Bears had won it, 111-81, and had set a new team scoring record in the process.

Last year the **women's basketball** team was 13-1 and folks wondered what it could do for an encore. All it did was follow the same script, winning 11 of its first 12 games and capturing the MIT Classic with victories over the University of Chicago and Radcliffe. Sara Diedrick, the shooting star from Houston, won MVP honors in this tourney and three other players received honorable mention.

It was a big comeback year in **hockey**. A year ago the Bruin skaters were thirteenth in the East and fifth among the Ivies. This season, Coach Dick Toomey had the Bears back to seventh in the ECAC and second in the Ivy League.

The comeback on the ice was all the more remarkable in view of the club's unusually high casualty list through most of the season, with Toomey forced to shift lines and defensive tandems to keep the club moving. A key game for Brown in its drive for a second-place Ivy finish and an ECAC playoff berth was with Princeton at Hobey Baker Rink. Trailing 3-2 with 1:19 left, the Bears tied it when senior wing Dave Stevenson tipped in a rebound. Then, 30 seconds into overtime, Stevenson scored again to win it.

The **Pandas** had a stretch of three straight victories in late February that assured them of another winning season. Senior goalie Peggy McKearney was outstanding, allowing only one goal as Brown defeated Princeton (2-1), Cornell (3-0), and Ithaca College (8-0). Junior Martha Schmidt had the winning goal at Princeton and scored in each of the other games. Co-Capt. Polly Foureman had a pair of goals against the Big Red.

Coach Ed Reed expected that his **swimming** team would have a tough time this winter, moving for the first time into competition in the Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming Association (the other Ivies plus Army and Navy). His expectations were correct: the team lost its first eight meets, six of them to EISA opponents.

Reed feels that Brown needs time to make an adjustment before it can become competitive in this league. "We're in with the toughest swimming league on the East Coast," he says. "But I think we can do it. Our last two classes are comparable to what the other Ivies are getting. If things work out this year on recruiting, it will make all the difference in the world."

Brown edged Columbia at New York for its first EISA victory. Sophomore Pete Campbell won both the 1,000 and 500 freestyle in the 60-53 decision, while freshman Ed Goracey won the 200 freestyle, in which he had earlier set a Brown freshman record.

The **women's swimming** team had a legitimate national contender this season in the person of freshman Noel Keefer. An outstanding diver, she won

first place in 3-meter diving in New England, placed fourth in 1-meter diving, and qualified for the nationals. Junior Stacy Holstein qualified for the Easterns in seven individual events and Capt. Patti McGuire qualified in four events.

Coach Doug Terry, in his first year at Brown, found out what **track** coaches here before him have known: the material at Brown is likely to be deep in quality but thin in quantity. The team's 3-7 record belies the fact that at least seven runners were expected to qualify for the IC4A's, that sophomore Dave Meyer tied a Brown sprint record with a 6.2 in the 60, or that several other runners on the predominantly freshman-sophomore team came within an eyelash of breaking long-standing Brown records.

Last spring it was decided that the **wrestling** team would drop out of the Ivy League and compete within the New England area. The competition was still too tough for the undermanned team, coached this winter by assistant football coach Joe Wirth. Sophomore Mike Wallace, himself a football player, finished 10-2 in the heavyweight division, while senior Bob Swanson at 167 and Capt. Linc Chafee also were effective performers.

Scoreboard

(January 12 to March 4)

Varsity Basketball (14-12)

Yale 85, Brown 83 (ot.)
Penn 72, Brown 67
Brown 62, Princeton 61
Providence 65, Brown 62
Brown 83, Dartmouth 71
Brown 77, Harvard 76
Brown 80, Cornell 73
Brown 91, Columbia 77
Harvard 64, Brown 63
Brown 111, Dartmouth 81
Princeton 61, Brown 57
Penn 89, Brown 59

Freshman Basketball (15-4)

Brown 72, Yale 52
Brown 57, Naval Prep 42
Brown 78, Worcester Academy 63
Providence 76, Brown 69
Brown 63, Dartmouth 61
Harvard 82, Brown 80
Brown 90, Rhode Island JC 67
Brown 96, Leicester JC 73
Harvard 77, Brown 70
Brown 65, Dartmouth 43
Brown 87, URI 69
Brown 98, St. Thomas More 78

Women's Basketball (11-2)

Brown 57, Chicago 38

Brown 67, Radcliffe 37
URI 71, Brown 51
Brown 60, Radcliffe 38
Brown 50, UConn 45
Brown 74, Westfield 43
Brown 68, Salem 49
Brown 67, SMU 65
Brown 79, Clark 31
Wesleyan 54, Brown 51

Varsity Hockey (15-9-1)

Brown 6, St. Nick's 4
Providence 9, Brown 1
Boston University 6, Brown 3
Brown 2, Penn 1
New Hampshire 6, Brown 3
Brown 3, Princeton 1
Brown 5, Penn 2
Northeastern 6, Brown 4
Cornell 5, Brown 2
Brown 4, Princeton 3 (ot.)
Brown 8, Dartmouth 5
Brown 4, Yale 3
Brown 6, Dartmouth 2
Boston University 5, Brown 4 (ot. -ECAC playoff)

Women's Hockey (5-2)

Brown 2, New Hampshire 0
Cornell 3, Brown 2
Brown 2, Princeton 1 (ot.)
Brown 3, Cornell 0
Brown 8, Ithaca College 0
Brown 2, UConn 0

Varsity Swimming (3-10)

Penn 72, Brown 41
Princeton 91, Brown 22
Brown 69, UConn 44
Brown 76, MIT 37
Cornell 70, Brown 42
Brown 60, Columbia 53
Dartmouth 74, Brown 39

Women's Swimming (3-6)

Brown 74, Penn 53
Maine 78, Brown 53
Cornell 106, Brown 24
Manhattanville 73, Brown 57
UConn 77, Brown 55

Varsity Wrestling (4-8)

Yale 42, Brown 6
Brown 36, Wesleyan 16
Hartford 22, Brown 15
Central Connecticut 33, Brown 6
Brown 33, Trinity 12
Harvard 36, Brown 3
Dartmouth 35, Brown 8
URI 35, Brown 15
Boston University 42, Brown 3

Varsity Track (2-7)

UConn 87, Columbia 34, Brown 27
Penn 92, Brown 35, Yale 30
Dartmouth 69, Brown 48

Women's Gymnastics (1-3)

Brown 58.55, URI 56.50
UConn 60.05, Brown 49.23
Northeastern 74.95, Brown 70.30
Boston State 87.15, Brown 63.85

Procession

Reunions: "Bigger and better than ever"

Whenever the late **Bill McCormick '23** was asked how plans were coming for the reunion season, the alumni secretary would reply crisply, "Reunions will be bigger and better than ever." Well, if the advance work being done by the staff in the Alumni Relations Office is any indication, we may be in for one of those "bigger and better" years.

Under a program established this year, the Maddock Alumni Center will be the hub of all reunion activity. Alumni staff members will be available to handle a myriad of reunion functions — ordering mailing labels, processing class letters, accepting replies, providing feedback to class officers and reunion chairmen, making deposits, paying bills, and handling reservations for the three main social events of the weekend, the Alumni Dinner, Campus Dance, and Pops Concert.

A reunion coordinator, **Margaret A. Glover '74**, and two assistants will be located in a newly formed reunion office on the first floor of the Maddock Alumni Center and will handle the disbursement of tickets to those three events. In addition, for the second year the reunion class responsibilities will be divided between members of the alumni relations staff — **Jon Keates '66**, **Susan Au '73**, **David J. Zucconi '55**, and **Paul F. Mackesey '32**.

"What we are trying to do is make reunions easy and fun, both for those running them and for those who return," says Zucconi, the staff's reunion officer. "Our objective, of course, is to have as many alumni as possible return for this four-day reunion weekend.

"I think people who returned last year were high in their praise of the 'new look' weekend," Zucconi adds. "The old events are still there, but we've been adding some new ones and doing some streamlining."

One of the events that has been streamlined is the Alumni Dinner. Held last year at Meehan Auditorium for the first time, the affair was enhanced by the appearance of the Brown University Orchestra and the continuous slide-show visual presentation during dinner. Once again, alumni will be bussed



to Meehan from their reception areas on the campus.

The reunion program at Brown has been expanded in recent years by the addition of the academic forums, receptions for faculty and faculty emeriti, and swimming and tennis at Aldrich-Dexter. All of these are Saturday events, as is the Pops Concert, which this year will feature the Rhode Island Philharmonic Orchestra and the return of vocalist John Gary, who was well received in his 1971 appearance.

Once again, Brown is making on-campus housing available free of charge for reunion classes. Housing for non-reunion alumni is also available at modest rates.

At a meeting of class officers and reunion chairmen held on campus last month, a discussion was held on how to beef up the alumni ranks in the Monday morning Commencement march. As a result of that discussion, the alumni relations office is thinking of adding a new twist to the weekend.

"What we hope to do," Zucconi says, "is schedule a tour of the old homes on Benefit Street to follow the Commencement luncheon on Monday, with a full-day tour of historic Newport set for Tuesday. In this way, alumni who come from a great distance will have a tangible reason to stay through Commencement and participate in the traditional procession."

The reunion program this year will get underway on Friday, May 30 and conclude on Monday, June 2.

Vicki Lederberg's conflict with conflict-of-interest

One of the results of Watergate has been a rush by state legislatures around the country to establish tight conflict-of-interest laws. **Victoria Santopietro Lederberg '59**, a freshman member of the Rhode Island House of Representatives from the Providence district and a strong supporter of such legislation, ironically found herself in the middle of a conflict-of-interest debate earlier this winter.

In a sense, Mrs. Lederberg was a victim of the legislation she supports. It all started when she was appointed to the Rhode Island State Board of Regents, the body controlling public higher education in the state. Mrs. Lederberg has a doctorate from Brown, is assistant professor of psychology at Rhode Island College, and in 1973 was named an outstanding educator of America. Her appointment seemed a natural.

Then several weeks later a member of the board questioned the appointment. Henry J. Nardone, saying that this "makes me feel like a skunk at a lawn party," nevertheless stated that he

found himself forced to raise the issue of "duality of interests" as a "matter of conscience."

Nardone's reference was to a state law which seemed to prohibit Mrs. Lederberg from serving on the education governing board because she is a faculty member at Rhode Island College and thus a board employee. Nardone termed the appointment of Mrs. Lederberg "an honest mistake" and asked that the matter be reviewed.

Even before Nardone spoke out, Mrs. Lederberg was well aware of the possibility of a conflict of interest in the appointment. She had said that she would attempt to avoid this conflict by refraining from votes on faculty salaries at RIC as well as on salaries at other state institutions. Still, a week later, on January 29, she resigned.

"The times are such that even the appearance of a conflict-of-interest could undermine my efforts to work for quality education for our people as much as a de facto conflict would," she told the *Providence Journal* at the time. "Given the present ambiguities over the definition of conflict-of-interest, I am resigning and shall work for enactment of conflict-of-interest legislation which will regulate money and secrecy in government without stifling opportunities for public service."

The possible stifling of opportunity for public service is of particular concern to Mrs. Lederberg. She discussed this aspect of the conflict-of-interest legislation with this magazine, which she formerly served as a member of its board of editors.

Rep. Lederberg: A victim of legislation she supports.



J. David Lamontagne — The Providence Journal

"Frankly, the majority of the General Assembly would be out of office if a tight conflict-of-interest bill was passed," she said. "Perhaps a real stringent bill isn't realistic in a part-time legislature located in such a small state. Very few people in Rhode Island are completely independent of some association with the state. Some people have said, only partly in jest, that the only way to avoid conflict of interest is to have Senate and House members live in Massachusetts."

A Lederberg colleague, House Finance Committee chairman Alfred Travers, summed up the situation: "We are overusing the words 'conflict-of-interest' to the extent that people elected and respected have become second-class citizens."

The Lederberg incident showed the need for more precise language defining conflict-of-interest. Before the month was out, several bills on this subject were introduced in the General Assembly, one of them co-sponsored by Rep. Victoria Lederberg.

"My best judgment is that there will be a conflict-of-interest bill passed this year and that it will be a good one," Mrs. Lederberg said. "People in the leadership of the General Assembly are fed up with the conception in people's minds that everyone in government service is either a crook or a robber. The onus is on us as legislators to reverse this sort of thinking."

From stock broker to fish farmer

When Frederick "Gary" Towle '54 graduated from Brown with a major in literature, he found himself working as a Boston and Portland, Maine, stockbroker in a button-down, Brooks Brothers-type world. If anyone had suggested that this man was a good candidate to become a fish farmer, you'd have thought he was baiting you.

