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Brown

Alumni Monthly September 1975

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Brown

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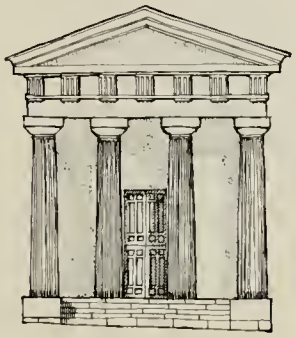

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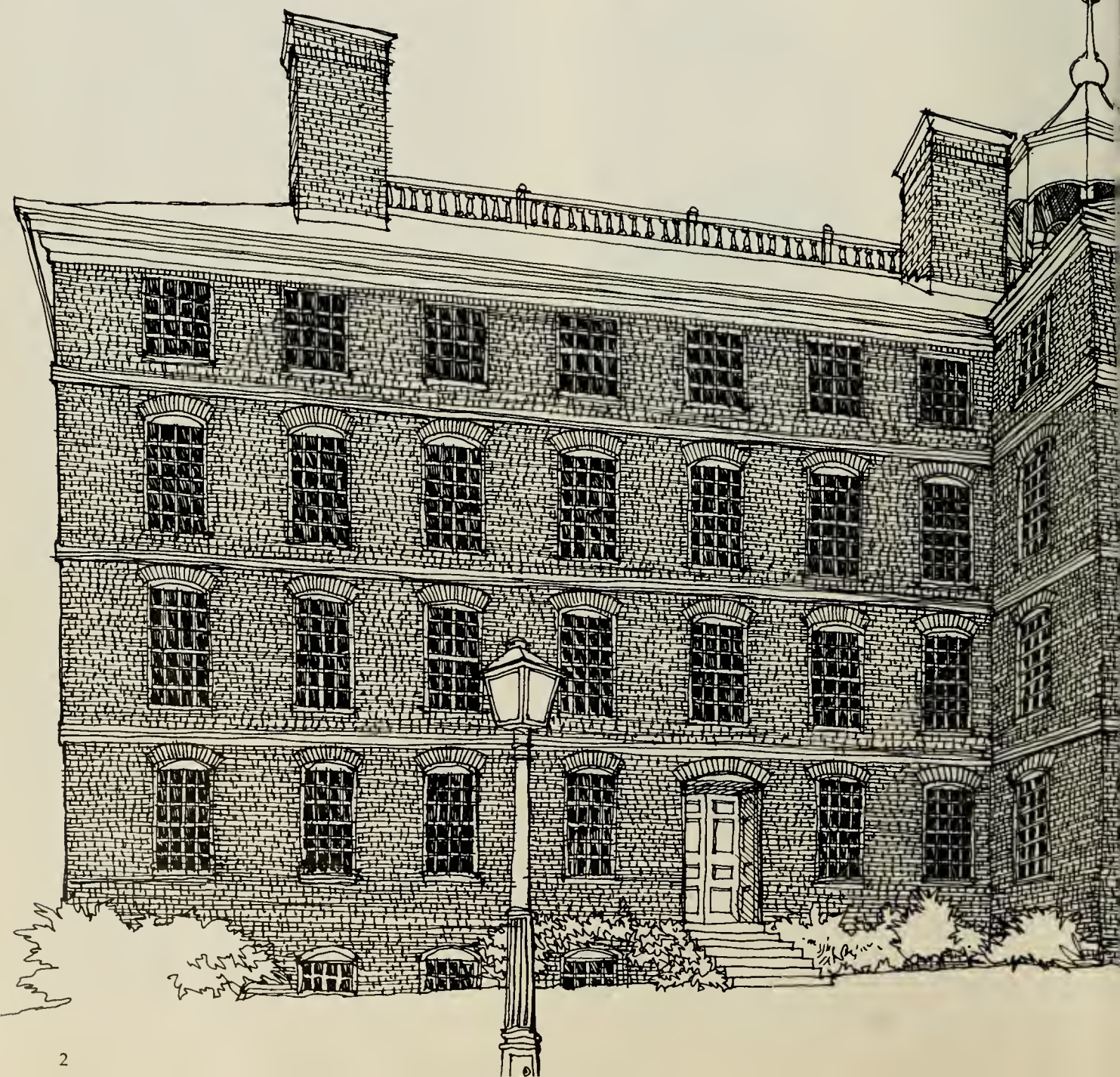
The cover reproduces the symbol for a new series (beginning on page 25) on the impact of the American Revolution on the world. The illustration is from an eighteenth-century English map now in the collection of the John Carter Brown Library.

Staying in style

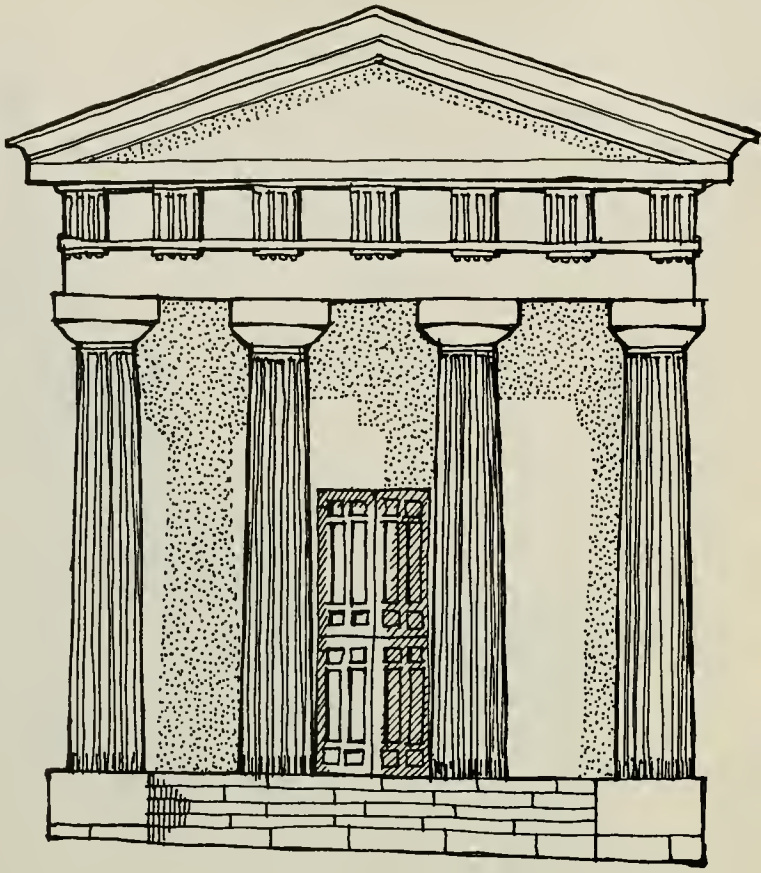
Illustrations and text by David Macaulay

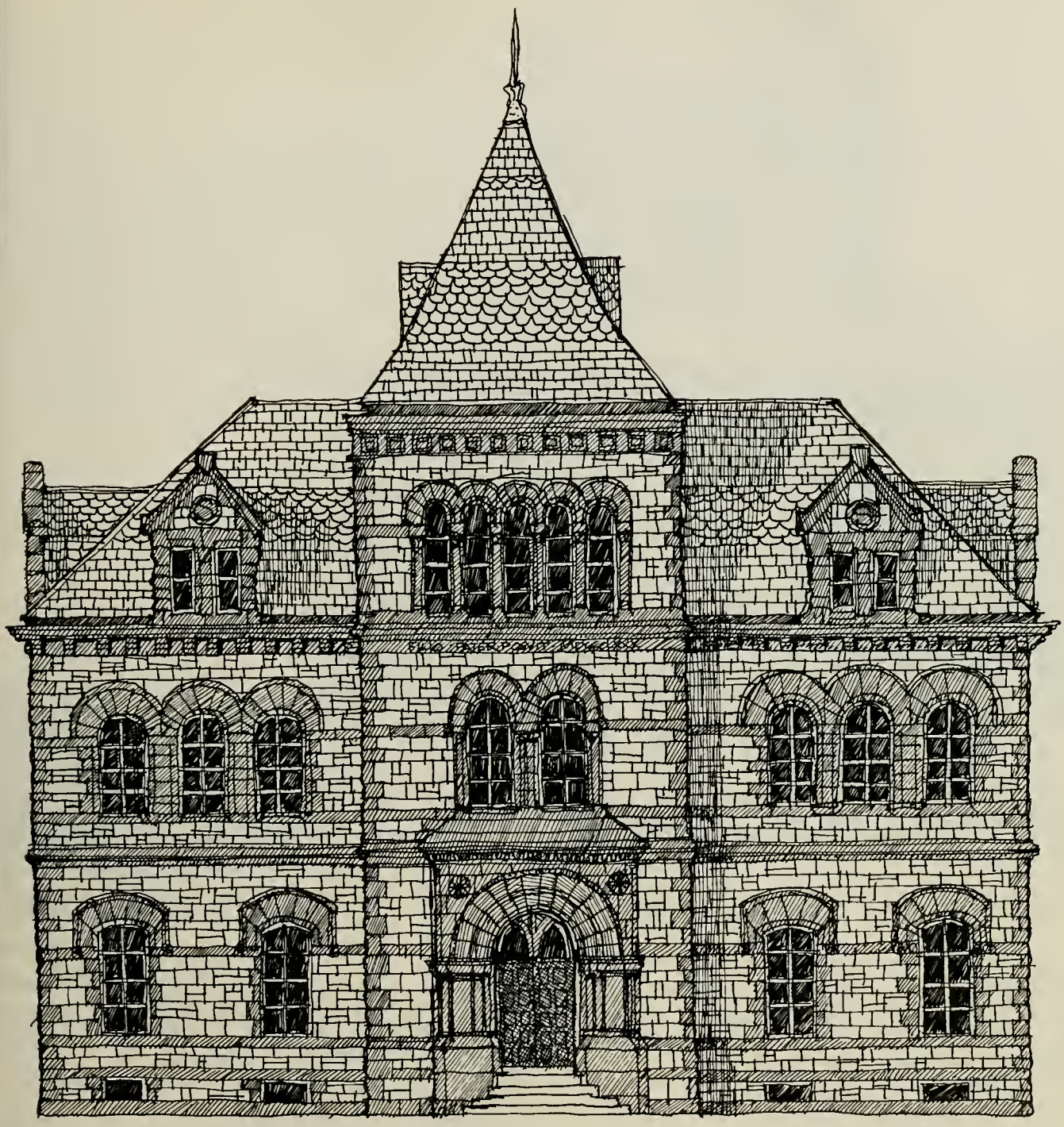
Last summer the editors asked Artist David Macaulay, a frequent contributor to the BAM, *to select eight Brown buildings to illustrate what he calls "the rich collection of architectural models" at the University. Macaulay, an architectural graduate of the Rhode Island School of Design who has won critical acclaim for his first two books,* Cathedral *and* The City, *passes along his gratitude to a senior seminar group at Brown under the direction of Assistant Professor of Art Catherine Wilkinson, whose unpublished* Survey of Buildings at Brown *served as the source of much of the material in the accompanying text.*



University Hall (below) is an excellent example of colonial brick architecture. It is fairly plain, functional, and honest. Two hundred years and architectural integrity stand between it and the colonial homes, liquor stores, and olde gift shoppes of today. Built in 1770 by Joseph Brown, it was modeled on Nassau Hall at Princeton. At that time it was known as the College Edifice and housed all of what was then Rhode Island College. The use of a classical triangular pediment over both sides of the projecting central block serves to strengthen the orientation of the main entrance to the hill and city below. Other than the pediment, its ornamentation is limited to a central lantern, balustrade, and bands of projecting bricks, which define divisions between floors. In conjunction with the First Baptist Meeting House, University Hall set the style for much of the East Side.