But that's exactly what happened. Gone are the carefully pressed suits and the highly polished shoes. In their place is a uniform that includes dungarees, a blue workshirt, infantry shoes, and a sheathed hunting knife.

In an era when most native fishermen continue to gamble on hunting the diminishing supply of free-swimming Atlantic fish, the tall, rugged Towle is gambling on a profitable future in farming fish.



The Boston Globe

Fish farmer Gary Towle (center).

Last fall, after a two-year pilot study, Towle's venture began to pay off. Fifteen hundred twelve-ounce to sixteen-ounce flavorful, shrimp-fed salmon were harvested from his pens floating in the tidewater of Maine's Sheepscot River.

Speaking with Gail Perrin of the *Boston Globe*, Towle confessed that his study of literature was merely a stop-gap measure. "I never had any intention of writing poetry," he said with a grin. "On the other hand, I've always had an interest in the sea and in farming."

Eventually, Towle may grow his salmon to six, seven, or even ten pounds. But for now he finds the individual serving-size fish the most profitable. Restaurants from Maine to New York have placed the "trout-sized" salmon on their menus.

Last summer, Towle had nine fourteen-by-fourteen pens with nets hanging twelve feet deep and anywhere from 800 to 10,000 salmon in each pen. All of which means that when Gary Towle puts his pin-stripe suit back on and goes to parties he'll be able to tell fish stories — legitimate ones.

The Classes

06 *Allen Manchester*, now 91, is retired after a busy and active life. His address: 19 South Crest Dr., Burlington, Vt.

Gus Russ was inducted into the Brown Athletic Hall of Fame at ceremonies held on the campus last fall. The former Bruin football captain, who still holds the University's single-season scoring record with 90 points, is now 95 years of age and is living in Mevis, Minn.

08 *Homer B. Hunt* has moved to the Havenwood Retirement Home at 33 Christian Ave., Concord, N.H. 03301. He reports that he has "two married children, four married grandchildren, two unmarried grandsons, and three great-grandsons."

15 The class of 1915 had a mini-reunion in Sarasota, Fla., on Dec. 9, 1974. Present were *Margaret Crooks Tamsil*, *Janet M. Bourn*, *Katherine Canada Wright*, *Marion P. Harley*, and *Emelia A. Hempel*.

17 *Howard B. Marble* and *Agnes M. Nissen* were married Aug. 30, 1974, in Frederick, Md., where they now live.

20 Classmates have been advised as to the events scheduled for our 55th reunion. *Ernest A. Jenckes* is in charge of housing and *Seth B. Gifford* is prepared to advise classmates on Pops Concert arrangements. Ernest can be reached at 911 Turks Head Bldg., Providence, R.I. 02903, tel. (401) 331-9100, and Seth at 815 Hospital Trust Bldg., Providence, R.I. 02903, tel. (401) 421-7050.

21 *Beatrice Murray Chapman* is collecting funds and books to start a public library on Peaks Island, Maine, in memory of her husband, *John William Chapman II*. Her address is Peaks Island, Maine 04108.

23 *Chet* and *Diana Worthington* gave their annual "after the game" cocktail party for class members last Nov. 2. Twenty-six attended. It was a special occasion because Brown had just beaten Princeton for the second year in a row.

24 *Jack A. Lubrano* is serving as treasurer of the Rhode Island Timers Guild.

25 The class of '25 held a preliminary meeting last Oct. 29 to discuss plans for the 50th reunion. Reunion chairmen *Bertha Peacock Walter* and *Celia Ernstof Adler* outlined tentative plans and welcomed suggestions from classmates. Dues of \$1.00 and any suggestions may be sent to class treasurer *Marion I. Hood*, 385 Wood Haven Rd., Pawtucket, R.I. 02861.

28 *Dr. Seebert J. Goldowsky*, Providence, was recently appointed to the seven-member Medical Advisory Committee of the National Blue Cross Association. Dr. Goldowsky is a clinical lecturer in surgery in the Brown Medical Program.

29 *Robert E. Arnold* is retired in Schenectady, N.Y. Friends may contact him at 2305 Algonquin Rd., Schenectady 12309.

Dr. Fiorindo A. Simeone, special assistant for cancer control to the governor of Rhode Island, has been named to a second term as president of the Rhode Island division of the American Cancer Society.

Archie Smith has announced that he will relinquish, at his own request, his position as member and chairman of the Rhode Island Public Utilities Commission. He was appointed to a six-year term by Governor *Frank Licht* '38 in 1969.

30 *Theodore J. Montigel* retired last December as executive director of Bell Laboratories after 44 years with the Bell System. He lives in Chatham, N.J.

Alvah Winslow, who worked his way through Brown as an organ accompanist for silent films, has returned to his old avocation. Last fall he provided the accompaniment for a series of ten silent Greta Garbo movies at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. Al, who lives in Foxboro, Mass., retired in 1973 from his position as an engineer with the Raytheon Co.

31 *Alice Donnelly* retired last year as chairman of the department of health and physical education at Western Connecticut State College in Danbury.

Leo Horvitz, president of Horvitz Research Laboratories, Inc., in Houston, was the 1974 recipient of the Max H. Nathan Human Relations Award, presented by the Houston chapter of the American Jewish Committee.

32 *Sidney Ballou* has moved to Georgia to serve as rabbi of Temple Beth Tefillah in Waycross. He lives on St. Simons Island, Ga.

Dr. Joseph E. Cannon, Rhode Island state health director, has received the Association of State and Territorial Health Officers' McCormick Award for his accomplishments in the public health field.

Dr. Nathan Chaset is president of the Rhode Island Medical Society and was recently elected president of the New England section of the American Urological Association. He lives in Providence.

Florence Krueger was elected last year to a two-year term as vice-president in charge of programs for the Rhode Island Retired Teachers' Association.

Robert Lorentz retired last year as an assistant branch chief for air pollution control in the Environmental Protection Agency. He lives in East Waterboro, Maine.

Frank S. Rook retired last December as

national advertising manager for the *Providence Journal* and *Evening Bulletin*. He lives in Greenville, R.I.

Charles H. Spilman, Cranston, R.I., has retired as editor of the *Providence Journal*, the *Evening Bulletin*, and the *Providence Sunday Journal*.

34 *Zenas Kevorkian*, former chairman of the social studies department at Cranston, R.I., West High School and founder and director of the Cranston adult education program, retired last July. He lives in Cranston.

35 *William J. Cowdhan, Jr.*, will continue as an assistant attorney general under newly elected Rhode Island Attorney General *Julius C. Michaelson* '67 A.M.

Norman Zalkind, a partner in *Wilson, Zalkind Investments Co.*, has been named a trustee of Southeastern Massachusetts University. He lives in Fall River, Mass.

36 *John H. Davis*, copy editor of the *Providence Journal*, has been re-elected to his thirteenth term as president of the Rhode Island Timers Guild.

After 25 years overseas with the General Electric Co., *Richard C. Fallon* is retired in Naples, Fla.

J. Cameron Maiden, retired principal of Glen Cove, N.Y., High School, has joined the Glen Cove real estate firm of *Silas Goldberg and Son*.

37 *Thomas J. Watson, Jr.*, has been elected to the board of Time, Inc.

40 *George Abraham*, head of systems applications in the office of the director of research at the Naval Research Laboratory in Washington, D.C., has been named president-elect of the Washington Academy of Sciences.

Dr. Bertram H. Buxton, Jr., has been appointed to the new position of director of medical education at Women & Infants Hospital of Rhode Island.

George R. Thompson, Montpelier, Vt., has been promoted to vice-president, policyholder service, at the National Life Insurance Co.

41 *Muriel Allen Hoffacker*, Warwick, R.I., has been named to the board of trustees of Garland Junior College in Boston.

John B. Santamaria has been appointed vice-president for administration of ITT Continental Baking Co. in Rye, N.Y. He lives in Westport, Conn.

42 Kenneth M. Greene has been appointed executive director of the United Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa in Washington, D.C. He was formerly president of Lasell Junior College in Auburndale, Mass.

Theodore P. Malinowski, Arnold, Md., has been named vice-president for marketing at Alcolac, Inc., a Baltimore-based manufacturer of specialty chemicals.

43 The Very Rev. Edward Price ('54 A.M.) has been elected dean of the Valley Forge Deanery of the Episcopal Diocese of Pennsylvania.

44 Theodore Panagiotis, formerly an administrative officer with the U.S. Department of Defense, is now on the faculty of Rhode Island Junior College. He lives in Narragansett, R.I.

45 Stanley L. Ehrlich, a consulting engineer at the Raytheon Co., Portsmouth, R.I., recently invented an electronic circuit for coupling sonar transducers to a signal generator. He is on the staff of Raytheon's Submarine Signal Division.

Edward D. Howe has been elected president of Fred C. Church, Inc., an insurance firm in Lowell, Mass. He lives in Chelmsford, Mass.

Leon S. Mann, Providence, has been named senior vice-president for corporate planning at Hasbro Industries, Inc.

46 Robert T. Craig, Orlando, Fla., has been appointed senior vice-president of the Gulf Oil Real Estate Development Co.

Earle H. Fulford has been appointed director of engineering at Fram Automotive Division in East Providence.

47 Joseph A. Brian, president of Brian Supply Co., Providence, has been elected to the board of trustees of the Industrial Foundation of Rhode Island.

48 Earl M. Bucci, an attorney in Schenectady, N.Y., has been reappointed chairman of the American Bar Association's real property, probate and trust law section committee on the administration and distribution of decedents' estates.

The class of 1948 extends its sympathy to Marcia Lisiecki Gaines on the death of her husband, Jay, on Dec. 8, 1974. Marcia's address is 75 Shore Rd., East Setauket, N.Y. 11733.

Russell C. Holt has been named regional vice-president for the northeast regional office of Metcalf and Eddy, Inc. He lives in Andover, Mass.

49 The University of Connecticut School of Allied Health Professions has named a Chair of Distinction in honor of Dr. William H. Baird, an assistant clinical professor of medicine at Yale and physician at the Easter Seal Rehabilitation

Center in Bridgeport. Dr. Baird lives in Milford, Conn.

Gordon W. Smith has been appointed an associate of O. P. Quilling, Inc., a management consulting firm in West Hartford, Conn.

50 Gala 25th reunion plans have been completed. Bigelow Lounge will be headquarters for the class of 1950. Scheduled events run the gamut from the traditional opening-day cocktail get-together, a dress-up dinner on campus Saturday as a prelude to the Pops Concert, an After-Glow with Rathskeller effect, continental breakfasts, a brunch, and a relaxing, informal Sunday afternoon at the Bill Mayer estate in Bristol, R.I. The reunion committee is co-chaired by John Lyons and Vince McCulloch, assisted by Hank McGreen, Jack Schreiber, and Bill Smith.

Peter E. Carbone has been appointed product manager of pump sales and engineering at the Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing Co. He lives in Cranston, R.I.

Sears W. Ingraham has been elected to the board of directors and named senior vice-president, international of the Noxell Corp. in Baltimore, Md.

Allen S. Kerr, Park Ridge, Ill., recently formed the ASK Publishing Co. to publish recreational guides to the U.S. His first book, a guide to Chicago-area golf courses, was published last spring. Allen's son, Charles '78, is a freshman at Brown.

Charles D. Miller has formed a new partnership, Willard Miller Associates, in Boston, specializing in the design and administration of employee benefit plans, executive compensation programs, estate analysis, and insurance services. His son, Jonathan, is studying film at New York University, and his daughter, Betsy '77, is on leave of absence from Brown and is in Mexico.

John L. Moore, Jr., is an associate editor of the *Congressional Quarterly*. He lives in Severna Park, Md.

Richard Nason's new book, *The Wedding at Tausset and Other Poems*, will be published by Horizon Press this fall. A freelance writer, Dick is now working for a film company in Manhattan, writing scripts and assisting the producer.

William A. Pollard, Devon, Pa., has been elected president of the Reliance Insurance Companies in Philadelphia.

Edward H. Torgen is a partner in the firm of Torgen and Callaghan in North Kingstown, R.I.

51 Amedeo Merolla, an attorney with the law firm of Temkin, Merolla & Zurier in Providence, was elected to the Warwick (R.I.) School Committee last November. His daughter, Katherine '76, is a junior at Brown.

Robert W. Murray, a professor of chemistry at the University of Missouri at St. Louis, was named the 1974 recipient of the American Chemical Society's St. Louis section award.

52 Harriet Ripley Gay (A.M.), Kailua, Hawaii, is the author of *The Juilliard String Quartet*, published last year by Vantage Press.

David E. Lyons has been appointed sales and marketing manager of the Chicago branch of Chase Metals Service, Inc. He lives in Barrington Hills, Ill.

William D. Rogers, an attorney in New York City, was recently re-elected to a second term as president of the American-Korean Foundation. Last spring he traveled to Korea, where he was received by President Park and presented with the key to the city of Seoul. Bill is also serving as national co-chairman of the Brown Fund.

Robert J. Torok has been appointed senior vice-president, government programs, at Sikorsky Aircraft. He lives in Fairfield, Conn.

53 Patricia Lichty Morse is corporate vice-president in charge of eastern branch operations for the Olsten Corp. in Bridgeport, Conn.

Melvin G. Rosen, president of Rosen Realtors, has been elected a national director of the National Association of Realtors. He lives in Providence.

54 Devra Miller Breslow, Los Angeles, is editor of the *UCLA Cancer Bulletin* and public affairs consultant to the UCLA Cancer Center and the Drew Postgraduate Medical School.

August W. Loos has been elected to the board of directors of William Prym, Inc., of Dayville, Conn. He is president and chairman of the board of Loos and Co., Inc., and Loos Realty and Leasing, Inc., of Pomfret, Conn.

William J. Potter is director of management services for the Providence office of Arthur Young & Co., a certified public accounting firm.

John F. Shortall has been named purchasing manager at BIF, a unit of General Signal Corp., in West Warwick, R.I.

55 Allan W. Halladay, Jr., president of the Halladay Advertising Co. in East Providence, has also been named president of the Halladay Printing Co.

Stephen K. Halpert has been appointed chairman of the department of language and literature at Westbrook College in Portland, Maine.

Glenn Kumezawa (A.M.) was recently elected a member of the board of governors of the American Institute of Planners. He is executive assistant for policy and program review in the Rhode Island governor's office.

Edward E. Riley, Jr. (Ph.D.) is dean of instruction at Spelman College in Atlanta.

Barbara Grad Robbins works as a guide at the Museum of the City of New York and at the United Nations Association of the U.S. She is also involved in the National Alumni Schools program. Barbara and her husband, Jim, live in New York City with their son, Ivan.

56 Geraldine M. Diamond and Samuel S. Crowley, Jr., were married July 26, 1974, in San Francisco, where Geraldine is with American Airlines. They live in Red Bluff, Calif.

Roger L. Hale has been named president of the Tennant Co., manufacturers of industrial floor maintenance equipment, in Minneapolis.

S. Russell Kingman, Jr., has been promoted to senior vice-president of the Cape Cod Bank and Trust Co. in Hyannis, Mass.

Comdr. Edward J. Koczak, Jr. (USN), is a student at the National War College in Washington, D.C. He was previously stationed in Hawaii as aide and special assistant to Admiral Noel Gayler, commander-in-chief of U.S. forces in the Pacific.

Henri Leblond and his wife, Rita, are parents of a son, Alain Henri, born Dec. 13, 1974. They live in Pawtucket, R.I.

Earl P. Perkins, Jr., has been promoted to manager of the Mayflower Savings & Loan Association's main office in Providence.

57 Norman T. Brust, Pembroke, Mass., has been appointed sales manager at Rietzl Porsche Audi in Norwell, Mass.

Richard B. Mertens has been appointed environmental review officer for the Boston Redevelopment Authority.

Ann Biddle Moran has been appointed director of placement at the Rutgers University School of Law at Camden, N.J.

Dr. Harvey A. Reback is president of the medical staff at Union Hospital in Fall River, Mass. He had served for three years as secretary of the medical staff and two years as vice-president.

George Rollinson, North Guilford, Conn., was recently elected to the executive board of the Connecticut Personnel Association.

Janet Tella Toomey and her husband, Edward, are parents of their third child, Deborah Margaret, born Aug. 3, 1974. Their daughter Elisa is 8, and their daughter Cynthia is 4. They live in Concord, Mass.

Bruce D. Yeutter is a corporate bond sales manager for Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis. He lives in Upper Montclair, N.J.

58 William T. Cotter, Jr., has joined the Anchor Hocking Corp. as manager, finance and planning, for the company's international division. He lives in Lancaster, Ohio.

H. Meade Summers, Jr., St. Louis, has been appointed chairman of the Missouri Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and a member of the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission of Missouri.

59 Carolyn Gaines Bredesen, Eugene, Oreg., is circulation manager of *The Phoenix*, a new paper for people 55 and older.

Inger Larsen Chappell, Kennebunk, Maine, is working toward her B.A. degree in psychology at the University of Maine at Portland.

June Nyberg Diller has moved to Singapore, where her husband, Jim, is managing director of National Semiconductor Corp.'s Southeast Asian plants. Their son Jim is 14, and their son Jeti is 12.

Carl G. Hokanson has been appointed president of Lear Siegler International, Inc. in Santa Monica, Calif.

Warren J. Kauffman and his wife, Bonnie, are parents of a son, Jonathan, born August 26, 1974. Their son Benjamin is 6, and their daughter, Rebecca, is 3. The Kauffmans live in Wynnewood, Pa., and Warren practices law in Philadelphia.

David C. Kline has been promoted to associate counsel in the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co.'s legal division in Hartford. He lives in Bloomfield, Conn.

Joan Appel Lester is coordinator of native American Indian resources at the Children's Museum in Boston. She lives in Arlington, Mass.

Edward J. Lynde and Kris Sutton were married Sept. 2, 1974, in Seattle, where they now live. He is the regional manager of Bankers Life Insurance Co.

Lois Rappaport is a second vice-president of the Chase Manhattan Bank in New York City.

Robert S. Rogers, Jr., was conductor for the New York City Center Joffrey Ballet's recent USSR tour to Leningrad, Riga, Vilnius, and Moscow.

Elizabeth Zopfi Saltonstall is a real estate saleswoman with Gower & Co. in Providence.

Peter Wisner has been promoted to assistant vice-president at Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith in New York City.

Paul G. Woodhouse has been appointed director of administrative services in the individual pension trust division of Connecticut General Life Insurance Co. He lives in East Granby, Conn.

Judith Cohen Zacek is a lecturer in Russian history at Barnard College.

60 Allan Diussa is supervisor of property and casualty insurance at the Ingersoll-Rand Co. He lives in Allendale, N.J.

Jonathan Dolger and Julie Ann Osler were married Oct. 6 in New York City, where they now live. Jonathan is managing editor of the trade-book division of Simon & Schuster.

Alan R. Goldman, an assistant professor of political science at Fitchburg (Mass.) State College, is one of ten Massachusetts State College System faculty appointed to the system's collaborative of Project Renewal. Project Renewal is a federally funded program to improve the state college educational system.

Winthrop D. Jordan (Ph.D.), a professor of history at the University of California at Berkeley, is the author of several articles in the widely syndicated *Courses by Newspaper series*, "In Search of the American Dream."

George E. McCully, Jr., has been named assistant dean of the faculty at Brown.

William H. van den Toorn and Mary S. McCallitray were married Aug. 17 in Baltimore. They live in Washington, D.C.

61 David Bender and his wife, Marilyn, are parents of a son, Roger Bruce, born Oct. 22. They live in Croton-on-Hudson, N.Y.

Robert W. Schmid, vice-president of the

First National Bank of Central Jersey, was graduated last year from Rutgers University's Stonier Graduate School of Banking. He lives in Pittstown, N.J.

J. Dungan Smith ('63 Sc.M.) is a professor of oceanography at the University of Washington in Seattle.

Fred E. Tracy has accepted a position as manager, international oil trading, with C. R. Rittenberry and Associates, Inc., in Tulsa, Okla. He was formerly with Mobil Oil Corp.

Howard R. Whitcomb, an assistant professor of government at Lehigh University, has completed a year as a judicial fellow with the U.S. Supreme Court.

62 Judith Wessells Dean was elected president of the Massachusetts Association of Community Schools last year. Judy, who lives in Newton Upper Falls, Mass., was one of the pioneers of Newton's community schools program.

William L. Fishman and his wife are parents of their third child, Daniel Nathan, born Oct. 30. William was recently appointed assistant director for international communications at the office of telecommunications policy in the Executive Office of the President in Washington. The Fishmans live in Potomac, Md.

J. Joseph Frankel was elected mayor of Eatontown, N.J., (a part-time position) last November. He is assistant general counsel of the Prudential Insurance Co. in Newark.

Charles N. Higgins, Jr., has been named a vice-president in the trust department of the Lake County National Bank. He lives in Painesville Township, Ohio.

Susan Wheaton Huffard has an interior decorating business and owns a decorative accessory shop, The Naked Zebra, Inc., in Greenwich, Conn. She and her husband, Phillip, live in Greenwich with their four children.

David B. Kaufmann has been named director of corporate real estate and assistant to the president of Hershey's Mill, Inc., an adult residential community in Chester County, Pa.

Barry R. Morton has been promoted to assistant treasurer at the Dauphin Deposit Trust Co. in York, Pa.

Anne Greenblatt Pepper and her husband have returned to the U.S. from Tokyo, where they lived for five years, and are now living in Arlington, Va.

63 Norman C. Alt and his wife, Maryann, are parents of their first child, Elizabeth Nelthe, born Sept. 21. Norman is an attorney with the Providence law firm of Edwards & Angell. They live in Newport.

Carter Booth, his wife, Sally, and their two-year-old son, C.B., have moved to Jakarta, Indonesia, where Carter is with the Chase Manhattan Bank.

Finn M.W. Casperson has been elected vice-president of the Beneficial Corp. in Wilmington, Del. He lives in Andover, N.J.

Dr. Thomas J. Paolino recently developed a unique pilot program for the treatment of alcoholics, the Alcoholism Joint Admission Project, at Butler Hospital in Providence. Under the program, which Dr. Paolino di-

David Groh '61

"People didn't think of me for comedy"

Last fall, "Monday Night Football" was clobbered in the ratings by a new TV series, "Rhoda," a spinoff of "The Mary Tyler Moore Show." David Groh '61, who plays Rhoda's husband, Joe, in this situation comedy, recently talked with the BAM over several cups of cappuccino in New York City, where he was visiting during the Christmas holidays.

"Hey, Joe — how's Rhoda?" a gray-haired woman in rubber boots and a faded babushka called out, giving this writer a quick once-over through narrowed eyes. Do people constantly ask him that these days? "Usually only when I'm with another woman," he says.

Now that he's recognized in public as Rhoda's TV husband, David Groh is never alone. Strangers come up to him on the street and leave their calling cards, asking him to get in touch. "It's all part of the unreality of the situation I'm in now," he says quietly. "They don't know me; they're thinking of the part I play." Even so, David considers himself "very lucky" to have struck gold with "Rhoda" — and it sure beats making commercials for Ragu spaghetti sauce (one of his earlier jobs).

Although he'd had a "secret desire" to become an actor since high school, David Groh didn't make his first curtain call until he came to Brown. Freshman year he auditioned ("with my Brooklyn accent and everything") and landed the role of the Lord Marshal in *Richard II*. "I carried a lot of spears and had to deliver all my lines with my back to the audience," he says.

At one point, David's lazy New York articulation caused some confusion. His reading of "Stay, the King hath thrown his warder [staff] down" sounded so much like "Stay, the King hath thrown his waddah down," that the star of the show had to take David aside and ask him to "hit those r's, please."

TV situation comedy is new for Groh, who previously played only gangsters or other "heavy" types on TV, and whose early dramatic training was on the stage. (He won a Fulbright Scholarship to study drama in London after graduating from Brown, and later acted in a number of New York plays, including *The Importance of Being Earnest*; *Elizabeth the Queen*, with Dame Judith Anderson; and the American Shakespeare Festival's *Antony and Cleopatra*, with Katharine Hepburn and Robert Ryan.)

"Because of a certain way I look," David says (some call him a James Caan type — "I guess it's the curly hair," he shrugs, "I don't see it"), "and because I'm basically a serious



Joe and Rhoda — "You really feel the audience playing with you."

person, people generally didn't think of me for comedy. Yet I love it — it gives me a chance to show a side of myself that perhaps I don't show enough in public." "Rhoda" is filmed before a live audience, Groh explains, so the actors get instant feedback on their performance. "Sometimes the audience doesn't respond," he says, "and then you have to do something else. It's like a tennis match — you really feel the audience playing with you."

When David needs to relax, he likes to go deep-sea fishing for tuna and marlin or work out at a nearby gymnasium. That's where he spent one morning last July after his final audition for the part of Joe.

"My first tryout had been in June," he says. "There were about 150 applicants and I was one of the last the producers saw." David hit it off exceptionally well with star Valerie Harper, who auditioned with each of her potential partners, and the producers called him back for a final run-through just two days before filming was scheduled to begin.