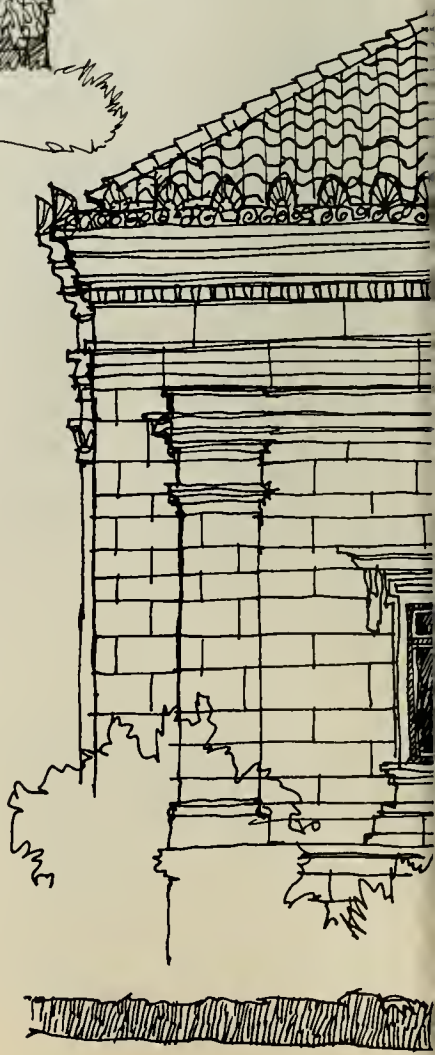
Manning Hall (right) was built by James Bucklin in 1833 at the height of the Greek revival. It is a stone and stucco structure designed to house a library and chapel. The Doric front is based on surviving sixth-century-B.C. temples built by the Greeks in Sicily and Paestum. Unlike the originals, however, the experience of Manning is two-dimensional, being limited for all practical purposes to an appreciation of the façade from the vicinity of Prospect Street.





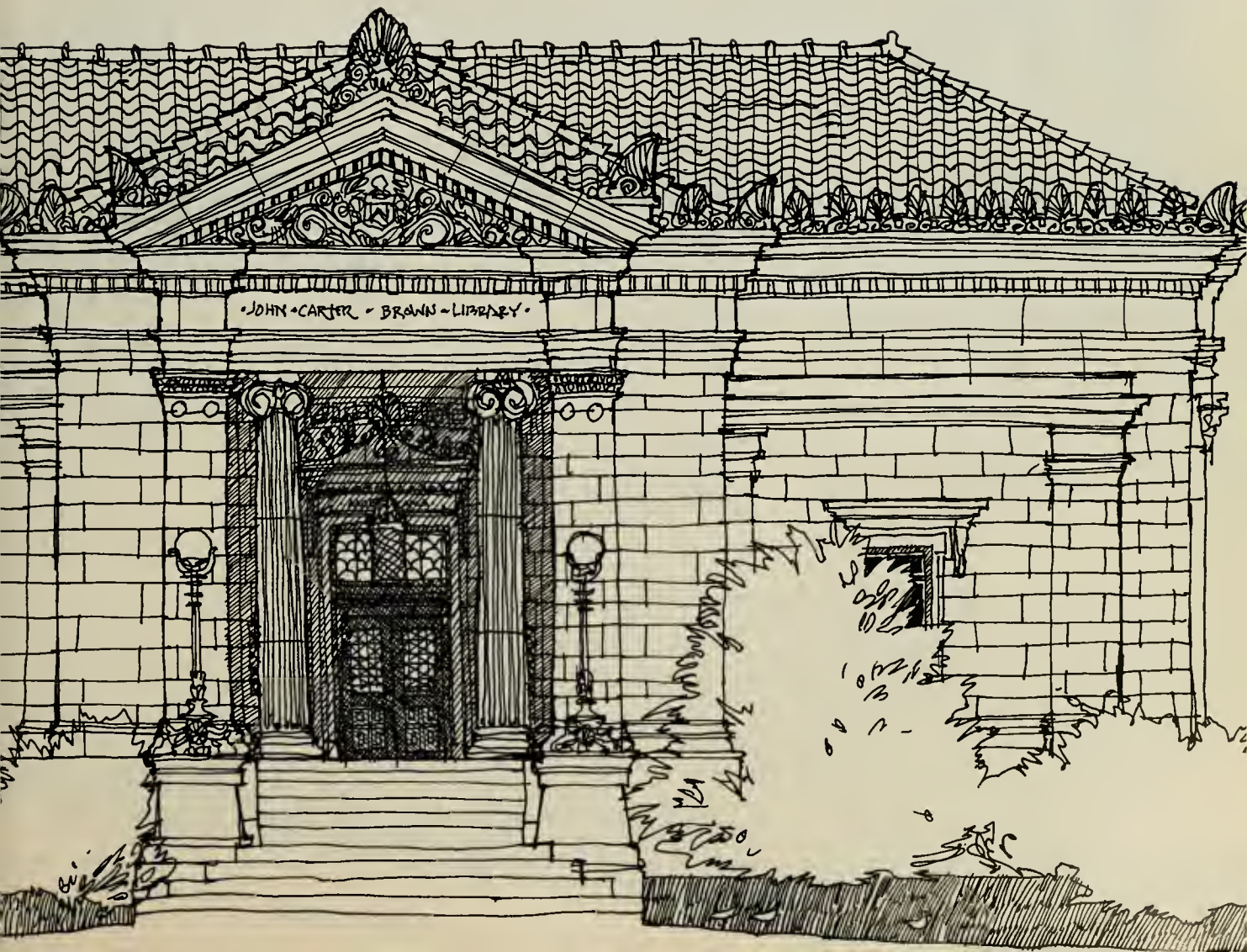
Robinson Hall (left), built originally as a library, was designed in 1875 by General William Walker and Thomas J. Gould. It was, both inside and out, a fashionable building. The example of locating the stacks around a large central reading area had been set by the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris. The treatment of the exterior was purely Victorian Gothic, from the slender pointed windows to the colored stone bands and carved ornaments inlaid against the dark red brick.

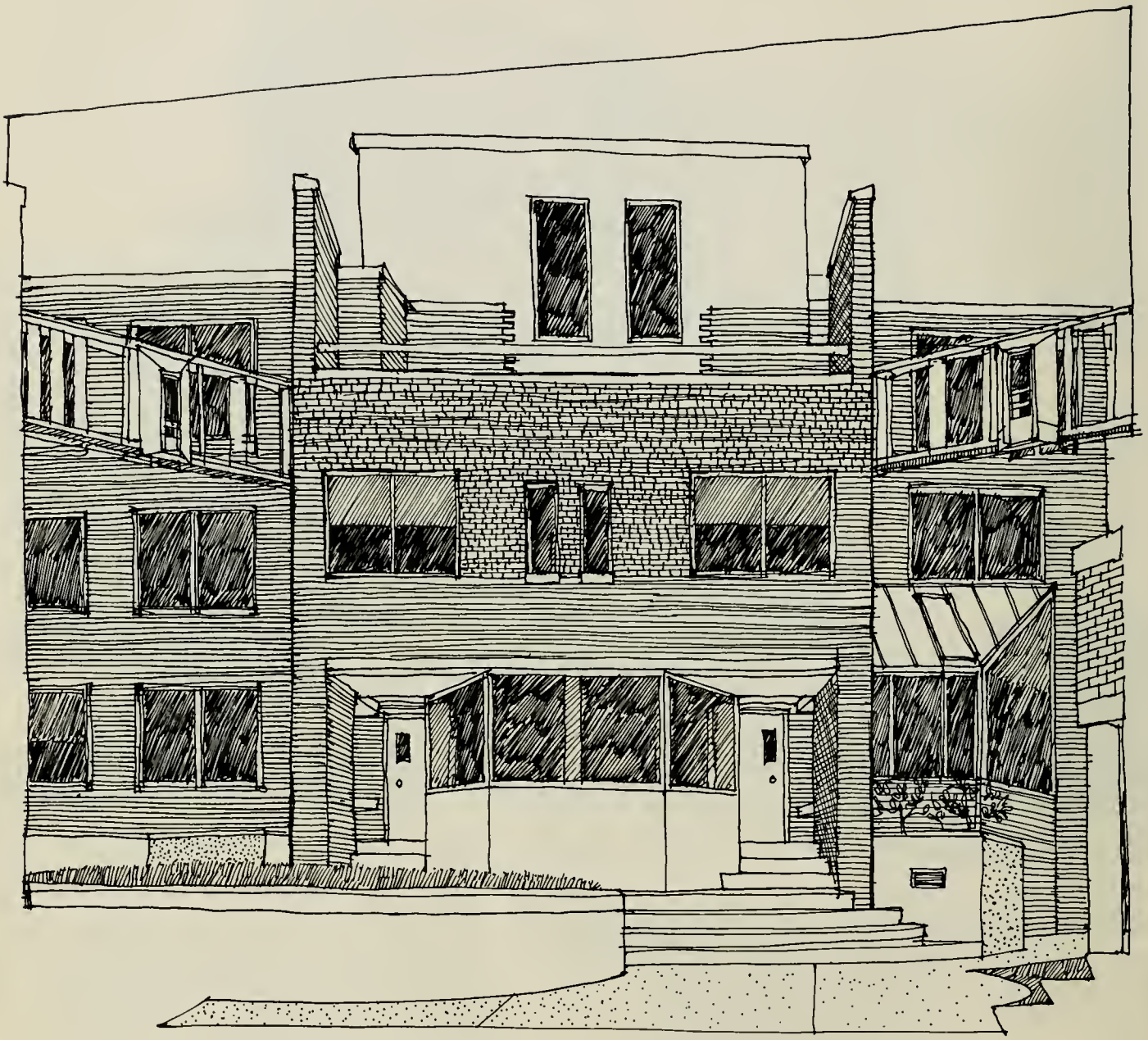
Sayles Hall (above) was built in 1881 by Alpheus C. Morse for recitations and commencement dinners. The large, roughly finished stone blocks, the semi-circular arches over doors and windows, and the sheer visual weight of the building are typically Romanesque in character. Morse was influenced by the work of H. H. Richardson, who developed a style based on the early medieval church architecture of France. Richardson's buildings are unique and personal, but Morse's solution is little more than academic.



The Ladd observatory is stylistically undistinguished. It was designed in 1891 by the firm of Stone, Carpenter and Wilson (who also designed the Elizabethan Pembroke Hall) and displays both classical and Gothic features. The significance and beauty of the building do not lie in these references, but in the scale and straightforward manner with which it satisfies the intended function.

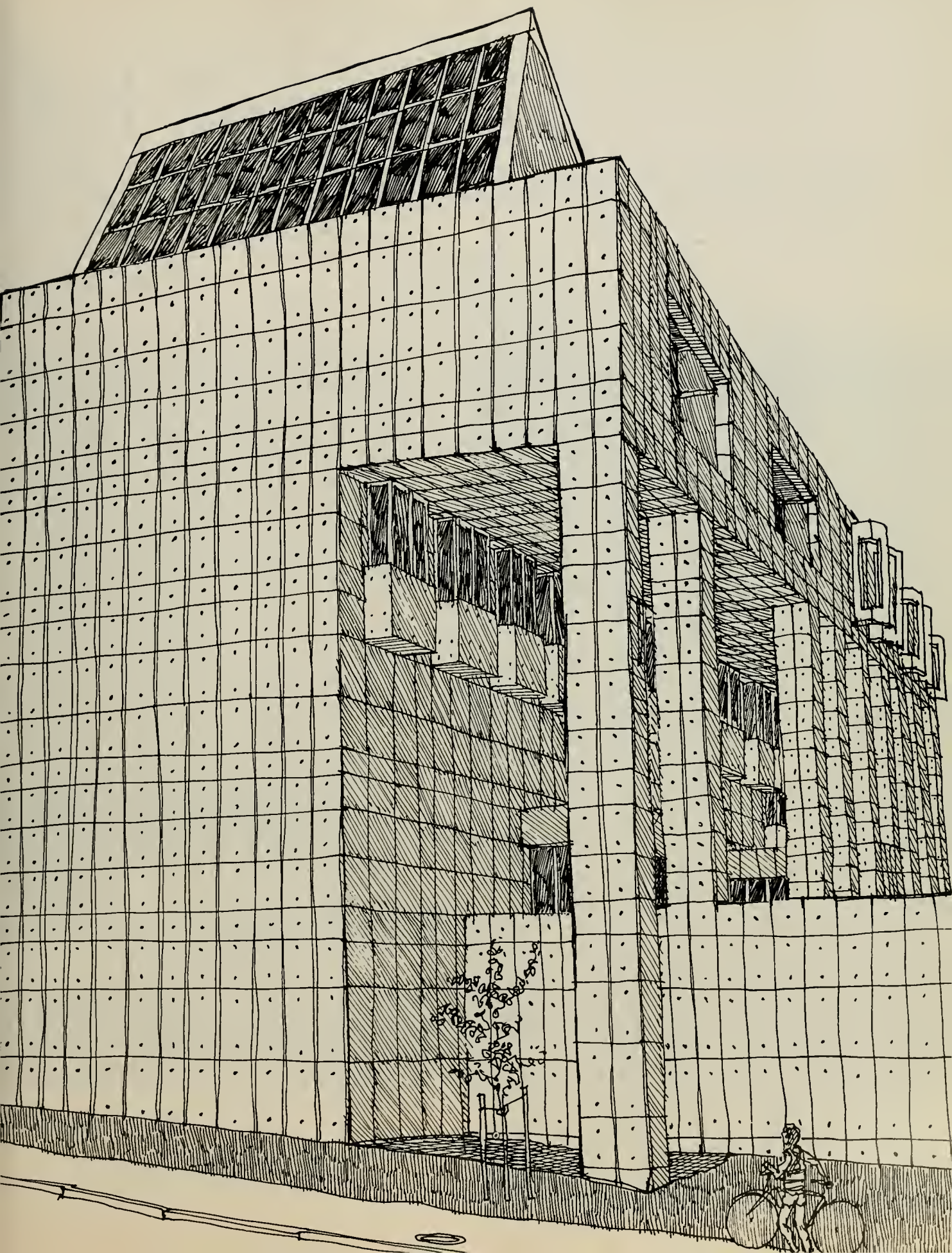
The John Carter Brown library, on the other hand, is stylistically distinguished. Built in 1904 by the firm of Shepley, Rutan and Coolidge, the central projecting block reads as a nineteenth-century reconstruction of a sixth-century-B.C. Greek treasury. The analogy seems quite appropriate when we recall that its function is to house the treasured collection of J.C.B. himself. The symmetrical, rather somber wings and the sculptural ornamentation on the roof, all of the same Indiana limestone, are prevented from reaching a heavy, overpowering conclusion by an almost playful scale. The building itself is a treasure.