"I knew they had to go to work Monday," he recalls, "so when I didn't hear from them by Sunday morning, I said to myself, 'I lost this, damn it.'" But the good news came a few hours later, and the next morning — after collecting his unemployment check for the week before — David Groh drove over to

the CBS-TV studio to begin work on the show that was to make TV history in September, when "Rhoda" hit number one in the ratings on its premiere night — something no situation comedy had ever done before.

Groh feels he was chosen for the part of Joe because he happened to be just what the producers were looking for — a dark, ethnic-looking, passionate New York type. Although he has to exaggerate his Brooklyn accent somewhat for the part, he says "big city talk" is still part of his own "equipment," and says he feels "close to Joe" in temperament. He likes the role because it's well-written and because Joe is an unusual character for TV comedy. "Most of the men in situation comedies are nebbishes," he says. "And Joe isn't a weak guy."

Neither is David Groh, a self-described loner who has thrived on succeeding when others expect him to fail. The greater the odds against him (as they were with acting), the more determined he is to do well. His latest challenge is discovering and collecting colonial American furniture on his own, without relying on established (and expensive) antique dealers. "I want the hunt, the find," he says, his eyes widening with excitement. "If I make mistakes, that's OK. But I'm going to do it my way." K.S.

CBS Photo

rects, about 100 alcoholics will be admitted to Butler for treatment along with their spouses, or a close adult family member.

Jeremy G. Zimmerman has been named a member of the New Haven law firm of Wiggins and Dana. He lives in Guilford, Conn.

64 Dr. *Michael E. Cagan* and his wife are parents of a son, *Matthew Ian*, born Aug. 15. They live in Aberdeen, Wash.

Peter T. LeClair has been promoted to actuary at Aetna Variable Annuity Life Insurance Co. in Hartford, Conn.

Paul J. Ring (Ph.D.), a member of the faculty at Lowell (Mass.) Technological Institute, is on sabbatical this year at the Institute of Educational Technology at the University of Surrey, England.

Ingrid Winther Scobie and her husband, *James*, are parents of a son, *Bruce Robert*, born March 12, 1974. Ingrid is the author of "Jack B. Tenney and the Parasitic Menace: Anti-Communist Legislation in California, 1940-49," published in the May 1974 issue of *Pacific Historical Review*. She is currently working on a study of *Helen Gahagan Douglas*. The Scobies are living in Princeton, N.J., while on leave from Indiana University.

Neal M. Scribner and his wife, *Maxine*, are parents of a son, *Joshua Evan*, born Dec. 7. They live in East Brunswick, N.J.

Charles B. Weinberg and his wife, *Joanne Blumenfeld Weinberg* '65, are parents of their second child, *Amy Michelle*, born Sept. 30. They live in Stanford, Calif.

65 *Alan R. Goodman* and his wife, *Sylvia*, are parents of their first child, *Jeffrey William*, born July 29. They live in Brookline, Mass., and Alan practices law in Boston.

Robert D. McCarragher teaches science at the Booth School in Bryn Mawr, Pa.

Gerald J. Michael and his wife are parents of a son, *Jeffrey Neil*, born last year. Gerald has been appointed supervisor of the advanced controls group at United Aircraft Research Laboratories in East Hartford, Conn.

John A. Miller (Ph.D.) is associate director of Schiller College in London, where he lectures in international relations and history. Schiller is a liberal arts college for American students in Europe.

Gary R. Sheffield has been named president of the Dietary Products Division of American Hospital Supply Corp. He lives in Doraville, Ga.

William H. Sudell, Jr., and his wife, *Christine Hardy Sudell* (see '68), are parents of their first child, *Andrea Lynn*, born Nov. 28. They live in Wilmington, Del., where William is with the law firm of Morris, Nichols, Arsht & Tunnell.

Joanne Blumenfeld Weinberg and her husband, *Charles* '64, are parents of their second child, *Amy Michelle*, born Sept. 30. They live in Stanford, Calif.

66 *Carl N. Easton* and his wife, *Gayle*, are parents of their first child, *Dana Elizabeth*, born Dec. 20. They live in Lexington, Mass.

Duty Densmore Greene and *Gale S. Trovora* were married last year in Raleigh, N.C. *Dou W. Greene* '35 the bridegroom's father

was best man. Duty and Gale live in Raleigh, where he is director of the living and learning program in Metcalf Residence Hall at North Carolina State University.

Anne Goslee Jovovic and her husband, *Dragos*, are parents of their first child, *Aleksandar D.*, born May 26, 1974. The Jovovics live in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, where Anne teaches junior high school English and art at the International School, and Dragos is in private law practice.

Charles E. O'Loughlin (M.A.T.) has been named dean of continuing education at Kutztown (Pa.) State College. He lives in Macungie, Pa.

Edward W. Potter (A.M.), who received his Ph.D. degree in history from the University of Maine in 1974, is a legislative assistant in the State House in Augusta, Maine.

Richard M. Shaw and *Marguerite Thibault* were married Aug. 16, 1974, in Barton, Vt., where they now live. Richard teaches English at the Lake Region Union High School. *Richard S. Shaw* '35 is the groom's father.

Stephen C. Williams is a municipal planner with the Schenectady County (N.Y.) Planning Department. He lives in Scotia, N.Y.

Dwight A. Woodson and his wife, *Sandra*, are parents of their first child, *Laura Jane*, born Oct. 6. They live in Upper Montclair, N.J.

67 *Jean Ryan Alfano* and her husband, *Bart*, are living in Virginia Beach, Va., while Bart completes his two years of active duty with the Navy. Jean teaches high school biology in Norfolk.

Mary S. Auten and *Georgios Psarras* were married Dec. 21 in Stratford, Conn., and are living in Bridgeport, Conn. Mary teaches English as a second language in Bridgeport, and Georgios is a mechanic with Coppola Ford in Fairfield.

John L. Bagwell and *Charleen Justice* were married Aug. 31. They live in Williamsburg, Va., where John is the owner of the Wishing Well Studio.

Paul Christiansen and *Cynthia Caracostas* were married Aug. 25 in Lynnfield, Mass. They live in Roanoke, Va.

Phyllis Mudrick Cohen and her husband, *Robert*, are parents of a daughter, *Jessica Beth*, born Aug. 30. Phyllis and Robert are both employed by the Information Services Business Division of the General Electric Co. They live in Bethesda, Md.

David J. Cranmer, who received his Ph.D. in linguistics from Cornell, is a senior lecturer in the department of African languages at the University of Cape Town, South Africa.

Thomas F. Gaffney is director of administration for the Masury-Columbia Co. in Elmhurst, Ill. He lives in Roselle, Ill.

Anne Ferren Lynagh and her husband, *John*, are parents of a son, *Stephen Edward*, born Sept. 24. They live in New York City, where Anne is a freelance educational writer and associate editor of *Media & Methods* magazine, and John is a practicing attorney.

Lt. Patrick Madden (USN) has been trans-

ferred from the U.S. Pacific Fleet staff to the Naval Destroyer School in Newport. He lives in Portsmouth, R.I.

Brian C. Murphy and his wife, *Terrell Simon Murphy* ('69 M.A.T.), are parents of a daughter, *Carrie Stoddard*, born Oct. 9. They live in River Forest, Ill.

James J. Naughton III, who made his movie debut in 1973 in *The Paper Chase*, is currently starring in the "Planet of the Apes" series on television.

David T. Riedel and *Margaret Desiderato* were married Oct. 6 in Brown's Manning Chapel. They live in Providence, where David is an attorney with the firm of Tillinghast, Collins and Graham, and Margaret is an administrative assistant for the Xerox Corp.

Dr. Anne Terry and *Dr. Woodruff J. English II* were married in October and are living in Nashville, Tenn. Anne is chief resident in pediatrics at Vanderbilt University Hospital.

68 *Susan L. Blake*, who is completing requirements for her Ph.D. degree from the University of Connecticut, has been appointed an instructor of English at Lafayette College.

Daniel M. Cain is a vice-president of Eastdil Health Care Funding in New York City.

Diane Della-Loggia and *Martin Mueller* were married Oct. 26 in Washington, D.C., where they now live. *Elizabeth Shipman* '69 was maid of honor. Diane is continuing to use her birth name.

Joseph Morse and *Katherine McLaughlin* were married Oct. 5 in Philadelphia. Joseph is director of college marketing for Random House Alfred A. Knopf. They live in Manchester, N.H.

Paula Rosenfeld Schram and her husband, *Daniel*, are parents of their first child, *Sabrina Louise*, born Nov. 23. Paula is on leave of absence from her position as a psychiatric social worker for the Westchester County Community Mental Health Board. The Schrams live in Tuckahoe, N.Y.

Malcolm Shookner is working toward his master's degree from Goddard College, conducting an independent study of human service networks. He lives in Toronto.

Christine Hardy Sudell and her husband *William* (see '65), are parents of their first child, *Andrea Lynn*, born Nov. 28, 1974. They live in Wilmington, Del., where Christine is with the Model Cities program.

John M. Wolcott and *Donna L. Maynard* were married Dec. 7 in Brown's Manning Chapel. They live in East Providence.

69 *Robert A. Applegate*, who was released from the Navy in April 1974, is a senior engineering assistant in the Electric Boat Division of General Dynamics in West Milton, N.Y.

James B. Atherton is a graduate student in public administration at the University of Virginia in Charlottesville. His wife is *Joan Schmuckler Atherton* (see '71).

Robert C. Davis and his wife, *Sally*, are parents of their second child, *Kathryn Bliss*, born Aug. 14. They live in Needham, Mass., and Bob practices law in Boston.

Dr. Jane H. Ferguson, Watertown, Mass., is a resident in pediatrics at Boston City Hos-

pital. Her husband, *John*, is doing postdoctoral research at Harvard.

Dr. *Mark Hochberg* is a surgeon at Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston.

Lillian Gomes McDaniel is senior information and public relations specialist for the Rhode Island Department of Corrections. She also serves as captain of the department's pistol team. *Lillian* and her husband, *Kenneth*, a personnel counselor for the Naval Underwater Systems Center (Navy Research Labs) in Newport and New London, live in Cranston, R.I.

Stephen H. Messier is a reporter for WFRV-TV in Green Bay, Wisc.

Terrell Simon Murphy (M.A.T.) and her husband, *Brian* '67, are parents of a daughter, *Carrie Stoddard*, born Oct. 9. They live in River Forest, Ill.

Timothy Reiley, who received his Ph.D. degree in materials science engineering from Stanford in 1974, is a research metallurgist at the Oak Ridge (Tenn.) National Laboratory. He and his wife have two children, *Laura*, 7, and *Evan*, 2.

Randi Amundsen Starnier received her M.S. degree in biology from the University of Arizona in May 1973. She lives in Tucson.

Larry D. Wilson and his wife, *Jane*, are parents of a son, *Nathan Louis*, born June 23. *Larry* was released from active duty with the Navy in October and is a management trainee with Northwest Bancorporation at the First National Bank of La Crosse, Wisc.

70 *Curt Bennett*, playing his second year with the Atlanta Flames of the National Hockey League, was selected by the coaches to play in the annual NHL All-Star game at the Montreal Forum in January.

James E. Dail and *Jane Merlino* were married Nov. 2 in Cranston, R.I. They live in Budd Lake, N.J.

Bonnie J. Geller (M.A.T.) and *Robert A. Weiss* were married Aug. 17 in Milton, Mass., and are living in Norwood, Mass. *Bonnie* is an English teacher at Needham High School.

David G. Hancock, who received his J.D. degree from the University of Wisconsin, is law clerk to a justice of the Wisconsin Supreme Court. *David* lives in Madison.

Anne Harvey (M.A.T.) teaches seventh- and eighth-grade social studies and sports at the Low-Heywood School in Stamford, Conn.

Trudy J. Kaehler and *Ron Nappi* were married Aug. 17 and are living in Belmont, Mass. *Trudy*, who retains her maiden name, teaches at the Perkins School for the Blind in Watertown, Mass.

Eric Lund is a graduate student in religious studies at Yale. He and his wife, *Cynthia Wales Lund* (see '71), live in New Haven.

T. James Matthews and *Elizabeth R. Goren* were married Sept. 8 in Jamaica Plain, Mass., and are living in Brooklyn, N.Y. *James* is an assistant professor at New York University.

Donald H. Sayre is working toward his master's degree in early childhood education at Antioch College and teaching kindergarten at the Jewish Center Preschool in Columbus, Ohio.

David A. Swerdloff and *Shelley Taylor*

Romana Strochlitz Primus '67

A medical detective

Dr. *Romana Strochlitz Primus* '67, a fellow in the division of allergy and clinical immunology at the Rhode Island Hospital, enjoys her career because she likes to play detective. Patients often give clues when explaining their symptoms, she says, and a good doctor must piece these together to arrive at the identification of the illness.

Dr. *Primus* chose her field of specialization during her medical training at a hospital in the Bronx ghetto where many of the people who came for treatment were asthmatics. "We saw so many of them," she says, "and yet I knew we really weren't making a dent in treating them properly." So she decided to tackle the problem herself by becoming an allergist.

A Phi Beta Kappa and cum laude graduate of Brown, *Romana Primus* continued to collect honors as a student at the Albert Einstein College of Medicine, where she was one of two people in her class chosen to begin their internships after only three years of medical school. In addition, she was actively involved with curriculum reform during her student years and was awarded a fellowship to study medical education in Israel as a result. "I think the difficulties of being a medical student are overrated," she says, adding that the biggest obstacle in her medical career was organic chemistry — and that had been a college course.

At Rhode Island Hospital, Dr. *Primus*, who is also a teaching fellow in the Brown Medical Program, divides her time between seeing patients in the hospital's allergy clinic, teaching, and doing research. She recently completed a Food and Drug Administration

research project on a bronchodilator and an antiasthmatic drug, conducted in collaboration with fourteen other allergists throughout the country, and she is continuing her investigation with the chairman of the hospital's pulmonary division into lung-function abnormalities in former asthmatics. "My research is very clinically oriented," she says, and the ideas for her research stem directly from her work with her patients.

Dr. *Primus*' practical approach to medicine is refreshing. "The best thing a physician can do for a patient is to get him as dependent as possible on himself for his own care," she says, and this can only be done when the doctor takes time to discuss the patient's illness with him. "I enjoy that," she says. "I enjoy educating patients about their own diseases and their own medications." Dr. *Primus* also believes people have a right to know what is taking place in their own bodies. "All my patients, from age four on, know the names of their medications and why they're supposed to take them. I think that's important, especially in chronic cases."

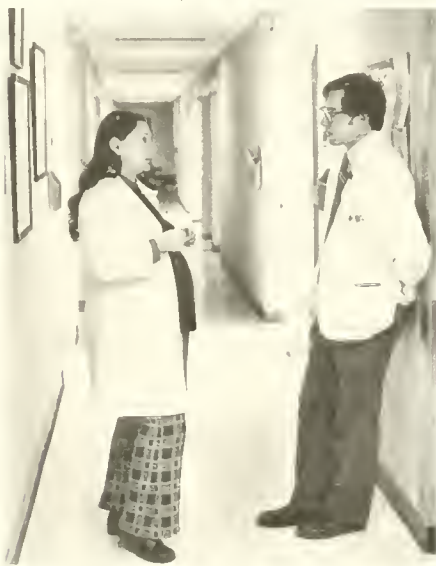
Dr. *Primus* and her husband, *Charles Primus* '67, who will receive his Ph.D. in religious studies from Brown in June, have three children and are expecting another in late March. To combine a family and two careers in a marriage "you have to do two things," Dr. *Primus* says. "You have to set up a list of priorities and you have to be relatively efficient." Efficiency comes naturally to her, she adds, and she has organized her life so that she has ample time for both her family and her career.

When the children were younger, for example, and the only time she could spend with them was between 4 p.m. and 10 p.m., she had them take a four-hour nap in the afternoon so they could stay up until 10. In the past, Dr. *Primus* has taken very little time off from work when her children were born. In fact, she was out only nine days after giving birth to her twins, "because a physician was sick and they needed coverage in the emergency room."

Her hospital fellowship will be over in June, and she and *Charles* will be moving to South Bend, Indiana — he to teach at Notre Dame and she to open a private practice. How does one open a practice? "It's really still a matter of hanging out a shingle" and letting people in the community know you're there, she says. She doesn't expect that being a woman in a predominantly male profession will hinder her in any way, because "I've never encountered the problem yet, either in medical school or in my house staff training."

K. S.

Romana Primus confers with a medical student



Kathleen C. Smith

were married Oct. 6 in Utica, N.Y. John Beatty was an usher. David and Shelley live in Meriden, Conn., where he is a reporter for the Meriden Morning Record.

71 Joan Schmuckler Atherton is a graduate student in anthropology at the University of Virginia in Charlottesville. Her husband is James Atherton (see '69).

Robert I. Bostian, Seekonk, Mass., is director of actuarial services at Robert E. Borah & Associates, Inc., a Providence-based employee benefit consulting firm.

James M. Friedman and Susan G. Walker '73 were married Oct. 26 in Brown's Manning Chapel. Jim, who received his J.D. degree from the University of Chicago, is a postdoctoral fellow in environmental law at the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute in Woods Hole, Mass. They live in Falmouth, Mass.

Susan Geib is working toward her Ph.D. degree in the American and New England studies program at Boston University.

Alan W. Hackford and Anne T. Reece were married Aug. 24 in Concord, Mass., and are living in New Britain, Conn. Alan is a medical student at the University of Connecticut.

Gary S. Jacob, who received his M.B.A. degree from Harvard in 1973, is an assistant vice-president of the Glenwood Management Corp. in New Hyde Park, N.Y.

Walter G. Johnson, Jr., who received his J.D. degree from Cornell in 1974, is a lawyer in the office of Attorney John F. Papandrea in Meriden, Conn.

Joie P. Jones (Ph.D.), an associate professor at the Harvard Medical School, is doing research on the use of ultrasonics for diagnosing and treating cancer and heart disease.

Thomas S. Licciardi and Anne McLee were married Sept. 29 in Johnston, R.I., and are living in East Providence. John Kulig was best man. Tom is a bio-medical diagnostic specialist for Coulter Electronics, and Anne teaches math at Taunton (Mass.) High School.

Cynthia Wales Lund, who received her master's degree in history from the University of Vermont and her master of library science degree from Simmons College, is the acquisitions librarian for Yale Divinity School. She and her husband, Eric (see '70), live in New Haven.

C. Alan Peck III and Karen Shervanick were married Sept. 28 in Harrisburg, Pa. Marc Jacobs was best man, and guests included Drew Augenblick and Dana Hendrickson. Alan is a financial analyst for the W. R. Grace Co. in Baltimore and is attending the University of Maryland Law School.

Jeff Reinke and his wife, Kathy, are parents of a son, Justin Jeffrey, born Nov. 10. They live in Fairport, N.Y., where Jeff is employed by Eastman Kodak.

Catherine M. Roman and Paul H. Rochmes were married Aug. 24 in Rye, N.Y. They live in Chicago.

Neal Solomon and Ilene Barenberg were married last year in Ipswich, Mass. They live in Northampton, Mass., where Neal is a graduate student at Smith College.

Agge Sue Moore Steinmann and her husband are parents of a son, Sam Moore, born

Aug. 20. They live in Shelbyville, Ind.

Lt. Glenn T. Umetsu (USAF), a member of the Air Force Communications Service, is an operations officer at Eglin AFB in Florida.

Peter Warren and Linda Leone were married Nov. 16 in Barrington, R.I. They live in Provincetown, Mass., where Peter is managing editor of the Provincetown Advocate.

Timothy A. Weaver, who received his J.D. degree from the University of Illinois in 1974, is assistant public defender for Cook County, Ill. He lives in Chicago.

72 Michael A. Aurelia III (Sc.M.) is conservation director and inland wetlands and water courses administrator for the town of Greenwich, Conn. He also serves as marine environmental consultant for the Connecticut Conservation Association.

Donna Bird is sales and production coordinator for Cooper Kenworthy, manufacturers of Hobbycraft yarns and kits. She lives in Providence.

David K. Crimmin teaches English at the Blair Academy in Blairstown, N.J.

Shaun B. Curran and Susan L. Warden '74 were married Aug. 17 in Chapel Hill, N.C. Attendants included Barbara Hoyt '74, Thomas Finn, James Stras '73, Harold Cropp '73, Dana Frank '73, Stephen Schottmiller, and James Kirkpatrick '75. Shaun and Susan live in Providence, where he is a technical director of the Trinity Square Repertory Co.

David A. Hill and Holly Almgren were married Aug. 17 in West Redding, Conn. They live in Providence.

Stephen G. Lioce, St. Davids, Pa., is a second-year student at the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School of Finance.

Jeffrey Paine, who received his master's degree in television and film from the University of Texas at Austin in 1974, is living in Austin and doing freelance work composing soundtracks for nationally distributed promotional films. His master's project, an original half-hour comedy entitled *Razzmatazz: A Tale of the Sauropods*, was broadcast last fall on the San Antonio/Austin PBS station.

David J. Pratzon and Gail M. Smith were married Aug. 24 in Norton, Mass. William F. McNeely was an usher. They live in Audobon, Pa.

Guy D. Randolph III and Sandra J. Bremer were married Sept. 21 in Pinehurst, N.C. They live in Boston.

Jane T. Ryan (A.M.) is a quality analyst in the quality control department of the Ingersoll Milling Machine Co. in Rockford, Ill. She previously served as the company's Russian translator for its contract for the Kama River truck factory in the Soviet Union.

Annemarie Schwarzkopf is with Dow Chemical Europe S.A. as supervisor of inside sales for the U.S.S.R. and Poland. She lives in Vienna.

Robert B. Shanks, a law student at the University of Virginia, has been elected editor-in-chief of the *Virginia Law Review*.

After a year of teaching English to West German wives of IBM engineers, Kathy Owens Whealton (M.A.T.) has entered nursing school. She and her husband, John, live in Boulder, Colo.

73 Douglas R. Clark is a graduate student in climatology at the University of Wisconsin at Madison.

Alison Felder and Paul Gagliardi were married July 6 in Shutesbury, Mass. They live in St. Paul, Minn.

Lois Hallonquist, who received her master's degree in library science from the University of Michigan in 1974, is a member of the headquarters staff of the Finger Lakes Library System in Ithaca, N.Y.

Margaret E. Maier and Robert I. Parker were married Nov. 2 in Portland, Maine. Attendants included Arthur Sanford, Susan Wier, Rena Orent, Timothy Clements, and Stephen Lehrman. Margaret and Bob are living in Providence, where they are both medical students at Brown.

Donald W. McLane is an English teacher and director of the extracurricular drama program at Kennett (N.H.) High School.

Maria C. Northrup is a first-year student in the public management program at Stanford's Graduate School of Business.

Deborah E. Perkins and Eric V. Wingate were married Sept. 14 in New York City, where they now live. Geoffrey Black, assistant chaplain at Brown, performed the ceremony, and Linda Ann Stamper was maid of honor. Deborah is a unit manager at the Chase Manhattan Bank.

Harvey M. Sachs (Ph.D.) is an assistant professor of earth sciences at Case Western Reserve University.

Joseph Snyder is a production manager for Pepperidge Farms, Inc., in Downingtown, Pa.

Linda Ann Stamper is working toward her M.A.T. degree at Columbia.

Susan G. Walker and James M. Friedman (see '71) were married Oct. 26 in Brown's Manning Chapel. They live in Falmouth, Mass.

James P. White (A.M.), founder of the Texas Center for Writers Press, recently published *The Bicentennial Collection of Texas Short Stories*. He lives in Odessa, Texas.

74 Christine M. Anderson is a laboratory technician at the Eye Research Institute of the Retina Foundation in Boston.

William D. Armaline is an instructor in psychology at the State University of New York Agricultural and Technical College in Morrisville.

Scott M. Cooper is an actuarial trainee with the Home Life Insurance Co. in New York City.

Thomas J. Hebert and Melodie Stone were married Oct. 26 in North Scituate, R.I., where they now live.

Diane Jacobs is a self-employed artist and writer in Truchas, N.M.

Wendy Lamb is working at Harper and Row in New York City as a reader in the children's books division, and is also studying magazine writing at New York University.

A. Wayne Ledbetter is a pension administrator for the Prudential Group Pensions Office in Florham Park, N.J.

Jeffrey G. Maclaren is an engineer with the Providence Gas Co. He lives in East Providence.

Frederick J. Moder is an attendant at Butler Hospital in Providence.

Michael C. Nichols, a law student at Emory University, was recently elected to the state executive committee of the Democratic Party of Georgia.

William Phillips is an artist and teacher at the L. B. Haynes School in East Lyme, Conn.

Holly Russell (M.A.T.) teaches English and journalism at Northwestern Regional High School in Winsted, Conn.

Thomas M. Tamm is a law student at Georgetown University.

Richard C. Tarbox is a sales engineer with the B. Stone Construction Co. in Wayland, Mass.

Timothy M. Vogel is a VISTA volunteer with the Cook County Legal Assistance Foundation, Inc., in Brookfield, Ill.