A significant new piece of architecture at Brown is the Pembroke dormitory complex at Thayer and Bowen Streets, designed by Lyndon Associates. It is a beautifully detailed cluster of interior and exterior spaces, satisfying both commercial and residential needs to the advantage of both. The shops create an attractive and rhythmically pleasing street façade, while the living areas maintain maximum flexibility, increasing the chances for successful adaptation to the needs of the individual.

The most distinguished new example of architecture at Brown is undoubtedly the List Art Building. Enclosure of the exterior frontal space by a row of columns suggests modern neo-classicism, while the modular surface articulation of the concrete recalls the Renaissance relationship between architecture and human scale. Designed by Philip Johnson and completed in 1971, it is a triumph of setting. It stands as a landmark against the hill and rewards those who approach with a sequence of exciting visual experiences.



Ted Turner at the helm of Valiant *during practice off Newport in the summer of 1974 (below). Opposite, Turner wetsands the bottom of* Mariner *during its rebuilding.*

Ted Turner
"I didn't fail college; college failed me"

By Roger Vaughan '59

Photographs by the author

Copyright 1975 by Roger Vaughan. From the book,
The Grand Gesture: Ted Turner, Mariner, and the America's Cup,
to be published this month by Little, Brown and Company.

I can't recall the exact moment I first met Ted Turner ('60). It could have been somewhere on the campus of Brown University, where Turner and I were students in those godforsaken fifties. Most likely it was at the rickety Brown Yacht Club, which was nestled precariously on the banks of the grimy Seekonk River until it burned down in 1974. A disease like sailing brings a lot of people together who would otherwise never get within shouting distance, and Turner and I existed as an example. Turner grew up in Georgia. At eighteen he was an outrageous fellow, even more so than he is today. He was too loud, too red in the neck, he talked far too much, drank far too much, and won more dinghy races than I did. None of which endeared him to me.

Brown's racing sailors drank as much as they won in those days, and they won regularly. But even among such an alcoholic lot Turner was a standout. It wasn't that he drank so much more than anyone else; he was just more spectacular about it.

Turner had a penchant for tweedy clothes, possibly a reaction to his many years in the military uniforms of the MacCallie School in Chattanooga, Tennessee. He favored three-piece suits, bow ties, felt hats, Chesterfield coats, and cordovan shoes. The picture of him crashing into the Brown boathouse on race day in just such an outfit is very clear. The suit would be rumpled, Turner having slept in it the night before, and the smell of stale drink would be emanating strongly from him. But his mouth would be in gear, the "ole buddies" streaming forth at high volume.

He has a physical presence to carry it off. Turner is tall, about 6'3", and well proportioned. His head is large, and even as a student his hair had a touch of gray here and there. His face is intriguing, full of contradictions — it is at once sad and happy, young and old, wise and foolish, immature and weary, compassionate and hard. He has Kirk Douglas's chin dimple, and his front teeth are slightly separated, Terry Thomas style. He brings to mind Jack Palance, or if one could forget the Hollywood image of Clark Gable, Rhett Butler in *Gone With the Wind*. Women are greatly attracted to him.

While Mariner *is being rebuilt in 1974, Turner (right) and a friend are spectators watching* Courageous, *eventual winner of 1974 America's Cup.*

Turner could easily fit a variety of roles. If one introduced him to a room full of strangers as movie actor, race car driver, brain surgeon, mountain climber, baseball manager, naval commander, or will-o'-the-wisp, no one would blink an eye.

It is not hard to imagine the reaction of visiting teams who had not heard about Turner. And those hard-working elders who ran the races were more than a little horrified at the sight. Imagine their astonishment (followed closely by anxiety) as Turner took to the water without so much as changing shoes and won with a frequency that belied devilish talents.

While Turner has never endeared himself to many people, it's also true that not many really dislike him. A handful do, certainly, but mostly they are people insecure enough to have been more frightened by Turner's forthrightness than offended by his loudness or his simplistic philosophy: if it works it must be right. Because forthright Turner is. He not only tells you what is on his hyperactive mind, but he usually tells you much more than you want to know. And because it all pours out, the analysis usually includes the listener, innocent bystanders, and occasionally the Lord. Turner himself rarely escapes the judgment of his own impartial tongue, but people unused to confronting such personal, analytical flashes can be so set back by Ted's painfully concise (and often accurate) reading of *them* that they don't hear the self-condemnation tacked on the end.

None of it is masochistic or very serious. Because Turner has always had a quality, an unfailing sense of the absurd that certain lucky people are born with, which underlies everything he does. It is this which makes Turner likable, even enjoyable, despite his basic racist tendencies, his chauvinistic approach to women, his elitist view of society, and his reactionary political ideology.

The best classicists have the same sense of the absurd, the same kind of basic clarity, thinking as they do in two-thousand-year cycles. John Rowe Workman, for instance, professor of classics at Brown University, collects books on disasters. He has three hundred of them. Disaster, for him, has become more a preoccupation than a hobby. He will tell you that if the *Titanic* or some other huge vessel hadn't met such a spectacular end, ships at sea would probably still not have enough lifeboat space for all passengers. Or that without a Coconut Grove or similarly disastrous conflagration, fire codes for public places would still not be revised. Workman is not depressed by his discovery that disaster is what usually precedes social progress. Quite the contrary. For Workman the knowledge is a reassurance of what is inevitable about man. He derives the same kind of amusement from it that a parent feels watching the frustrating struggles of an infant learning to walk.

It is not surprising that Turner gravitated toward classics in college, or that John Workman is one of the few professors he remembers fondly. When told Turner had been chosen America's Cup skipper and asked if he remembered him, it took Workman only a moment to dig Ted out of his mental files of perhaps a thousand students. "Oh yes, Mr. Turner," Workman said. "He's a handful, as we say in Pennsylvania. Did he ever graduate? I'm not sure he did."

Turner had been dismissed during his fourth year for disciplinary reasons. "Yes, yes," Workman said, "and I'm sure it was for something colorful, and I'm in favor of that, to be sure. I remember he had quite a time with his father.

"The boy wanted to major in classics," Workman said, "and the father took a strong view against this. He was a businessman, he had several billboard advertising companies in the South. So he wrote a letter, the object of which was to warn Ted that he should major in something that was practical, something which would stand him in good stead when he got into the business world, and not get mixed up with those freaks and gays and queers that everyone knows populate the field of humanities. It was a strong letter, which the student newspaper got hold of and published."

> My dear son,
>
> I am appalled, even horrified, that you have adopted Classics as a Major. As a matter of fact, I almost puked on the way home today. I suppose that I am old-fashioned enough to believe that the purpose of an education is to enable one to develop a community of interest with his fellow men, to learn to know them, and to learn how to get along with them. In order to do this, of course, he must learn what motivates them, and how to impel them to be pleased with his objectives and desires.
>
> I am a practical man, and for the life of me I cannot possibly understand why you should wish to speak Greek. With whom will you communicate in Greek? I have read, in recent years, the deliberations of Plato and Aristotle, and was interested to learn that the old bastards had minds which worked very similarly to the way our minds work today. I was amazed that they had so much time for deliberating and thinking, and was interested in the kind of civilization that would permit such useless deliberation. Then I got to thinking that it wasn't so amazing after all, they thought like we did, because my Hereford cows today are very similar to those ten or twenty generations ago. I am amazed that you would adopt Plato and Aristotle as a vocation for several months when it might make pleasant and enjoyable reading to you in your leisure time as relaxation at a later date. For the life of me, I cannot understand why you should be vitally interested in informing yourself about the influence of the Classics on English literature. It is not necessary for you to know how to make a gun in order to know how to use it. It would seem to me that it would be enough to learn English literature without going into what influence this or that ancient mythology might have upon it. As for Greek literature, the history of Roman and Greek

churches, and the art of those eras, it would seem to me that you would be much better off by learning something about contemporary literature and writings, and things that might have some meaning to you with the people with whom you are to associate.

These subjects might give you a community of interest with an isolated few impractical dreamers, and a select group of college professors. God forbid!

It would seem to me that what you wish to do is to establish a community of interest with as many people as you possibly can. With people who are moving, who are doing things, and who have an interesting, not a decadent, outlook.

I suppose everybody has to be a snob of some sort, and I suppose you will feel that you are distinguishing yourself from the herd by becoming a Classical snob. I can see you drifting into a bar, belting down a few, turning around to the guy on the stool next to you — a contemporary billboard baron from Podunk, Iowa, and saying, "Well, what do you think about old Leonidas?" Your friend, the billboard baron, will turn to you and say, "Leonidas who?" You will turn to him and say, "Why Leonidas, the prominent Greek of the Twelfth Century." He will, in turn, say to you, "Well, who in the hell was he?" You will say, "Oh, you don't know about Leonidas?" and dismiss him, and not discuss anything else with him the rest of the evening. He will feel that you are a stupid snob and a flob; and you will feel that he is a clodhopper from Podunk, Iowa. I suppose this will make you both happy, and as a result of it, you will wind up buying his billboard plant.

There is no question but this type of useless information will distinguish you, set you apart from the doers of the world. If I leave you enough money, you can retire to an ivory tower, and contemplate for the rest of your days the influence that the hieroglyphics of prehistoric man had upon the writings of William Faulkner. Incidentally, he was a contemporary of mine in Mississippi. We speak the same language — whores, sluts, strong words, and strong deeds.

It isn't really important what I think. It's important what you wish to do with your life. I just wish I could feel that the influence of those odd-ball professors and the ivory towers were developing you into the kind of a man we can both be proud of. I am quite sure that we both will be pleased and delighted when I introduce you to some friend of mine and say "this is my son. He speaks Greek."

I had dinner during the Christmas holidays with an efficiency expert, an economic advisor to the nation of India, on the Board of Directors of Regents at Harvard University, who owns some 80,000 acres of valuable timber land down here, among his other assets. His son and his family were visiting him. He introduced me to his son, and then apologetically said, "He is a theoretical mathematician. I don't even know what he is talking about. He lives in a different world." After a little while I got to talking to his son, and the only thing he would talk to me about was his work. I didn't know what he was talking about either, so I left early.

If you are going to stay at Brown, and be a professor of Classics, the courses you have adopted will suit you for a lifetime association with Gale Noyes. Perhaps

Turner works on a bent Flying Dutchman mast. The Flying Dutchman class is one of many in which he competes.

he will even teach you to make jelly. In my opinion, it won't do much to help you learn to get along with people in this world. I think you are rapidly becoming a jackass, and the sooner you get out of that filthy atmosphere, the better it will suit me.