Susan L. Warden and *Shaun B. Curran* '72 were married Aug. 17 in Chapel Hill, N.C. Attendants included *Barbara Hoyt*, *Thomas Finn* '72, *James Stras* '73, *Harold Cropp* '73, *Dana Frank* '73, *Stephen Schottmiller* '72, and *James Kirkpatrick* '75. Shaun and Susan live in Providence, where he is technical director of the Trinity Square Repertory Co.

Richard W. Wingate is director of east coast album promotion at Chess/Janus Records in New York City. He also has a weekend radio show on WPLR-FM, a progressive-format station in New Haven, Conn. Dick lives in Hamden, Conn.

75 *Raymond C. Jordan* and *Karen L. Girard* were married Oct. 5 in North Haven, Conn., and are living in Wallingford, Conn. Raymond is on the news staff of the Meriden *Morning Record*.

George A. Vila and *Victoria Spear* were married Sept. 1 in Cincinnati, Ohio. They live in Providence.

76 *Christopher Wright* is a graduate student in pure mathematics at Stanford.

Deaths

Walter Clayton Carpenter '06, Denver, Colo., retired attorney; Dec. 28. After receiving his LL.B. from George Washington Law School in 1910, he practiced in Washington, D.C., from 1910 to 1925. He was law clerk and secretary of the Agency of the United States and Venezuela, an organization which conducted arbitration between the two nations before the International Court of Justice at The Hague in 1909-10. Mr. Carpenter was special assistant U.S. District Attorney in 1919, and during the same period served as assistant solicitor of the State Department. He was the first business manager of the *American Journal of International Law*. Mr. Carpenter joined Hughes & Dorsey in Denver in 1925. He was active in Brown Club activities in the Denver area. Phi Sigma Kappa, Phi Beta Kappa. He is survived by his son, *Everett K. Carpenter*, Phoenix, Ariz.

Dr. James Milton Hess '09, Milwaukie, Oreg., former head of the English department in the American College of the Univer-

sity of Madras, India; June 30. After attending Brown for one year, Dr. Hess was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania and later earned his divinity degree from the University of Chicago. Returning from India in 1953, he became professor of English at Elon College, near Winston-Salem, N.C. After retiring in 1959, Dr. Hess went to live near his daughter, *Darthea Hess Tunnicliffe* '38, who survives him at 17506 SE Walta Vista Dr., Milwaukie.

Alanson Knox Westervelt '09, Ames, Iowa, former president of Farmers and Merchants Bank, Churdan, Iowa; Nov. 12. "Westy" Westervelt was active in agriculture, banking, and politics. He served as a representative in the Iowa General Assembly from 1919 to 1923 and was city clerk in Webster City from 1934 to 1942. An avid chess player, Mr. Westervelt once had 18 games going on at one time with opponents across the United States and in South America. Kappa Sigma. Survivors are not known.

John Francis McLaughlin '12, Providence, retired school teacher; Dec. 25. Mr. McLaughlin studied at MIT and then worked in the wool industry before entering the teaching profession. He taught math and science at George J. West and Oliver Hazard Perry Junior High Schools in Providence for 35 years before his retirement in 1960. Phi Kappa. His brothers were the late Dr. *William C. McLaughlin* '01 and the late Dr. *Edward A. McLaughlin* '14. Survivors include a daughter, *Katherine McLaughlin O'Neil*, 125 Paine St., Warwick.

Dr. Joseph Pyott Hadfield '14, Westport, Mass., former chief pediatrician at Fall River's Union Hospital; Jan. 15. A 1917 graduate of McGill Medical School, Dr. Hadfield served with the Army Medical Corps as a captain in World War I and as a major in World War II. Survivors include two sons and a daughter.

Elizabeth Lucy Colwell '15, Gloucester, R.I.; Nov. 17.

Dr. Raymond Somers Stites '20, '22 A.M., Garrett Park, Md., first curator of education of the National Gallery of Art in Washington, D.C., and an expert on the life and works of Leonardo da Vinci; Dec. 6. After earning his Ph.D. at the University of Iowa in 1927, Dr. Stites was an instructor in art history at Iowa and director of the Davenport, Iowa, Art Museum. He also taught art history and humanities at the University of Colorado and was chairman of the department of art and aesthetics at Antioch College. Dr. Stites was at the National Gallery from 1948 to 1966. From 1966 until his retirement he was assistant to the director for educational services. As part of this work, Dr. Stites started the volunteer docent program, providing lecture-guides and bringing large numbers of school children to the museum. He was best known for his works on Leonardo, which included *The Lost Sculptures of Leonardo*, a book identifying ten sculptures that had not been recognized as Leonardo's work. He also published *The Sublimations of Leonardo da Vinci* in 1970, in which he maintained that Leonardo had

psychoanalyzed himself. In 1935, Dr. Stites identified the model for the painting of the "Mona Lisa" as Isabella d'Este, famous lady of the Renaissance. At the time of his death, Dr. Stites was producing the second in a series of films on Leonardo for distribution to schools in his capacity as president and director of Culture Films, Inc. Phi Sigma Kappa. Survivors include his wife, *Elizabeth Gaertner Stites*, 11212 Kenilworth Ave., Garrett Park; and three daughters.

Everett Munyan Arnold '21, Naples, Fla., retired comic book publisher and active worker in support of Brown football; Dec. 26. "Busy" Arnold was publisher of 18 magazines known as the Quality Comics Group in New York City and also produced several newspaper comic strips. Mr. Arnold was eastern manager of Goss Printing Co. from 1922 to 1933 and vice-president of the Greater Buffalo Press, Inc., from 1933 to 1936. Active in subfreshman work, Mr. Arnold was responsible for sending to Brown many of the men who made up the 1949 football team, including *Joe* and *George Paterno* '50. He received the Brown Bear Award in 1949 and later served as a member of the Athletic Advisory Council. Survivors include his wife, *Claire Carter Arnold*, 1550 Gulf Shore Blvd., Naples; and two children. His father was the late *Earl C. Arnold* '93.

Ernest Ludlow Bainton '22, Melrose, Mass., retired engineer with New England Telephone & Telegraph Co.; Dec. 27. Joining New England Telephone shortly after graduation, Mr. Bainton served as induction coordination engineer until his retirement in 1961. Sigma Xi. Survivors include his wife, *Esther Foss Bainton*, 31 Glen St., Melrose; and a son, *Ernest L. Bainton, Jr.*

Bernice Mosegrove Hickman '22, Carmel, N.Y., secretary for many years to the president of Drew Seminary in Carmel; Nov. 11. Survivors include her husband, *Samuel J. Hickman*, Seminary Hill Rd., Carmel; a son and a daughter.

John Davis Edmonds Jones, Jr. '23, Deerfield Beach, Fla., general agent with Equitable Life Assurance Society until his retirement 15 years ago; Jan. 7. "Jed" Jones was the fourth generation of his family to play a role in University affairs. His great grandfather, *J.D.E. Jones* 1845, was class orator; his grandfather, *Preston D. Jones*, was class poet in 1869; and his father, *J.D.E. Jones II* '93, was one of the founders of the Cammarian Club. Jed Jones continued the tradition, serving as captain of the track and tennis teams and as Class Day orator. He also was a member of the Cammarian Club, Phi Beta Kappa, and Psi Upsilon. Active in tennis, Jed Jones and his father combined in the mid-1920s to win the National Amateur Doubles. Mr. Jones served as vice-president of his class and as a member of the Athletic Advisory Council. For the past 45 years, he and the late *Bill McCormick* '23 (BAM, December 1974) sponsored a breakfast for their classmates at the University Club prior to each Commencement procession. Survivors include his wife, *Elizabeth Bingham Jones*, 1215 SE 10th Terr., Deerfield Beach; and two daughters.

Ralph Henry Illingworth '24, Magnolia, Mass., owner and chairman of the board of Boston Machine Works Co., Lynn, Mass.; July 19. Mr. Illingworth was a member of the board of the National Association of Manufacturers. Survivors include two step-children.

Rufus Edward Corlew '25, Nashua, N.H., retired assistant librarian and student counselor at New England College; Dec. 13. Mr. Corlew took additional work in economics at City College of New York and worked with State Mutual Life and with Western Electric Co. of Haverhill, Mass., prior to joining New England College. His father was the late *Rufus E. Corlew* '98 and his brother was the late *Kenneth A. Corlew* '26. There are no immediate survivors.

Margaret F. Cox '25, Fall River, Mass., teacher at the former Herrick's Institute and later a secretary at Truesdale Hospital, Fall River; Jan. 21. Surviving is a sister, *Helen P. Cox*.

Elmer Donald Ross '26, Foster, R.I., owner of Ross Orchards; Jan. 10. During the harvest season, hundreds of people drove to "Uncle Don's" orchard to buy apples. Mr. Ross owned a 1922 Peerless touring car and often piled it full of youngsters, and sometimes parents, for a drive through the orchard. He was active in support of programs for the young people of his community and was especially interested in Future Farmers of America. Survivors include his wife, *Ruth Leavitt Ross*, RFD #1, Box 40, Foster.

John Doane Wells '30, Warren, R.I., retired traffic manager with New England Telephone & Telegraph Co.; Dec. 22. Joining New England Telephone as a salesman in 1930, Mr. Wells remained with the firm until his retirement a few years ago. Alpha Tau Omega. Survivors include a son, *Lee Wadsworth Wells*, of Rehoboth, Mass., and two daughters.

Hazel Elizabeth Daily '32, Warwick, R.I., retired head of the social studies department at Warwick Veterans Memorial High School; Dec. 21. Miss Daily began teaching in Warwick in 1934, earned her master's in education at Boston University in 1942, and was named head of the social studies department at Warwick Vets in 1962. She had been retired since 1968. Miss Daily is survived by a sister, *Bertha Daily Mourningham*, Bellair Bluffs, Fla.

Harold Norman Rosenberg '33, Englewood, N.J., retired president of Jersey Millwork Co. of Jersey City and Newark; Oct. 25. After his retirement in 1967, he served as an advisor to a New York City mutual fund. Mr. Rosenberg was a past president of Temple Emanuel in Englewood. Survivors include his wife, *Frances Lenkowsky Rosenberg* '34, 140 North Woodland St., Englewood; sons *Mark J. Rosenberg* '60 and *Paul D. Rosenberg*, and a daughter, *Nancy Rosenberg Reinish*.

Wilham Juhng Broadhurst '34, New York City, senior caseworker in New York City's department of social services; Aug. 17. After taking courses in social work at Columbia,

Mr. Broadhurst joined R. C. Williams & Co., Inc., a wholesale grocery concern. Following service as an officer in the Navy during World War II, he joined Peter A. Frasse & Co., Inc., a New York steel warehouse firm. In recent years he was a director and trustee of Amsterdam House. Sigma Chi. Survivors include his wife, *Mary Gerhard Broadhurst*, 880 Fifth Ave., New York City; and three daughters.

Clinton Moss Dawson '34, North Scituate, R.I., owner of C. M. Dawson, contractors; Jan. 25. A North Scituate resident for the past 45 years, Mr. Dawson had been a self-employed general contractor until illness forced his retirement five years ago. Survivors include his wife, *Barbara Hohler Dawson*, Peep Toad Rd., North Scituate.

Dr. Edward Wheeler Dempsey '34 Sc.M., '37 Ph.D., New York City, professor of anatomy at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University and a former special assistant for health and medical affairs in the Johnson Administration; Jan. 9. The 1932 Marietta College graduate was a member of the Harvard Medical School faculty from 1937 until 1950, when he was named chairman of the department of anatomy at Washington University School of Medicine. He became dean of that School of Medicine eight years later. During 1964-65, while he served in the Johnson Administration, more health legislation was enacted by Congress than at any other time. Noted for his work on the chemical structure of the cell and for his pioneer studies with electron microscopy. Dr. Dempsey was a member of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare's medical education delegation that visited the Soviet Union in 1964. He also was a past president of the American Association of Anatomists. There are no known survivors.

Analie Coon Levinson '35, Rosemont, Pa., co-founder with her husband of the architectural and planning magazine, *U.S.A. Tomorrow*; Dec. 22. After studying at the Rhode Island School of Design, Mrs. Levinson entered the field of interior design, operating a business on Fifth Avenue in New York from 1936 until her marriage in 1951. She also did some free-lance writing. Mrs. Levinson was the founder of the Manhattan Chapter of Deborah. She is survived by her husband at 1220 Wendover Rd., Rosemont.