Oh, I know everybody says that a college education is a must. Well, I console myself by saying that everybody said the world was square, except Columbus. You go ahead and go with the world, and I'll go it alone . . .

I hope I am right. You are in the hands of the Philistines, and dammit, I sent you there. I am sorry.

Devotedly,
Dad

"We lost Ted in a sense," Workman recalled. "He changed to economics. But we didn't really lose him. He was still around. The real humanist will always go out of his way to be different."

The college years were difficult for Turner, as Workman indicates. Mainly it was because for the first time he was out from under a stern, rigorous upbringing. "My father," Turner recalls, "was a wild man on priorities. He believed that if you put the screws on a kid when he was young it would make him tougher when he is old. So when I was nine he sent me off to military school.

"I started working a forty-hour week at the billboard company during the summer I was twelve years old. He paid me a pittance, and charged me rent at home. He explained what he was doing, and I didn't know otherwise, so I didn't mind. Mine wasn't to question why," Turner says philosophically, calling up and dramatically repeating one of the hundred or so clichés that serve him well on all occasions. "Mine was just to do or die.

"One summer I made $50 a week, and my father charged me $25 a week rent. I asked him if that wasn't a little high. He said if I could do better than that for food and lodging seven days a week I could move out. I couldn't, so I paid.

"Aside from working I had to read a book every two days. I never considered not doing it, because I was instructed with wire coat hangers when I didn't get them read. I learned quickly not to question the word of the big chief."

College was the first time Turner's life wasn't completely monitored by either his father or military school disciplinarians, and it was a big disappointment. The shock of any northern liberal institution would have been considerable to anyone with Turner's background. The wire-coat-hanger approach had left indelible marks. Turner remembers MacCallie and how he hated it at first. "It was the kind of place where the quality of the spit shine on your shoes was directly indicative of your regard for the system. For several years I was absolutely the worst cadet in the place. I didn't do anything, and what I did do got me demerits. Then I turned it around. I had been the worst cadet, and I determined to be the best. I became a believer, and I ended up with 'best cadet' honors. When I left there I cried. It was such a perfect place."

To complicate matters further, Ted had wanted the Naval Academy at Annapolis. His father said no. He wanted his son trained for the business. It's uncertain where Ted's love of ships and the Navy began — perhaps at MacCallie — but they became a boyhood fascination that has endured. "I can tell you," Turner says today, "the location of every significant ship which has been sunk from the *Monitor* to those lost in the Battle of Leyte Gulf." But the Naval Academy wasn't to be. "It probably wouldn't have been much fun without a war on, without being able to push destroyers around and shoot at each other," Turner says.

So he showed up at Brown, a strange mixture of states'-rights revisionist, rebel, war lover, Dixiecrat, and humanitarian. Looking back Turner says, "I didn't fail college; college failed me. I learned mainly about drinking and sex, and I could have gotten that for less than $3,000 a year. I liked Workman, he's a great man. His courses taught me how people think. But when I got into economics I began running into Commie professors who thought everybody ought to work for the government. I was opposed to that, and defended the free enterprise system to the extent I almost flunked the course. To me the capitalist system is still the best way to get things done. What a great system! It's added variety to our lives and raised our standard of living to the highest in the world."

While expressing misgivings about Ted's chip-off-the-old-block tendencies, John Workman recalls Turner's willingness to fight. "He was superb in bringing out argumentative tendencies in other students. He had a Southern, postbellum way of looking at things. He would argue until the sun went down . . . he had great, fiery convictions."

The rebel in Turner stayed under control until the end of his sophomore year, when he was offered a summer job at the Noroton Yacht Club. The offer came from Bill Cox and Bob Bavier, two of the finest skippers in the country (Bavier was skipper of the America's Cup winner *Constellation* in 1964 and sailed *Courageous* in 1974). They recognized Turner's potential as a racing skipper and offered him $50 a week and a chance to sail in a hot lightning fleet.

Turner's father said no, insisting Ted return home and work once again at the billboard company — for $40 a week. It was painful for Ted, painful enough for him to throw away the $5,000 prize his father had offered if he didn't take a drink or smoke until he was twenty-one. Figuring the price of the first drink would be reduced considerably by the second, the third, and the fourth, etc., Turner and a bunch of friends got blasted, ended up at a nearby women's college, and

Ted was suspended from Brown for the ensuing fracas.

After a tour of duty in the Coast Guard, Ted returned to Brown and chose classics. Then the letter arrived and it was downhill from then on. "I even got kicked out of my fraternity," Turner recalls. "It was one of those houses taken over by goodies who worried a lot about your grades. They gave me a lot of long talks, suggested I go to study hall and stuff like that. One homecoming weekend I burned down their display and that was it. Kicked right out." The year was 1960.

Ted and a friend hit the road in a $50 car and went to Florida. "It was an extremely interesting time," Turner says. "We nearly starved to death. For the first time in my life I was hungry. We didn't even have gas for the car. We used an old phone book for toilet paper, we used five paper cups for a whole month. It made me realize that I didn't want to be a bum, living on the road doing odd jobs. I didn't know how good I would be at knuckling under, but I went home. My father brought me to my knees. He brought me to my senses."

Turner, his wife Jane, and four of their five children — Rhett, Beauregard, Teddy, and Jennie.

After leaving Brown I lost touch with Turner. I read about his racing exploits from time to time, and through the grapevine heard that shortly after he left Brown and went to work for the family billboard advertising company in Macon, Georgia, his father had taken his own life, and young Ted had inherited a lot of business problems. It was Charlie Shumway ('58) who provided the major link with Turner's wanderings. Shumway is another Brown dinghy sailor from the fifties who married a friend of mine after graduation; until he started developing a mountain in Vermont in 1968 he was sailing seriously, often with Turner in the 5.5-meter class. It was this thread that provided me with the first meeting with Turner I had since Brown.

It was at Shumway's house in Marion, Massachusetts, a small dinner with Ted, his wife Jane, Shumway, his wife Dianne, and Possum (my wife) and me. Turner looked great. He presented a commanding image in his double-breasted blue blazer with the ornate crest of a foreign sailing society sewn over the left breast pocket. He was tanned and healthy from his latest ocean venture, and a touch of premature gray around the temples completed the Hollywood image of a world ocean sailor.

Having aged ten years since I last saw him, Turner was unmistakably a Southern man. Emissary would be a better word. The ambassador to the United States from Atlanta, a true gentleman operating with grand style and a velvet touch, the redneck tendencies of his youth having been tempered by social awareness and matured into a confident attitude that there is not a damn thing the South should be ashamed of.

Around the small, candlelit dinner table at Shum-

way's sumptuous waterfront house the conversation took a strange turn. While Ted regaled Possum with romantic descriptions of world ocean racing courses, across the table Jane talked to me about the problems of an absentee husband and father: "he's just off sailing all the time . . . the kids don't even know him . . . I don't quite know what to do. . . ." Every so often the two conversations would come together, two cars careening down the straightaway of a demolition derby. Harold Pinter couldn't have written it better.

The next meeting I had with Turner was at Bob Derecktor's boatyard in Mamaroneck, New York, the weekend [in 1974] of the *Mariner* meeting. Late Friday afternoon Turner blew into Derecktor's in full stride. He seemed nervous, bowstring tight, moving in several directions at once, saying hello to six people simultaneously, putting out a constant patter, as if dead air was a punishable offense. He grabbed a phone and made a business call to Atlanta while he doodled on a pad and wrote lists about two other subjects.

Derecktor's secretary told Turner that George Hinman (former commodore of the New York Yacht Club) was expecting him to call. "George!" Turner said theatrically. "Got to call George."

"George?" asked one of two *Mariner* crew members who had arrived early. "I'll bet you call him George."

"Oh, I do," Turner assured him. "George, Mr. Hinman, whatever."

Turner dialed the number and reached Hinman immediately.

"Yes sir, nine o'clock. That will be fine, sir. Yes sir, for dinner we thought we would go right next door, if that's okay with you. Yes sir. Eight o'clock. Yes sir."

The two *Mariner* crewmen exchanged a smile.

Then Bob Derecktor came out, ready to go home for the day. He and Turner sat down for a public, conversational sparring match. Old collaborators who had sometimes raced together, sometimes against each other, who had done business together, owned boats together, and occasionally fallen out with each other, they inquired about each other's health and threw the ball back and forth in a friendly, competitive sort of way.

They compared business notes. The energy crisis was everyone's number one subject. Gasoline was hard to come by, food prices were skyrocketing, the speed limit had been adjusted to 55, and on top of it all, President Nixon's position did not seem terribly strong behind threats of impeachment which followed the Watergate debacle; and these two were principals in a nonprofit sporting syndicate committed to spending $1.1 million to build and campaign a yacht for one summer, after which she would be used as a training vessel for the cadets at the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy. It did seem like the timing could be better for such an expensive project with so little redeeming social or financial value.

Turner joked with Derecktor about how in another year no one would be able to afford one of his boats, and he moaned about business in Atlanta. "There's no gasoline, although I did buy my own station, which makes it easier. There's no cotton, no chlorine, and pretty soon there'll be no designing and no boat-building. I had to turn out the lights on the world's largest Coca-Cola sign! I feel like there's a hurricane coming and here I am out there trying to nail up this slatty old house. This is the year I was going to get rich, pay off all the debts. Now I feel like Napoleon in Georgia waiting for those other guys to surrender. Then this soldier comes in and tells me they haven't given up, they're still out there, and besides it is starting to snow. And now for the bad news: there's no food."

When Derecktor said he wouldn't be available for much of the meeting scheduled for the next two days, Turner chided him. "I know you have a boatyard to run here, Bob, but look at me. I'm so busy I don't know where to turn. And here I am in Mamaroneck when I should be home watching my sons play football. They are both in super-bowl games in their leagues this weekend. But here I am. It's gotten so I can't even remember my kids' names."

Derecktor: "How many do you have?"

Turner: "Five."

Derecktor: "That's not so bad."

Turner: "Yeah, but I have so many other things to remember."

Roger Vaughan, a former education writer for Life, *was director of Brown's News Bureau from 1972 until last summer, when he resigned to devote his time to free-lance writing.*

Four presidents—

and their roles in educational renewal during Brown's history

By Theodore R. Crane '50

Renewal, I suspect, is a fruitful theme to explore at this time. My classmates and I share with the entire Brown community pride in the University's great strides since 1950 — the splendid facilities, distinguished faculty, and new academic programs which have won for Brown a truly national reputation. Christopher Jencks and David Riesman, in their book, *The Academic Revolution* (1969), provided an encyclopedia of insights which at first glance might seem fully to explain the vast changes which the past twenty-five years have brought in the University's role and stature. But "progressive" views of educational history — emphasizing buildings "occupied" (by scholars rather than insurgents) and endowments (growing not shrinking); above all, taking for granted (as Jencks and Riesman do rather condescendingly) the uninterrupted support of the American public for goals defined by academicians — are clearly insufficient today. Nor can I accept as an alternative what Lawrence Cremin has termed the "Manichaean" outlook of recent radical historians of American education, angry young men who often seem bent on forcing those of us who are less frenetic in middle age into the scholarly analogue of a campus confrontation.

Theodore Crane has specialized in the history of American education as editor of The Colleges and the Public, 1787-1862 *(1963) and* The Dimensions of American Education (1974). *He is completing a biography of President Wayland. From 1963 to 1965, during an assignment for Brown's Bicentennial Committee, he collected materials on the history of Brown since 1889 and on the careers of Presidents Andrews and Wriston. This article is based on his address this year at the annual Phi Beta Kappa luncheon during Commencement.*

Fortunately, the traditional accounts of Brown's history point to more useful alternatives. Both Reuben Aldridge Guild and Walter Cochrane Bronson were essentially antiquarians rather than educational historians, though each was intimately involved in the affairs of the University for many decades. Guild's precise lists of donors and Bronson's perceptive portraits of faculty and presidents depict institutional history in acts of personal commitment, moral fortitude, and intellectual achievement. Both writers understood, as John Gardner has put it, that a college community is "not like a machine that is created at some point in time and then maintained with a minimum of effort; . . . [it] is being continuously re-created, for good or ill, by its members."