Hermon Luther Toof '37, Rumford, R.I., executive vice-president and general manager of the Providence Steel & Iron Co. for the past 40 years; Jan. 4. An avid skier, Bill Toof was an executive board member of the National Ski Patrol Systems. He also served as secretary-treasurer of the Structural Steel Fabricators of New England. Delta Tau Delta. Survivors include his wife, *Lucina Roche Toof*, 57 Don Ave., Rumford; two daughters and a son.

Thelma Mae Salisbury Keough '39, Pennington, N.J., former librarian for the New Jersey school system; Dec. 31. After graduating cum laude, Mrs. Keough earned a B.S. from the School of Library Science at Simmons College. Prior to her marriage she served as librarian at several Rhode Island high schools,

as well as at the Providence Public Library. Survivors include her husband, *Eugene T. Keough* '39, 200 Penn View Dr., Pennington; a daughter, *Suzanne L. Keough* '69; a son, *Robert P. Keough* '78, and her father, *Everett M. Salisbury* '09.

John Frederick O'Leary '41, East Providence, R.I., area marketing and sales manager for Penn-Dixie Industries, Inc., of Nazareth, Pa., for the past 27 years and an outstanding college and professional football player; Jan. 23. Mr. O'Leary was a three-sport star at Worcester Academy and in 1936 was a member of Brown's first undefeated freshman football team. He played in a backfield with *John McLaughry*, *Irvig "Shine" Hall*, and *"Bones" Stepczyk* in 1938, and his 1940 team beat Yale, Holy Cross, and Army on successive weekends. Mr. O'Leary later played pro football with the Boston Yanks of the NFL and the Providence Steam Rollers. He served as a director of the Brown Club of Rhode Island, as a class agent, and as a volunteer official at all Brown home track meets for 25 years. He was a member of the board of the East Providence-Seekonk YMCA for 18 years. Mr. O'Leary received the "Man of the Year" award from the Varsity Club of Worcester Academy last spring. Alpha Tau Omega. Survivors include his wife, *Laura Aho O'Leary*, 122 Allerton Ave., East Providence; sons *Brenton* and *Donn*, and a daughter, *Janice O'Leary Powers*.

Robert Beedle Union '41, Yuma, Ariz., retired official of the U.S. Department of Commerce and the Civil Aeronautics Commission; Jan. 21. Survivors include his wife, *Rose Union*, 1674 Avenue B, Yuma.

Stephen John Spielmacher '57, North Providence, R.I., tree-lance writer and substitute teacher in the Rhode Island schools; Jan. 19. At the time of his death, Mr. Spielmacher was working on a book, *Psi Upsilon*. Survivors include his mother, *Katherine MacKinney Spielmacher*, 55 Belvedere Blvd., North Providence; and a sister, *Marlene Spielmacher Hursh* '53 of Barrington, R.I.

Raymond Patrick Murray '54 Sc.M., Monterey, Calif.; date unknown. Mr. Murray earned his Sc.B. from Kansas State College of Agriculture and Applied Science. There are no known survivors.

Marilyn Elizabeth "Lynni" Gometz '60, East Dennis, Mass., former associate dean of students at St. Lawrence University, Canton, N.Y.; Oct. 28. Miss Gometz earned a master's in child psychology from the University of Minnesota in 1964 and was working on her doctorate there. Concentrating in college counseling, she served as counselor at General College, University of Minnesota. Miss Gometz sang with the Minneapolis Symphony and the Robert Shaw Corale. Surviving is her father, *Fritz H. Gometz*, 51 Forest Hills Dr., East Dennis.

John Charles Jones '65, Hightstown, N.J., teacher and coach at Peddie School; July 19. Mr. Jones taught Latin and coached football and wrestling at Peddie. Theta Delta Chi. Survivors include his wife, *Joanne*, 220

continued on page 54

Margaret Shove Morriss '48 H

"Creator of the modern Pembroke"

In May 1922 an associate professor of history and secretary of the board of admissions at Mount Holyoke College named Margaret Shove Morriss came to Providence for an interview with the late William H. P. Faunce, president of Brown University, as a candidate for the post of dean of the Women's College in Brown University. She had come on the recommendation of Mary E. Woolley '94, Mount Holyoke's president.

Hired on the spot to be the fourth dean of what was later to become Pembroke College, Miss Morriss returned to Mount Holyoke and asked Miss Woolley if she had suggested her name to get rid of her or because she thought she had the ability. As Dean Morriss told the story, she said Miss Woolley was a very serious person and "was shocked that I should even pose such a question." When asked why she wanted to come to Pembroke, Dean Morriss said, "It certainly wasn't the salary. It was a step up and a challenge."

Margaret Morriss died on January 22 at the age of ninety. Although she had retired from the deanship in 1950, she was never unaware of what was happening on campus and never hesitated to express her opinions. As Chaplain Charles Baldwin said at the memorial service held in Manning Chapel on January 25: "We have lost a gentle woman and friend — a leader in this place and the nation — a guide and support, without looking over the shoulders of her successors in office — a person of confidence, conscience, and faithfulness who knew the importance both of deep personal relationships and movements of institutions."

Born in Baltimore on June 25, 1884, Margaret Morriss received her A.B. degree from Goucher in 1904 and her Ph.D. from Bryn Mawr in 1911. For one year she studied at the London School of Economics. Returning to the States, she was appointed an instructor in American history at Mount Holyoke and named associate professor in 1914. From 1917 to 1919 she interrupted her academic career to serve as recreational director for the YWCA in France and New York, working for the first time at the administrative level. When she returned to Mount Holyoke, she became secretary of the board of admissions in addition to her teaching duties.

When she arrived on the Pembroke campus in February 1923, the Women's College numbered 350 women, three-fifths of whom came from the greater Providence area. She once remarked that the Brown administration knew the women were there on Meeting Street, but they ignored the fact whenever possible.

Her staff consisted of a recorder or regis-

trar, a secretary, and a woman in the physical education department. As dean, admission officer, teacher, chapel speaker four days a week, and counselor, Dean Morriss knew her students intimately. It was not long before things began to happen on Meeting Street. She was a vigorous champion of her sex and set out to make "the better part of Brown University" just that. Her studies as an historian had given her a perspective to link the past with the present and to view the future without panic. For the future the dean envisioned a larger role for women in society — with broadened interests, an alertness to new opportunities for service, and a high sense of responsibility. She was a model for those she led.

In recognition of her accomplishments, she was awarded five honorary degrees: in 1933 an L.L.D. from Russell Sage, in 1937 an L.L.D. from Mount Holyoke, in 1938 a D.H.L. from Goucher, in 1943 an L.L.D. from Rhode Island College (now the University of Rhode Island), and in 1948 an L.L.D. from Brown.

She held important offices in the National Association of Deans of Women, the American Council on Education, and the New England Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. Miss Morriss became best known nationally and internationally as the national president of the American Association of University Women, an office she held from 1937 to 1944. In 1965-66 the Connecticut State Division of AAUW established

Margaret Morriss: "A leader in this place and the nation."



the endowed international fellowship which carries her name to support postgraduate and doctoral studies for American women.

She was a trustee of the Rhode Island School of Design, Abbot Academy in Andover, Mass., and Istanbul Women's College. She was also a member of the Rhode Island Board of Regents for State Colleges.

Miss Morriss's activities elsewhere in no way hindered progress on the home front. Two badly needed buildings were built on the Pembroke campus, Alumnae Hall in 1927 and Andrews Hall in 1948. By the late forties, the Women's College was an integral part of Brown with an identity of its own, selecting its 850 students nationally as well as locally. She presided over Pembroke with graciousness and charm, but with a strength and persistence that rarely lost a battle with her male associates.

Following a leave of absence in 1949-50, she retired as dean in 1950 and for a time lived in Noank, Connecticut — "just far enough away not to be in Nancy's (Dean Nancy Duke Lewis) hair," she once remarked. When Dean Morriss returned to Providence, she was always welcome on campus, but when her health failed, former staff, other associates, alumnae, and friends took the campus to her. Her mind was keen and she discussed the changing character of her creation with the same understanding and candor she had exhibited in her twenty-seven years as dean. In 1960 Morriss Hall was dedicated and Dean Morriss attended. It was the first new building on the campus since 1948.

In June 1948, twenty-five years after Dean Morriss' arrival in Providence, a dinner was held in her honor, the first dinner to be held in the new Andrews Hall. President Henry Wriston said, "Miss Morriss did not inherit the modern Pembroke, she created it."

At that dinner, when she had been congratulated on her many successes, she said, "I hope the next twenty-five years will be better than the last; I wish I might return in fifty years and visit Pembroke." She didn't make it, but she did see her first senior class, 1924, enjoy its fiftieth reunion and was pleased that the class had raised a large amount of money for the Margaret Shove Morriss Scholarship as the class gift. Gifts and memorials for this scholarship fund can be sent to Brown University, so designated.

She is survived by two nieces, Marion Morriss Russell '53 and Elizabeth Morriss Campbell '58.

DORIS HOPKINS STAPELTON '28

Probasco Rd., Hightstown, and a daughter, Jody.

Andrew Joseph Joslin '65, Pawtucket, R.I., Providence attorney, vice-president of his class, and son of University Fellow and Secretary of the Corporation *Alfred H. Joslin '35* and *Roberta Grant Joslin '70*; Jan. 21, after a three-day illness. A graduate of the University of Minnesota Law School, Mr. Joslin was admitted to the Rhode Island Bar in 1968 and at the time of his death was associated with the firm of Zietz, Sonkin & Radin. In addition to serving as an officer of his class, Mr. Joslin was class agent for many years. He was also an officer of the Brown Football Association and one of its most active workers. In addition to his parents, survivors include his wife, Betsy McMahon Joslin, 220 Cleveland St., Pawtucket; and two children, Courtney Grant Joslin and Stacy Lahm Joslin.

Kay Goodman Bard '66, Newton Highlands, Mass., former elementary school teacher in Massachusetts; Nov. 21. A cum laude graduate, Mrs. Bard taught in Lexington and Norwood before her marriage and, more recently, in the Three Rivers school system. Survivors include her husband, Rabbi Terry

R. Bard, 1318 Walnut St., Newton Highlands; a son, Michael; and a daughter, Amy.

Richard Michael Trent Fee '66, New York City, free-lance fine arts appraiser; Nov. 30, after a heart attack. After doing graduate work at the Institute of Fine Arts in New York City, Mr. Fee became an assistant manager of Parke-Bernet Galleries, Inc., in New York. He was a member of the National Committee for the Performing Arts Fund of Brown. Phi Beta Kappa, Zeta Psi. Survivors include his wife, Sandra Evans Fee, 7 East 81st St., New York City.

Peter B. Bodenheimer '76, campus, vice-president of the Student Caucus; Jan. 28, of a spontaneous intra cerebellar hemorrhage, caused by a rupture of a blood vessel in the brain. Mr. Bodenheimer, who had shown no signs of illness before he was stricken, collapsed and died suddenly two weeks before his twenty-first birthday. Mr. Bodenheimer was the "Voice of the Band" at athletic events. He worked as an intern in the Washington office of Rep. Wright Patman (D-Tex) last summer and for Rep. Robert O. Tiernan in his unsuccessful re-election campaign last spring. He is survived by his parents, Arthur and Suzanne

Bodenheimer, 22 Eastbrook Dr., River Edge, N.J.; and a younger sister, Joan. A Peter Bodenheimer Fund has been established to present a scholarship each year to a member of the junior class who is academically recognized in the areas of humanities and the social sciences and makes an outstanding contribution to Brown. Contributions may be sent to Box 1877 at the University.

Ray E. Gilman, Providence, professor of mathematics at Brown from 1920 until he retired in 1955; Jan. 26. In addition to teaching, Dr. Gilman's principal interest was mathematical research. He received his bachelor's degree from the University of Kansas and his doctorate at Princeton. Professor Gilman served as a captain in the Coast Artillery during World War I and as a consultant to the Eighth Air Force in England during World War II. He received an honorary degree from Brown in 1950, the year his younger son, *Ray E. Gilman '50*, was graduated. Professor Gilman is also survived by an older son, Dr. *John F.W. Gilman '41*, two daughters, and his wife, Margaret Sanderson Williams Gilman, 44 East Manning St., Providence.

Robert H. Bennett '48

"The man who could answer the questions about athletics"

For the past nineteen years, the man behind the scenes in the Brown Athletic Department has been *Robert H. Bennett '48*, former assistant athletic director and, more recently, business manager. Never a man to seek the limelight, Bennett nevertheless was recognized as the person who kept the house in order and provided a guiding hand for a succession of athletic directors.

Bob Bennett was much more in the public eye as an athlete than he ever was as an administrator. But even in his days as an All-State football and track star, as a national collegiate track champion, and as Rhode Island's only individual Olympic medalist, the Cranston native avoided the spotlight.