Today this process of re-creation must take place within formal bureaucratic structures. John Gardner accepts this fact, though it drives some tender-minded educational historians to rage and despair. But just as professional administrators and resourceful public relations are necessary features of the contemporary University, so an analytical history of policymaking, informed by sociological insight as well as humanistic commitment, is required of the successors of Bronson and Guild. Permit me, then, to reflect on certain key phases in Brown's history, in an effort to suggest the balance that has been maintained between audacity and vision — without which all human institutions decay — and the equally vital but conservative concern for coherence, continuity, and comity. I shall also explore some of the ties and tensions between and among the institution's constituent elements: Corporation, presidents, faculty, students, and alumni. I need hardly remind in 1975 that the University's friends contribute more usefully to its future by seeking to assure that such moments of renewal shall recur, rather than by rendering uncritical homage to an accomplished "academic revolution." And in the end, it is the vitality of individual institutions such as ours that will shape the future of American higher education.

The pre-Civil War college in America was the child of its community. Reputation *was* prosperity. And institutional reputation derived largely from the character of personal relationships among students, faculty, and alumni. Let me begin in 1815, with a pamphlet that offers a strategy for renewal based upon a keen appraisal of the constituencies which sustained Brown University. No recent development program has been more shrewdly conceived, but the printed "Letter to the Corporation" by an anonymous "Alumnus Brunensis" is also an appealing human document. The author I have never seen identified, though he may possibly have been James Burrill (1772-1820), class of 1788, a trustee from

1813 until his death, United States Senator (1817-1820), and a leading member of the Providence bar. His focus was on institutional prestige, which in 1815 rested not on the evaluation of professional scholars, but on the choices registered by students who must attend Brown, Harvard, or Yale, unless they were to leave New England.

"SOMETHING MUST BE DONE," he proclaimed in bold capitals. "Other Institutions in the vicinity are rapidly extending themselves, and rising higher and higher in point of academical advantages and of public estimation. If we in the mean time remain stationary, . . . we are relatively and rapidly declining." Hence, while the creation of professorships was desirable — and the "Letter" urged that adequate provision be

Francis Wayland: His goal in 1827 was to move Brown toward educational parity with Harvard and Yale.

made for instruction in Chemistry, Phisiology, and Theory and Practice in the incomplete Medical School, and in Oratory — the inculcation of studious habits in undergraduates was "inexpressibly more valuable than multiplied establishments." "The health of a literary institution" was "essentially connected with discipline," which should be maintained by purging the vicious, lest they spread contagion within college walls. Yet the author wanted the college to be a humane community, not a reform school. Provision for regular lectures on books and study, manners and morals would "tend to narrow the distance between the instructor and instructed." Unfortunately, "these two stations" were often viewed as "two hostile camps. An entrance into college is thought almost a declaration of war. . . . Perpetual hostilities must be kept up. A truce is treachery."

The vision of collegiate community extended beyond graduation, as the "Letter" urged that alumni assist recent graduates to become established in their professions. "Rejoice to give a son a station adapted to his genius. Make him happy, and, to coin a word, you make him *matriotic,* a cordial and efficient friend to his *alma mater.*"

This "Letter" was the basis for educational renewal at Brown in the age of Asa Messer, a president who sought to manage college routines rather than to exert personal educational leadership. Loyalty and popularity were intended to accomplish what endowments made possible at Harvard. As one alumnus of the period wrote a half century later, the University's policy was one of "demand and supply." Modest tuition charges, cheap board, and low entrance requirements were constituent parts of this policy. It allowed numerous ambitious farm boys to obtain higher education. "Some worked their way through by their own indomitable and persevering efforts. . . . Not a few of them entered college after only six or eight months given to the study of Greek and Latin. Others had no preparation but such as they had made alone by themselves in hours snatched from the daily toil of the farm and the workshop." One thinks of Horace Mann (class of 1819); of Mann's opposite number in Michigan, John D. Pierce (class of 1822); and of Barnas Sears, future president of Brown (class of 1825), as typical examples.

The figure who best signifies the self-made professional is Tristam Burges (1770-1853), class of 1796, son of a cooper in Rochester, Massachusetts, whose oratorical prowess came to symbolize the tradition of excellence in declamation for which Rhode Island College was celebrated in the administration of President Jonathan Maxcy. Schoolmaster, lawyer, chief justice of the Rhode Island Supreme Court, Burges' ties to Brown were maintained by his appointment as Professor of Oratory and Belles-Lettres in 1815. Burges was also the leading figure in the Society of the Federal Adelphi, an honorary which filled the place of Phi Beta Kappa and kept alive devotion to eloquence. When his professorship was abolished and the Federal Adelphi challenged by President Francis Wayland, Burges' response was deeply emotional. In his valedictory to the Federal Adelphi he celebrated the virtues and limitations (and the limitations became virtues) of the college he had known:

"Other colleges might stand higher in Intellectual Philosophy, or higher in fame for mathematical science; solve more, and more abstruse problems; work logarithms in more places of figures; extract deeper roots; calculate more minutely the eclipses of Jupiter's satellites, and make better almanacks for the inhabitants of Saturn. Rhode Island College was less ambitious in these high departments of fame; but in belles lettres and eloquence, where was the institution in our country, the character of which stood more permanently distinguished."

Francis Wayland, who became president in 1827, had not undervalued eloquence a few years earlier, as a young Baptist pastor in Boston's North End. His 1823 sermon, "The Moral Dignity of the Missionary Enterprise," had been widely reprinted on both sides of the Atlantic and was entering the anthologies of oratory.

Wayland, however, was fundamentally diffident and preferred the press to the pulpit. By 1831 he was employing the pseudonym, "A Plain Man." Eloquence, he declared in 1835, was a technique, designed "to bestow upon man power over man," cultivated "wherever opportunities are offered for developing the love of power, either in nations or in individuals." It could "move the centre of power along the surface of the historical plane," but never "give to the social mass a single hair's breadth of elevation."

Wayland's disinterest in the arts of persuasion compounded the difficulties he faced as a non-alumnus and stranger to Rhode Island, though he began his administration as a man of action, inspired, he insisted, by a profound sense of duty and commitment to moral principle. In other respects he was splendidly equipped for educational leadership. During his Boston pastorate in the mid-1820s he had served on Harvard Overseers' committees, and he had direct acquaintance with the reform proposals being pressed in Cambridge by George Ticknor and others. Earlier, as tutor at Union College from 1817 to 1821, he had served an apprenticeship under President Eliphalet Nott, absorbing elements of the latter's paternalistic style of student discipline and laying the foundation for his proposals in 1850 to broaden the collegiate course by expanding offerings in applied sciences. He had also served briefly as a trustee of Amherst. This background, if known at all in Providence, was unappreciated. Wayland's proposals were attacked as not "of Rhode Island manufacture." Moreover, he bluntly and unfeelingly imposed them on individuals and constituencies deeply loyal to the University as it existed before his arrival.

Essentially, Wayland undertook in 1827 to move directly toward the objective which the "Alumnus Brunensis" could only formulate as an ultimate goal in 1815: parity for Brown in educational standing with Harvard and Yale. His first step was a pruning: to remedy what he regarded as a morally unacceptable imbalance in faculty responsibilities, he abolished non-resident professorships, thus liquidating the Brown medical school (which, he hinted to a convention of physicians in 1827, might eventually be restored) and humiliating Tristam Burges.

At the same time, by raising tuition and entrance requirements, he made the college less accessible to the aspiring country lads who had flocked to Providence in the era of Asa Messer. Wayland recognized the social consequences of his actions quite clearly in 1829, when he ended the long winter vacation hitherto scheduled so that impoverished undergraduates might keep school. "Ought we," he asked the Corporation (and his answer was implicit in the policy he proposed), "to construct our college arrangements to meet the wishes of those parents who are desirous of giving their sons a thorough education or of those who from pecuniary misfortune are only to hope for one in a very considerable degree imperfect?"

In fact the higher costs were to some extent offset by increased scholarship aid, principally from Baptist sources. Certainly many students from poorer families continued to struggle through Brown. Though personally charitable, Francis Wayland was never very enthusiastic about scholarships as a matter of policy — at best they were a necessary evil. As he began his administration it was the prestige of his institution as viewed in the older New England universities that most concerned him.

With determined leadership, Brown, after a period of emotional public controversy from 1827 to 1831 and a significant reduction in enrollment, underwent a remarkable upgrading during the 1830s. The faculty expanded, largely by the appointment of promising young graduates. Appropriate facilities supported their work. Manning and Rhode Island Halls were built. Scientific apparatus was imported from Europe. Brown's traditional distinction in libraries dates from the Wayland period. These accessions were largely due to the generosity of local merchants.

Wayland's second — and more famous — "new system" of 1850 may at first glance seem to stem from a reversal of his previous ideas. Obviously it represents a return to the tradition of "popular" education which had characterized the period 1815-1827, but in a Baptist as well as a community context. Consider Wayland's remarks to his son, a professor at Kalamazoo College, in the last year of his life:

"What is your object? To build up a *learned* institution? To make men adept in the knowledge of the schools and get for yourselves and the denomination a name among men of the world, and from an institution established for 'Christ and the Church' to make a Harvard University, . . . I once thought of doing this and it came to nothing."

The utilitarian, democratic, even anti-intellectual educational philosophy which now dictated an emphasis on applied sciences seemed a far cry from the ambitions underlying the academic upgrading from 1827 into the 1830s. Actually, Wayland had always been committed to educational democracy and utilitarianism. In his 1828 report recommending expansion of the Providence school system, for example, published at a time when many critics thought he intended simply to transform Brown into a second Harvard, he had set forth a "principle of equity," obviously applicable to colleges as well as schools:

"Unless the course of instruction be such as to interest every class of society, it can be of material benefit to no class, and if it be so it must be much more extensive than at present."

The same principle inspired his proposal at Brown

in 1827 for a course emphasizing modern languages and sciences, similar, perhaps, to a short-lived experiment at Amherst or to the Scientific Course at Union. Not accepted at this time, it obviously foreshadowed his emphasis in 1850 upon applied chemistry and agriculture, and the provision of alternatives to the study of the classical languages.

Wayland's "new system" of 1850 may seem prophetic of the post-Civil War American university. Cornell is an obvious example, intended as an institution where "any person can find instruction in any study," a phrase reminiscent of Wayland's dictum of 1850 that courses "should be so arranged, that . . . every student might study what he chose, all that he chose, and nothing but what he chose." But it must also be regarded as an expression of President Wayland's increasing anti-institutionalism. In this light I do *not* see the "new system" of 1850 as an outstanding example of educational renewal.

E. Benjamin Andrews: "At his touch the old college leaped into new life, and began to grow at an astonishing rate."

My appraisal of "renewal" in Brown's second century must be even more impressionistic than the preceding discussion. If the end of Francis Wayland's administration saw him seeking to dissolve institutional bonds in an excess of individualism, this did not permanently affect the University. In the post-Civil War period institutional forms would be increasingly influential, exacting what Laurence Veysey has termed "the price of structure." Let me, in surveying a few high points, suggest certain relationships and contrasts between the vision of individual leaders and the constraints imposed by institutional conservatism. My comments will center on presidents, because I have a less adequate understanding of student and alumni constituencies in the modern era; perhaps, however, I may be able, at certain points, to suggest how presidential leadership and other factors were related.

The age of Sears, Caswell, and Robinson is a period neglected by historians of Brown, an era of consolidation in which the University's ties to its alumni — and especially to the Baptists — were strengthened. The great teachers of the nineteenth century — Chace, Gammell, Lincoln, and Harkness — served out their final years. President Ezekiel G. Robinson is undoubtedly worthy of more intense scrutiny: he appears to have anticipated the academic upgrading associated with his celebrated successor, Elisha Benjamin Andrews. Andrews, in fact, joined the faculty under Robinson in 1883.

Andrews's presidency, beginning in 1889, clearly marks a new era of renewal. Bronson's history sets the tone: "At [Andrews's] touch the old college leaped into new life, and began to grow at an astonishing rate." To be sure, the times were favorable; college education had at last begun to appeal widely to middle-class families, particularly in New England among those of old-stock ancestry troubled by the influx of non-Protestant immigrants.

In the depression nineties, enrollment did not diminish, as had been the case in earlier seasons of financial distress. Andrews's reputation enhanced Brown's appeal. The number of undergraduate men grew 140 percent in eight years; graduate students from a handful to more than a hundred; and women were at last admitted to the University. To quote Professor Bronson again: "Brown University experienced a genuine Renaissance. The primary source of this new life was the President."