Bob Bennett died December 13 after a battle of nearly two years with cancer. But even during this spell there was no bitterness, no self-pity. It was business as usual at his Marvel Gym office.

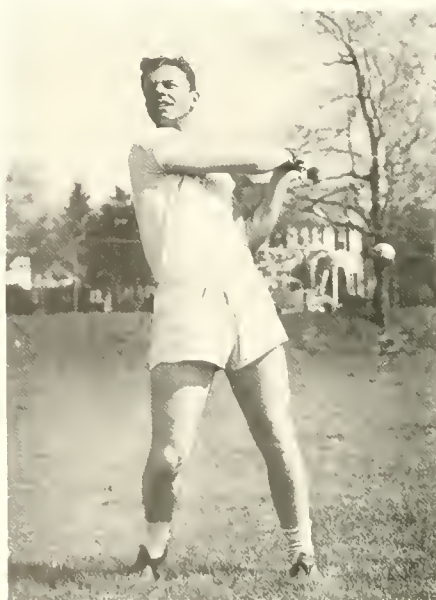
"Bob was the Rock of Gibraltar in the athletic department for a good many years," says Athletic Director Andy Geiger. "He was especially helpful between 1965 and 1971 when we went through a period of five athletic directors, some of them part-time. In my experience at Brown since 1971, Bob Bennett was the man who could answer the questions. All his values were of the highest, and his interest in and concern for our program was a constant source of great strength to me and to the entire coaching staff."

Bennett was an all-state football and track star at Cranston High in the late 1930s.

He gained national recognition as national hammerthrow champion at the University of Maine, was named to the All-College track team, and seemed a sure bet to represent the country in the 1940 Olympic Games scheduled for Helsinki. But then came World War II and the cancellation of the Olympics.

After the war, Bennett transferred to Brown. He captured the National AAU title in the hammer again in both 1947 and 1948.

Bob Bennett as a student at Brown.



and won the IC4A 35-pound-weight crown. He set a Brown field record for the hammer with a heave of 179 feet, 8 inches, a Brown mark for the 35-pound weight at 55 feet, 8 inches, and in 1948 was named New England's outstanding amateur athlete.

Something else happened to Bennett in 1948. After taking first place in both the national tryouts at Milwaukee and the finals at Northwestern, Bennett finally had his chance to represent his country in the Olympics, where he finished third in the hammer at London's Wembley Stadium.

After a term as assistant track coach at West Point, Bennett returned to Brown as assistant track coach and associate athletic director before becoming business manager. He was a member of the Brown Athletic Hall of Fame and the Rhode Island Heritage Hall of Fame. In addition to his wife, Elsie Shehan Bennett, 52 Sea View Ave., Cranston, he is survived by three daughters.

J. B.

Carrying the Mail

WBRU "election nights"

Editor: As a former general manager of WBRU-FM in 1966-67, I noted with great interest your article in the December issue on WBRU's election coverage. Just one small correction, however — election night coverage has been going on since (at least) 1964, under Les Blatt '65, now of ABC's Washington, D.C., bureau. Our first year on FM, we did "Election '66" with Fred Brack '68, Don Burns '69, Andrew Fisher '69, now of WCBS-TV in New York, myself, and others. It is gratifying to see the current WBRU people making our FM dream a reality, by the way.

RICHARD E. BRODSKY '68
Chevy Chase, Md.

One name omitted

Editor: Thank you for the fine and comprehensive feature on WBRU-FM's election coverage in your December issue.

I should point out that Douglas Manning '76, whose name was omitted from the article, played a major role in organizing the election coverage, and without his involvement, the night could not have been the success it was.

BENJAMIN L. WEISER '76
Campus

No women

Editor: It is encouraging to read of Brown's contribution to the world's pool of desperately needed doctors (*BAM*, November), but sad and depressing to realize that not one of the first twelve is female!

ELLEN GASKELL ALCOCK '63
Warwickshire, England

While no women were among the Charter Twelve, 61 women are enrolled in the Brown medical program, 25 percent of the total enrollment of 246. — Editor

If you're not married, but living with someone . . .

Editor: As a former linguistics student at Brown, I would like to use *BAM* as a sounding board for what I consider a much-needed neologism. I have recently come across a word without a concept to fit a fairly new concept which does not yet have an adequate word.

The number of people living together in reasonably stable, responsible, loving non-marriages is growing steadily, and includes

among my acquaintances not only young people, but couples in their forties. Yet there is no word to denote precisely a member of this group, which can be a problem in introductions, etc. "This is my lover" leaves out social aspects of the relationship and connotes to many people an extramarital rather than nonmarital situation; it is also historically loaded with sin and guilt: one couldn't say it to one's grandmother. "Mate" or "spouse" imply marriage to most. "Friend" is far too broad, while "boyfriend" or "girlfriend" define more casual relationships, and seem frivolous when applied to older couples. "Roommate" or "cohabitant" are imprecise, since many couples share living quarters without any sexual or deep personal involvement. "Concubine" and "mistress" are sexist words, and imply an economic situation which rarely exists in these cases. "Partner" is used by some, but is most often interpreted in a business or dancing sense.

The word I'd like to suggest for males or females in a relationship which involves love, sex, and usually shared living space, is "groomblid." Though "groomblid" may seem strange at first, it does have a few advantages. It is spelled simply. It has no negative connotations that I can see. It is totally devoid of etymology, sexist or otherwise, having been created to compensate for missing letters in a Scrabble set (pasted down as the permanent first word). The newness is a problem, since "groomblid" has to be explained on first hearing, but were "groomblid" to gain acceptance as "Ms." has, it would actually save effort and explanation.

If anyone has a better term to suggest, I'd be very happy to hear about it. Many people feel a need for such an innovation.

LYNNE DERUS '72
San Jose, Calif.

Remembering Tuss McLaughry and Amos Taylor

Editor: How deeply grieved I am to learn almost simultaneously of the deaths of two great Brown men: former Coach Tuss McLaughry and Amos G. Taylor of the class of 1941. No two finer gentlemen ever lived.

To me Brown football will always be synonymous with the name of Tuss McLaughry. A man of great compassion, Tuss was not only a coach but also a friend to his athletes. Never once did I hear him use a profane or unkind word even under the most trying circumstances. He was an excellent coach, a proud family man, and a Christian example for all of us. Vignettes of the many personal, unknown favors that he did for his

athletes would make this letter a very lengthy one.

Amos Taylor, the biggest man on the team in those days, is perhaps best remembered by most as the tackle who in his senior year played 520 minutes of a possible total of 600, given relief only in those games that were easily won. I remember him as a witty, highly intelligent, well-read scholar who could do knee-slapping imitations of Coach McLaughry, recite poetry, quote Shakespeare, and give factual information about great athletes, batting averages, and team records. Also, he loved music: Beethoven to Phil Spitalny, Lily Pons to Jessica Dragonette.

He was a very dear friend to me. In the four years that I knew him — and particularly during the last three years of his Brown career, when we were roommates — I rarely heard him speak unkindly of anybody. He loved people, he loved music, he loved books, he loved athletics.

To Tuss and Amos I wish a prayerful *requiescat in pace*.

JOHN MARS '41
Culver, Ind.

The proposed women's center

Editor: As an alumna first made aware of feminist concerns while an undergraduate at Pembroke, I support the proposal of the Working Group on the Status of Women at Brown to establish a women's center on the Brown campus. The objectives as published in the December *BAM* do indeed speak to the substance of the needs of women in the University community and the larger community as well. The fulfillment of these specific goals should not be confused with the remembrance of the structure which once spoke, in part, to those needs, namely Pembroke College. The fear of the revival of a psychological, perhaps sentimental, looking-back to the days of Pembroke should not be used as a serious argument against the advancement of feminist goals.

It is the substance of the needs of women the proposals emphasize, not the structure required to meet them. A different organization, a women's center in the University devoted exclusively to research and action on feminist concerns, is most suitable for these times. Perhaps if such a center were located in a place with no Pembroke associations, the issue would be clearer.

POLLY WELTS KAUFMAN '51
Lexington, Mass.

On Stage

"Who's that taping my leg?"

The young woman on the sidelines at University sports events is neither a student, the girlfriend of a player, nor the daughter of the coach. She is Joanne Dolcemaschio, the newest addition to Brown's athletic training staff, and the youngest member of a previously all-male contingent which tapes, treats, and advises Brown athletes afflicted with a wide range of injuries and aches.

Athletes have found it wise to get to know Joanne. She can soothe a tennis elbow, brace a pair of shaky knees, and help overcome that familiar bane of joggers — shin splints. She is equally at home on sunny, windswept fields and in those dank, sweaty caverns known as locker rooms. Joanne's appointment comes at a time when the expansion of women's sports has created unprecedented needs for better equipment, more coaches, and readily available medical expertise.

Behind her easy-going nature and quick smile are five years of serious study that qualified Joanne to be a certified athletic trainer. The 23-year-old Brooklyn native earned a B.S. in physical education from Brooklyn College in 1973 before going on to graduate school at Indiana State University, where she received her master's degree in physical education with specialization in athletic training. Additionally, Joanne had to pass Red Cross first-aid requirements, and she spent part of one summer in Boston at the Cramer Athletic Trainer Workshop held at Northeastern University.

Joanne's association with Brown came about because of what Assistant Director of Athletics Arlene Gorton called "a major deficiency in our women's intercollegiate program." An evaluation last spring pointed out that Brown was unable to provide its women athletes with the desirable safety services which are so critical in an intercollegiate program. "So we established as a top priority the hiring of a women's athletic trainer," Gorton says.

Joanne was hired for the part-time training job last fall. One of her first assignments was to work closely with the women's field hockey team, attend all practices, tape players before games, and travel to away games on the team bus. She also made herself available for taping assistance every afternoon in the training room of Brown's Aldrich-Dexter field house. This brought her into once-sacred male territory where brawny football players roam the halls in minimal attire (or none at all). Joanne survived the initial suspiciousness and embarrassment evoked by her appearance there, and she now feels that she is regarded professionally as a skilled athletic trainer.

"Many of the men were surprised when I first showed up for work at the training room," she says, "and they thought twice about letting me tape them. But that's all changed now." She credits the support and encouragement of the other trainers with helping her establish credibility among the male athletes. "Everyone has been so friendly," she says. "The people I work with have gone out of their way to help and to make me comfortable."

Recalling the first few days on her first job, Joanne says, "The men — football players and other athletes — had to get

used to wearing clothes around the field house. It was hard for many of them to accept that. Some of them," she smiles, "still don't remember." She insists, however, that such incidents don't bother her in the least. "I think of myself as a professional, like a nurse."

Joanne's chosen vocation is a result of a life-long love of sports and a determination to leave college with a skill which would be both rewarding and enjoyable for her. Growing up in Brooklyn in a sports-oriented family, Joanne was frustrated by the dearth of competitive women's sports at her high school. As soon as she enrolled at Brooklyn College in the fall of 1969, she plunged right into physical education classes. "I was a late starter, but I learned sports in a hurry."

The turning point in Joanne's college career came in her junior year, when, as a phys ed major, she took a course called "Introduction to Athletic Training." At the end of the semester her instructor, William Chisolm, asked for volunteers to return and work as student trainers the following fall. Joanne was the only woman to return. Chisolm became her mentor, or as she explains it, "my motivator. He encouraged me to continue in the field, told me how good I was, and urged me to go to grad school."

She was accepted into Indiana State University's graduate training program, one of only ten women to enter the only available program of its kind for women that year. (The University of Arizona now accepts women for its athletic training program.) Joanne breezed through the year's practical courses, mostly actual training assignments for women's teams, but she also had to contend with the "heavy stuff" — courses in anatomy and physiology — because, as she says, "You can't tape athletes correctly unless you understand their muscle structure." The culmination of her graduate studies at Indiana State came in June 1974, when Joanne and others in her class took the National Athletic Trainers Association certification test in Kansas City, Missouri. She passed the rigorous three-hour exam, thus clearing the last major hurdle separating her from a career in athletic training.

Relieved to be finished with school for a while at least, Joanne says she is enjoying herself immensely at Brown. Her work does not go unappreciated by University staff members and students. Arlene Gorton, happy to have acquired a trainer for Brown's women athletes, is also pleased with the way Joanne has integrated herself into the athletic scene and gained support among students. "Joanne's personality has been a real bonus in this respect," Gorton says. "Frank George, our head trainer, also has high praise for Joanne's work." These things are indicative, says Gorton, of the way Joanne "has been accepted as a qualified athletic trainer who is a woman, not solely as the women's athletic trainer. I know this is a fine point, but I think it is symptomatic of what we are trying to do here at Brown in athletics."

ANNE HINMAN '73

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