This judgment is confirmed by modern analysis. Reading Laurence Veysey's authoritative description of the late nineteenth-century American university, one is struck with how remarkably Andrews's Brown was blessed. "The two sorest spots of tension," Veysey writes, "were between students and faculty and between certain members of the faculty and the administration."

Certainly no president of Brown was ever more admired by students. "His robust, magnetic personality thrilled and stimulated . . . [them] both in and out of his classes, and hero-worship became a popular cult," Bronson writes of Andrews's professorship in the eighties. Impoverished undergraduates found him a source of personal charity; the lethargic might be shocked by a blunt admonition to get to work. A constant attendant at athletic contests, the president on occasion would, himself, disperse a student fracas. Women students adored him, and it was truly said that of the Women's College he was "Paymaster, President, prime-mover, soul of the whole plan." A significant proportion of the faculty of the nineties were Andrews's appointees, selected from new doctoral programs, and imbued with scholarly ambitions. Others who antedated him, such as John Franklin Jameson, came to admire him. This support was not universal; the "Harkness faction" — associated with the great classicist, Albert Harkness, his son, Albert Granger Harkness, and his son-in-law, William Carey

Poland — always disliked Andrews. And certain episodes indicate that the president could be swayed by student pressures to erode the disciplinary or academic requirements imposed by professors.

Andrews's Report to the Corporation in 1892 is a landmark. "Brown University," he proclaimed, "has reached a serious crisis in its history. It stands face to face with the question of whether it will remain a College and nothing more or will rise and expand into a true University. The problem is a momentous one, and so rapid now is the development of higher education in America, it must be irreversibly answered in one way or another before the decade passes."

This dramatic introduction preceded grandiose proposals. The president of Brown had been influenced by William Rainey Harper, his one-time protégé at Granville, Ohio; and Andrews himself had participated in drawing up the proposal which John D. Rockefeller had accepted in 1889 to endow the University of Chicago. Now Andrews asked that Brown raise one million dollars within a year, and an additional two million dollars within ten years. The first million was to provide for graduate fellowships, library resources, and faculty expansion and remuneration; the second million was to be divided between a women's college and a school of applied science; the third to provide supplementary support for these projects once they were initiated. All this on the eve of the Panic of 1893. Though student enrollment continued to grow, no major donations were received. Tuition fees supported the expanded faculty as small annual deficits recurred. The University, as in the 1840s and today, was at a crossroad.

This may appear an overstatement. Was not this an idyllic age of manly, wholesome student life — when John D. Rockefeller, Jr., the shy millionaire's son who had come to Brown rather than face the intense social demands of Yale; Charles McCarthy, Irish football player from Brockton; John Hope, the distinguished Negro educator; and Alexander Meiklejohn, philosopher son of a Scotch immigrant working-class family, all drew inspiration from Andrews? Did not Andrews win loyalty from his faculty, too, so that in the academic freedom crisis of 1897 the majority of them, under the leadership of Professor Jameson, boldly went on record in defense of freedom of expression against the Corporation's heavy-handed censure of the president? Yes — and thereby hangs a crisis. In the 1897 confrontation, as Bancroft Littlefield and James Hansen have suggested, the issue of free silver symbolized a more profound division in the life of the University — the loss of confidence in President Andrews's educational leadership by major figures in the Corporation. The very youthfulness of his outlook and his impulsiveness in action were distrusted in the governing boards, and without their support, in the absence of major donations, his dreams of University development could not succeed.

It is only a slight oversimplification to find in the events surrounding Andrews's departure an explanation of the circumstances which largely immobilized the University for nearly half a century. A promising faculty had been assembled in an institution lacking sufficient endowment to support a University program. A diverse student body had been deprived of the hero they adored. Bold presidential leadership had been repudiated rather than supported. In the aftermath of 1897-98 much more, indeed, might have been lost. Faculty departures were relatively few: Jameson and Hermon Carey Bumpus stand out as major losses. As the Andrews faculty passed from the scene in the 1920s, certain key appointments were made: Charles Kraus and Leonard Carmichael, for example. Hence, though Brown could not become a University of Chicago, the Andrews legacy of high scholarly standards proved permanent. William Herbert Perry Faunce — caricatured unmercifully for his grandiose diction and perennial absent-mindedness — was a cautious caretaker of the institution he took over in 1899, conscious of the impossibility of filling the heroic mold of his predecessor and aware that tact was needed to conciliate wounded feelings. His thirty-year presidency lasted too long, but it was by no means a disaster.

Henry M. Wriston: "A truly versatile educator . . . he was uncompromising in his dedication to quality."

More serious was ingrained conservatism in the Corporation and the incubus of the "Rockefeller connection." Both Faunce's appointment and that of his successor, Clarence Augustus Barbour, were influenced by the hope that these eminent Baptist divines could tap the wealth of "Johnny Rock," class of 1897. This was a vain aspiration, though it served to excuse more energetic efforts to seek support elsewhere. The Rockefeller family had tolerated one William Rainey Harper, and when forced to find some means of restricting his inordinate demands, they had institutionalized their academic philanthropies in the General Education Board. More significantly, John D.

Rockefeller, Jr.'s devotion was to collegiate Brown and the comradely relationships with classmates which he treasured to the end of his life. Apparently he was hardly aware that Brown had begun graduate work on a small scale even before the inauguration of Andrews. In any case, he resisted all moves which might expand such programs, an opposition culminating in his flat rejection of the Survey Report of 1930 (for which he had paid) — a document looking towards a service-oriented graduate university. Thus the hopes of the Barbour presidency collapsed shortly after it had begun, and the first major proposal for institutional development since Andrews's university statement of 1892 was doomed, like its predecessor, in the context of national depression.

Meanwhile, the Corporation wrestled fitfully with denominationalism, a legacy of the "liberal" 1764 Charter, failing to take any action in 1910, then eliminating the requirement of a Baptist president in 1926 while enlarging rather than significantly liberalizing the Corporation. Henry Wriston, in 1942, forcefully pressed to eliminate all denominational prescriptions from the Charter. That this issue went unresolved for more than three decades was symbolic of the larger irresolution of the governing bodies. How, then, did they come to choose in 1937 the first "outside" president since Francis Wayland?

In part because a number of early choices declined, but also because there were stirrings of renewal in their own ranks. Waldo Leland, class of 1900, who became a fellow in 1933, for example, was a protégé of J. Franklin Jameson, widely acquainted in the academic world. He played a significant role in putting Wriston's name forward, aided by William S. Learned '97, of the Carnegie Corporation. In recommending the energetic forty-seven-year-old president of Lawrence College to Leland, Learned wrote prophetically: "He would undoubtedly provide a series of shocks to the old college, but I believe it would survive and profit enormously." To Wriston, Learned commented: ". . . it is needless, of course, to emphasize the differences between an old college like Brown and the delightfully responsive little laboratory that you have had at Lawrence. The old mores weigh appallingly at some points, and you will doubtless feel on more than one occasion like using dynamite. Nevertheless, I believe that the more reasonable and constructive force of the institution will go a long way with you."

Though Wriston was essentially a humanist and often jousted with scientists and social scientists, the "laboratory" analogy was apt. He had, indeed, remade Lawrence College in the years from 1925 to 1936. Like Francis Wayland, whom he admired, he was a restless, driven man, essentially moralistic, though much more sophisticated politically than his nineteenth-century predecessor. Institutional traditions counted for little when he set out to reach a goal. Wriston has had devoted admirers, particularly educators who have been his apprentices in administration, but he could seldom command great love. Much that concerned him — fraternity housing or the Identification and Criticism of Ideas courses — today seems rather dated. I must admit that my own understanding of Wriston's role rests almost entirely on the studies I undertook in the 1960s; to an undergraduate, he appeared a remote and often irrelevant figure — as when he preached a favorite sermon on the moral benefits of "insecurity" to a chapel audience composed largely of impassive combat veterans. Yet I have come

Barnaby C. Keeney: "Under him Brown reached the goals outlined by Andrews in 1892: true national distinction."

to view him as one of the crucial figures in any analysis of "renewal" in Brown's history. He was, as no other president with the possible exception of Benjamin Andrews, a truly versatile educator; despite irascibilities of personal temperament and the occasional untimeliness of certain of his specific goals, he was uncompromising in his dedication to quality, to excellence — and in the end this made all the difference.

Faculty building, for example — Wriston maintained personal command of the selection and appointment process. This was decisive especially after 1945. He could speak in an annual report of "loaning the prestige of the institution" to promising young scholars, confident that Brown did, indeed, have academic prestige to be loaned. Even in the collegiate setting of Lawrence he had insisted that research was a great source of refreshment for instructors; throughout his career he demanded that professors rework their courses and that faculties periodically revise their curricula. In his mind there were no false dichotomies between teaching and scholarship. Hence, even while he resisted proposals to create a separate graduate faculty, he flatly rejected proposals in the Corporation to phase out graduate instruction as an economy measure. Reared in the collegiate atmosphere of Wesleyan, he perceived in the concept of "University College" (a descriptive term used at Brown since the first decade of the twentieth century) elements worthy of pride

rather than an admission that the grand dreams of Andrews had been frustrated.

The Wriston renaissance was most evident in the postwar years. He welcomed the GIs, but he suspected (perhaps correctly) that their intense concentration on academic assignments, which surprised and delighted the faculty, might be more utilitarian than humanistic. What counted was that he generally made the most of his opportunities and insisted that the University should no longer procrastinate or make excuses for itself. Charter revision had dragged more than thirty years; get it over with. Student housing lagged behind even smaller New England colleges; build a quadrangle. Brown could not yet attract as able a student body as Harvard or Yale; nevertheless it must have the best faculty available. The signs pointed to better times ahead; and all who have succeeded in the University he left in 1955 are in his debt.

As Wriston had admired Francis Wayland, his successor, Barnaby Keeney, looked to Andrews, like himself scarred and hardened by wartime combat. Building on the foundations Wriston had begun, Keeney's Brown at last reached the goals Benjamin Andrews had outlined in 1892 — true national distinction as a University. The splendid facilities we see around us and the University's enhanced reputation need no recounting. Nor has the period since 1966 been simply an era of drift and confrontation, though it is obvious that in the past year, Corporation, faculty, administration, students, and alumni have been compelled to reassess seriously goals that have outrun resources. If renewal is to be continuous, rather than sporadic, then audacity must remain alive and imaginative, along with the realistic assessments of the Office of Institutional Research. John Gardner emphasized the need for "buoyancy" in 1964. More recently, others have lamented premature aging, humorlessness, and lack of perspective in the militant student generation. Perhaps Brown need not fear this fate when it can point to a "new curriculum" owing its inception in good part to student initiative.

Let me conclude with the recollection, still etched in my mind, of my last encounter with Alexander Meiklejohn, in 1964, a few months before his death at ninety-two. Something of a hero with the Free Speech Movement at his home in Berkeley, California, he had agreed to talk with me about his years at Brown. For half an hour we visited in the John Hay Library. The discussion quickly turned into a philosophical analysis, in which Alec once again, as in the days of his deanship at Brown sixty years earlier, locked horns with Charles William Eliot. Concluding, he sprinted down the steps and into a waiting taxi with a touch, I thought, of the lithe grace of his athletic youth. This memory will always symbolize for me the continuing hope of renewal in the life of Brown.

Beginning a special series . . .

Liberty's Impact: The World Views 1776

Thousands of words will be written about America's Bicentennial during the next year, as editors strive to say something different about what soon will become an overworked topic. Few editors, however, have a resource such as the John Carter Brown Library, one of the world's major repositories of contemporary printed material (maps, prints, books) relating to the relationship of Europe and the New World. So, using the resources of the JCB and of the Brown faculty, the *BAM* and Brown's Continuing College jointly present, beginning in this issue, a nine-part series designed to bring a new understanding of the American Revolution from the perspective of non-Americans.

The first article, beginning on the opposite page, is by Professor of French Durand Echeverria and deals with the intellectual atmosphere and attitudes toward America in eighteenth-century Europe, particularly France, before 1776. Later articles will focus on such topics as the British attitudes toward America and the impending Revolution, the effects of the Revolution on slavery and the slave trade in both Europe and the Americas, the development of a new system of diplomatic relationships and world trade patterns as a result of the Revolution, the effect of the Revolution in Latin America, and the long-range influence of the Revolution on the world.

Since this is a continuing education project, a list of books for supplemental reading will be provided with each article. If any of the books are not available to you locally, we suggest you write the Brown Bookstore, Box 1878, Brown University, and they will send you information about prices and procedures for ordering the books. Sallie K. Riggs '62, director of Brown's Continuing College, expects to develop several seminars featuring the faculty members who wrote this series. Other continuing education projects, based on the articles, are also being planned.

The special editor for this series is Donald Moore, an editor at the Brown University Press. The articles are designed by Kathryn Myers of the University Relations staff. We are especially grateful to Thomas R. Adams, librarian of the John Carter Brown, and to his staff for making available many of the resources that made this series possible. R.M.R.

Liberty's Impact:
The World Views 1776

The Colonies before 1776: The View from Continental Europe

Durand Echeverria
Professor of French

IN the summer of 1776 a young French nobleman, the count de Ségur, was enjoying the pleasures of Spa, a fashionable international watering place. There, mingling in the cosmopolitan salons with "accidental or voluntary deputies," as he said, "from all the monarchies of the Continent," he witnessed the tremendous impact of the American Revolution on European minds.

The "courageous audacity" of the American "Insurgents," he later recalled, "electrified everyone and excited a general admiration . . . I was particularly struck to see burst forth in everybody so keen and universal a sympathy for the revolt of a people against their king. The serious English card game whist was suddenly replaced in all the salons by a no less sober game which was christened 'Boston.' "

This wave of Continental enthusiasm for American liberty centered in France, still the intellectual, political, and economic heart of Europe and the spawning ground of new ideas; but it was even stronger in the Netherlands, and it extended into Germany, Scandinavia, Switzerland, Austria, and northern Italy and even lapped into Poland and across the Pyrenees into Spain. It was no mere fad for intellectuals and liberal nobles. When John Adams arrived in Paris in 1778 he found that Benjamin Franklin (who had become a living symbol of all that Europeans saw in the new United States and their revolution) bore a name known to every French chambermaid and scullion.

Americanism engendered in the minds of many continental Europeans a strange, elaborate myth. These courageous rebels against monarchical despotism were seen as the world's champions of liberty, wise and enlightened citizens leading unsullied lives in a Rousseauean rural utopia, and — as if all this were not enough — enjoying a miraculous prosperity that was no more than their due reward for practicing all the philosophic virtues.

This mirage, as it has been called, is not difficult to understand. The American Revolution occurred at just the right moment to provide what seemed to be an irrefutable demonstration of the truth and practicality of all the liberal ideas and reforms the French philosophes and their European disciples had been preaching for nearly a century. It proved, or seemed to prove, that representative republicanism was the best form of government, that toleration promoted civil harmony, that freedom of press and speech, the right to property, and all the other natural rights should and could be sacred, that laissez-faire economics produced wealth and prosperity, that colonialism was morally, politically, and economically wrong, that men living simple lives close to the soil regained the "natural" virtue that reason taught, and that enlightenment and liberty were twin sisters who hand in hand would redeem the world. What Carl Becker was to call "the heavenly city of the eighteenth-century philosophers" seemed to be raising its shimmering towers across the Atlantic. To doubt its reality or its excellence was to deny the practicality of the philosophes' design for a brave new world.

Modern historians have generally rejected the theory that the ideas of the philosophes, men like Voltaire and Rousseau, "caused" the French Revolution; and by the same evidence the American Revolution, as the supposed demonstration of these ideas, was not responsible for the cataclysm that swept across Europe after 1789. Yet, however distorted the European vision was, the Americans won their revolution and (after a shaky start) firmly established a new nation with a constitution embodying the principle of representative republicanism and a bill of rights. They thus provided a most persuasive model. The American Revolution did not cause the French Revolution, but it provided justification for it.

It would be misleading, however, to suggest that enthusiasm for the American Revolution was unanimous on the Continent. There were cynics who refused to be

A. La ville Royale de Melilot. B. La grande Eglise. C. Le Palais du Parakou
E. Le Temple du Soleil. F. La Figure de la Plante Sensitive et de la Fleur.

Figure 1. Le Pays des Apalachites. From Charles de Rochefort, Histoire naturelle et morale des îles Antilles de l'Amérique *(Rotterdam, 16*

Bartelet. D. La montagne d'Olaimy.

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swept off their feet. There were those who sincerely believed in monarchical absolutism, feared republicanism, and foresaw either that the new nation would become a despotism ruled by petty tyrants or that, if it did become rich and powerful, it would lack the "elevation of soul" of older states and by its immature energy would overwhelm and crush a weakened and impoverished Europe. Such negative reactions reflected a pessimism that had been an important element in previous eighteenth-century thought. Montesquieu, despite his idealism, had been a historical pessimist and had seen history as the story of the inevitable rise and fall of empire after empire. Rousseau had said that man's so-called progress from the savage state to civilization had been in fact a long descent into political slavery and moral corruption. Voltaire in his darker moods of cosmic pessimism had brooded over the all-pervading evil that seemed to be inextricably woven into all human lives. Buffon, the great naturalist scientist, had believed that the successful development of all forms of life, including the human, was limited geographically to certain favorable environments. This latter idea developed into the theory that Americans, Indians and colonials alike, were degenerate branches of humanity. There was therefore basis for a dark and negative image of America, the exact contradiction of the American dream. European attitudes toward the New World, from Columbus's discovery down to the present, have always been ambivalent.

It was indeed such geographic, historical, and moral pessimism that the idealized images of the American Revolution and the American republic were intended to refute. Man, the Americanists were saying, could achieve, permanently and irreversibly, a free, egalitarian, prosperous, virtuous, and just society, and he would do this first on the fresh and uncorrupted ground of the New World.

A prevalent impression has been that this American dream, or mirage, or myth flashed suddenly upon the Western mind immediately after the echo of "the shot heard round the world" reached Europe's shores. This seems to have been what the count de Ségur thought. But ideas are never created from nothing, and recent studies have shown that the American mirage did not explode upon the world, but rather was an image that had been taking shape for at least a century.

The earliest sixteenth- and seventeenth-century French publications describing the region from Massachusetts to Georgia were virtually all geographies and voyages, and their authors thought of the first small settlements merely as outposts of European civilization. Indian society and customs were the subjects of human interest.

The reader familiar with the early accounts of the explorations of Spanish and Portuguese America is immediately struck by the sobriety of that early picture of

North America. The British colonies never presented to the European mind any quality of fantasy, anything fabulous or monstrous — no chimerical beasts, no earthly paradise, no springs of eternal youth, no El Dorado, no Seven Cities of Cibola. The transference of medieval myths to the New World which occurred in the early images of Latin America never was applied to these northern regions. The single exception might be the legendary Indian kingdom supposed to exist between the Appalachian Mountains and the Mississippi — the Pays des Apalachites, which the French Huguenot pastor Charles de Rochefort depicted in elaborate detail (see figure 1) — but even this was a sober, Protestant sort of fable. The relatively late dates of the English settlements may be one explanation, and another may be the inhospitable nature of the northern coasts, which allowed no vision of an idyllic life in a tropical paradise. A third explanation may be the character of the settlers themselves. The conquests of Mexico and Peru had been marvelous reenactments of medieval chivalric adventures in strange new worlds dazzling with incredible riches and bearing exotic names. The settlements at Plymouth and Jamestown turned out to be desperate struggles to establish precarious economic beachheads which could be held only at the price of hard work and physical suffering. They could symbolize only the realistic aspirations of the northern European middle classes and of the late Reformation.

Yet by the 1670s observers in continental Europe were receiving intimations that though British North America held no fabulous treasures of gold and silver it did contain colonial societies developing in significant new ways. The immediate occasion of this awareness was the need for French Protestant refugees, driven out by Louis XIV's brutal repression, to find a haven. The British colonies not only were Protestant but were open societies in which refugees might find greater opportunity and broader freedom than in Europe. Pamphleteers on both sides of the Channel, impelled by various motives, were quick to point out three great attractions to the French Huguenots: religious freedom, economic opportunity, and self-government. As early as the 1620s a trickle of French Protestants had reached the colonies; but the first sizable migration, some eighty families, occurred in 1679, instigated partly by an English government tract, *Description du Pays Nommé Caroline* (*Description of Carolina*), which offered many economic inducements to "foreign Protestants," promising them free transportation, land grants on generous terms, and all the rights of free naturalized subjects, including, of course, the freedom to practice their own religion.

The ground for this successful venture had been prepared perhaps by the 1674 French translation of Richard Blome's *Description of the Island of Jamaica,* which also contained accounts of Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, New York, and New England, undoubtedly directed at French Protestant readers. Of Maryland, Blome had reported that Lord Baltimore "by advice of the General Assembly of that Province" had established laws under which was guaranteed "toleration of Religion, to all sorts that profess the Faith of Christ, which hath been a principal motive to many to settle under that Government, rather than in another where liberty of Conscience was denied them." And of New England: "The Inhabitants are Governed by Laws of their own making, which they have agreed upon among themselves, and have imposed on themselves as they pleased."

Then in 1681 Charles de Rochefort, who had visited the colonies, gave still greater encouragement by publishing a description of Virginia, Maryland, Carolina, New York, Pennsylvania, and New England, written, he said, "to satisfy the laudable and pious inclinations of various honest persons, who have told us they ardently desire to be informed of the colonies deemed most suitable to receive the [French] Protestant families scattered in diverse places in Europe, where, not having freedom to practice their religion, they lament their lot while wishing to have the wings of the dove to fly away to some place where they may worship and serve God in spirit and in truth."

After Louis XIV stripped the Huguenots of all remaining civil rights by revoking in 1685 the Edict of Nantes, such publications increased. Several were by French Protestants who had journeyed to the colonies and were reporting back to their brethren in exile in the Netherlands.

PROBABLY these books and tracts reached the eyes of few besides the French refugees, but the Quaker tracts in French, Dutch, and German written to attract European Protestants to Pennsylvania seem to have had a prolonged influence and to have reached a much wider audience, including a number of leading intellectuals. Among these was William Penn's agent in Rotterdam, Benjamin Furly, a friend of Leibniz. In 1684 he published in The Hague a French-language *Recueil* (*Miscellany*) of articles on Pennsylvania addressed "to poor French Protestants" which depicted Pennsylvania as a haven of peace and prosperity for the oppressed of Europe and a refuge for "ingenious minds of low estate," promising representative government by secret ballot, taxation by consent, the right of citizens to make their own laws, and, above all, religious freedom. The material in the *Recueil* was used and plagiarized for a hundred years by European writers on Pennsylvania; Furly's promises were remembered, and Penn was canonized as a secular saint of the Enlightenment, a "modern Lycurgus," for his wise legislation and humane treatment of the Indians (see figure 2). In 1712 his friend Jean Le Clerc wrote an enthusiastic piece on the fertility of Pennsylvania and on the prosperity, freedom, and virtue of its inhabitants, and told a diverting anecdote of the

Quaker settlements in New Jersey. "A man asked one of the proprietors of New Jersey if there were any lawyers there. The other replied no. Then he asked him if there were any doctors. The other answered no. Finally he asked whether there were any theologians, and the other man said no again. 'Happy land!' exclaimed the man. "It should be called Paradise.' "

American independence was a French idea before it was an American one. The news of the astounding growth and economic self-sufficiency of the British North American colonies very early suggested to French observers the attractive possibility that these settlements might rebel against the restrictions imposed on them by the British Navigation Acts and eventually achieve independence, thereby greatly weakening England's power overseas. This prediction first appeared, so far as we know, in 1703 in a piece of political propaganda by one Abbé Dubos, *Les Intérêts de l'Angleterre Malentendus* (*England's Interests Misunderstood*), which was printed in many editions in French and other languages. This hopeful expectation of American independence was picked up and repeated by the political philosophers Montesquieu, d'Argenson, and Turgot and by the French prime ministers Maurepas and Choiseul. The latter even sent spies to the British colonies after the French and Indian War to learn whether the Americans were ripe yet for revolution.

FURLY had concentrated on selling Pennsylvania as a land of opportunity and freedom. Voltaire, in his *Letters Concerning the English Nation*, created the figure of the good Pennsylvania Quaker, a benignly eccentric figure in his broadbrim hat, whose religion became (in French minds) almost indistinguishable from the philosophes' deism and whose doctrines of pacifism, toleration, and humanitarianism seemed to mirror those of European liberals. When the young Dr. Benjamin Rush, just out of medical school in Edinburgh, arrived in Paris in 1769, he told the Physiocrats (a group of liberal economists who were already beginning to campaign against slavery) that the Philadelphia Quakers were freeing their blacks; this news was greeted with the assumption that soon all Americans would follow this inspiring example.

The next character to be added to the broadening scene was the Enlightened American, in large part typified — and propagandized — by Benjamin Franklin. Buffon was so impressed by Franklin's *Experiments and Observations on Electricity*, published in London in 1751, that he suggested a French translation. A group of French scientists successfully performed for the first time the experiment Franklin had suggested of drawing lightning from the clouds by means of an iron rod, and even the king came to watch. The poor Abbé Nollet, who had until then been the recognized authority on electricity, found his basic theories refuted; he furiously protested that the whole thing was a hoax, for such learning could not come out of the wilds of America. But Franklin of course triumphed, and soon progressive French physicists were proudly calling themselves *Franklinistes*.

To his reputation as a scientist soon was added Dr. Franklin's fame as a diplomat and champion of liberty, particularly for his testimony before Parliament in 1766, widely published in Europe, in which he defiantly declared that there was no power on earth which could force a man to change his opinions. His visits to the Continent in 1767 and 1769 were triumphs, and he gained added renown as an economist, for the Physiocrats proudly announced that his writings, which they hastened to translate and publish, revealed that he had always been an adherent to their doctrine of laissez-faire economics.

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Penn achete des Sauvages le Pays qu'il veut occuper

Figure 2. Penn purchases Pennsylvania from the Indians. Frontispiece to volume 5 of Guillaume Raynal's Histoire philosophique et politique des établissemens . . . dans les deux Indes *(Geneva, 1781).*

Franklin was not, however, the only evidence that "a new Athens" was rising across the Atlantic. Cadwallader Colden's *Explication of the First Causes of Action in Matter* had been published in Paris before Franklin's *Experiments*. John Dickinson's *Letters from a Farmer in Pennsylvania* were translated into French in 1769 and enthusiastically praised. Benjamin West's paintings were known and much admired. William Shippen of Philadelphia visited Buffon at the royal botanical gardens in Paris and found that the French scientist was already in correspondence with the American botanist John Bartram. In 1771 the first volume of the *Transactions* of the American Philosophical Society was published, and Franklin, the founder of the society, sent copies to his learned friends throughout Europe. The practicality of American scientific thought, as it appeared in this collection, appealed to the spirit of the age, and scholarly journals hailed the publication as evidence that the British colonies were extending and advancing the empirical rationalism and enlightenment of the century. Such an image had political value to Franklin, who was working hard to build up support on the Continent for the colonies, and he reinforced the effect by electing European scientists like Buffon, Condorcet, and Lavoisier to his American Philosophical Society.

Moreover, to the increasing reports of the colonies' prosperity Franklin gave statistical proof by announcing that the population was doubling every twenty-five years — to the eighteenth-century mind, which had not yet any Malthusian fears, incontrovertible proof of economic and social health. The Physiocrats especially welcomed these figures, which confirmed their general theory of the possibility of an expanding economy. Moreover they exaggerated the accounts of American prosperity because they believed it resulted directly from the application of their primary principle that real wealth was created only by agriculture, and because Americans seemed to concur on the secondary physiocratic doctrines of free trade, anticolonialism, abolitionism, and general education. This image of America as the bountiful, prolific mother succoring the world's hungry and needy was to endure for over two centuries (see figure 3).

Arguing from the same economic principle, the Physiocrats also advocated ruralism and warned against urban growth. In this they were strongly supported on moral grounds by Rousseau and his disciples, who preached that cities bred vice and corruption and that life in the country close to nature, so effectively idealized in Rousseau's best-selling novel *La Nouvelle Héloïse*, was the essential condition for virtue, simplicity, and true happiness. Here once more the British colonies appeared to be persuasive examples. One enthusiastic Rousseauist, Gaspard de Beaurieu, dedicated his book *L'Elève de la Nature* (*The Man of Nature*) to the inhabitants of Virginia, writing, "In the land which you inhabit and

Figure 3. Ubi panis et libertas, ibi Patria. Frontispiece to volume 1 of St. John de Crèvecoeur's Lettres d'un cultivateur américain *(Paris, 1787).*

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cultivate we see no cities, no crimes, no sickness. . . . You are as Nature would have us all to be." And he incorporated into his novel two corroborative letters by the Physiocrat Du Pont de Nemours, who had written of Virginia, "In no country in the world are women more beautiful, even at an advanced age, or men handsomer or more robust, or minds more lofty, or characters more gentle, or hearts more intrepid."

IT was the Stamp Act crisis of 1765 that made the Americans appear as the champions of political and civil liberty. Franklin's defiance of Parliament seemed to the continental European mind not a challenge of aristocratic corporatism but an attack upon the principle of monarchical absolutism, which was being given new life by the aging Louis XV in France, by Gustavus III in Sweden, by Catherine of Russia, and by Frederick the Great of Prussia. John Dickinson's *Letters* moved Diderot

to write, "I know no work more capable of instructing the people in their inalienable rights and of inspiring in them the love of liberty. Because Dickinson was writing for Americans the government did not see that his *Letters* were addressed to all men. . . . They allow us to read things like this, and they will be amazed to find us ten years later different men. Do they not realize how eagerly noble souls will drink of these principles and become intoxicated by them?" A leading Parisian newspaper reported under a London dateline, "Those of our mariners who know well North America claim that a certain inborn spirit of liberty is inseparable from the soil, the sky, the forests, and the lakes of that vast virgin land, and that this spirit of liberty sets it apart from all the other regions of the globe." As usual the Physiocrats were in the forefront. Du Pont de Nemours, whose son was to found the Du Pont industrial empire in the United States, urged Charles Frederick of Baden to imitate Pennsylvania by establishing complete religious freedom, and he even published, five years before the Declaration of Independence, a proposed constitution for a representative republican government for the independent colonies. One of his colleagues, the Abbé Roubaud, predicted that the colonies would be "independent whenever they wish to be," warning England, "You will not subdue with a few men-of-war and a few thousand soldiers millions of brave men. . . . And once they are independent, soon all the rest of the Americas will be free." As the day of Lexington and Concord drew near, translations of American political documents circulated more and more widely in Europe. Thus by the fall of 1775 the British colonies had become in the European mind the symbol of civil and political liberty. Two of the great monuments of Continental liberal thought, Beccaria's *Essay on Crimes and Punishments* and Rousseau's *Social Contract*, suppressed in Europe, were published clandestinely under the false imprint "Philadelphia" to signal their libertarian messages.

To European intellectuals and to the middle classes, more numerous and wealthier than ever before yet increasingly frustrated by a reinvigorated aristocracy and by reassertions of monarchical absolutism, the British colonies exerted a powerful appeal. The Italian philosopher Galiani wrote to a French friend in May 1776, "The time has come for the complete collapse of Europe and for migration to America. Everything here is sinking into decay: religion, law, the arts, the sciences. Everything will be built anew in America. This is no joke. . . . So don't buy your new house on the Chaussée d'Antin [in Paris]; buy it in Philadelphia."

Thus during a period of a hundred years, from the 1670s to the 1770s, a general libertarian concept of the colonies was built up by accumulation. It gave expression to diverse European aspirations and was a complex of many ideas: economic opportunity, economic expansion, economic liberty, anticolonialism, nationalism, both Anglomania and Anglophobia, religious freedom, deism, enlightenment, ruralistic virtue, humanitarian reform, representative republican government, political and civil liberty, and escape from an oppressive and seemingly decadent society.

Yet it would have been surprising if this concept had stood unchallenged, for one of the lessons of history is that actions produce reactions, and theses frequently generate antitheses. As we have already seen, this is what happened. The positive mirage had a negative opposite which served to express European fears in the face of an expanding and potentially competitive and inimical non-European world. This image too was a mirage. It took many shapes, but the most striking and pervasive was the so-called theory of American degeneration.

THIS theory gave rise to a debate which occupies a large place in the annals of science and of the philosophies of history and geography. The basic assumption was environmental determinism, the idea that all forms of life are necessarily shaped by their physical environment. The special form of this hypothesis stated that the climate of the Americas was more humid and cooler than that of Europe and therefore created an unfavorable habitat for animal and human life. The explanation usually given was that the Americas had been created by God later than the Old World or had emerged later from the waters of the Flood and were still, as it were, cold and dripping from their recent diluvial past. By semantic transformation, the meaning of the phrase *New World* shifted from "newly discovered" to "newly created."

This theory of climatic influence on human behavior went back to Plato and had recently been extensively applied by Montesquieu in his *Spirit of Laws* (1748), but it was Buffon who gave it the new application. In a volume of his *Natural History* published in 1761 he claimed that from all available evidence animal species in America were less varied, smaller, and less vigorous than those of the Old World, and that this same degeneration from "something contrary to the development of living nature in the New World" was equally evident in the native Indian, "a mere animal of the first rank." Buffon did not extend his theory to include the degeneration of Europeans in America, but a Dutch disciple of his, the Abbé de Pauw, did make this crucial step. In his *Recherches Philosophiques sur les Américains* (*Philosophic Inquiries on the Americans*) (1768–69) he claimed he had evidence of marked physical, moral, and especially intellectual degeneration in colonials. White children born in America, he said, like the young Indians, lost all interest and teachability after an early precocious stage, so that they were "already blind when other men are just beginning to see." None of the American universities had produced a graduate of even mediocre talents. "It

has not been observed," he noted, "that the professors of the University of Cambridge in New England had educated any young Americans fit to be displayed in the literary world."

De Pauw's ideas were broadly diffused in some fourteen editions of his *Recherches*, in twelve editions of a *Defense* he wrote of his thesis, and in a long article on America in the Supplement to the French *Encyclopedia*. Moreover the Abbé Raynal, in his phenomenally successful *Philosophical and Political History of the Indies* (forty-four French editions) not only repeated de Pauw's charges but directed them specifically at the English settlers in North America. They had, he said, "visibly degenerated" and were physically weaker than Europeans. Under hostile skies, "their minds have been enervated like their bodies. Quick and penetrating at first, they grasp ideas easily, but they cannot concentrate or accustom themselves to prolonged reflection. It is amazing that America has not yet produced a good poet, a capable mathematician, or a man of genius in a single art or science."

There was specious plausibility to this theory, for it did account for the differences between Indian and European cultures, and New York is in fact much damper and colder than Rome, which is on about the same latitude. The reason for its wide acceptance, however, was that it seemed to support positions taken by many European thinkers. First, it seemed to refute Rousseau's primitivism and therefore to prove the value of civilization. If the American Indians were not Noble Savages but really degenerate human beings, then they could not be used to demonstrate what natural man had been before civilization had enslaved and corrupted him. Virtue, freedom, and happiness were not "natural" but the creations of enlightened civilization. Second, it discouraged emigration to the Americas and provided a good argument against colonialism in general, which many politicians and political philosophers were coming to regard as a disastrous policy. Third, and perhaps most important, the theory was an implicit expression of what has been called "Europocentricity," the faith in the inherent providential superiority of Europe over the rest of the globe and the fear that in an enlarged and continuously expanding world this sacred hegemony would become more and more precarious.

Obviously the theory of American degeneration conflicted with the American dream; a physically, morally, and intellectually degenerate nation could scarcely be constructing a transatlantic utopia. Americanists, both European and American — notably Franklin and Jefferson — worked to refute Buffon and de Pauw, and Raynal was in fact persuaded to recant. (At a Franco-American dinner party in Paris attended by Raynal, Franklin suggested that the argument be settled by having first the Americans and then the French stand up. As it happened, all the Americans were unusually tall and vigorous, while the French were unusually diminutive, and Raynal himself was, as Franklin said, " a mere shrimp.") By such means the wave of politically inspired Americanism temporarily submerged the invidious theory. But it was soon to reemerge, to be manifested in the French anti-Americanism of the 1790s, reaching its apex in the thought of Hegel in the early nineteenth century and living on into the twentieth, though usually disguised in terms of modern ideologies.

There has been, therefore, since even before 1776 a curious ambivalence in European attitudes to Americans and to their revolution. They were seen as Europe's second chance to make a better world, "the hope of the human race," as Turgot, the great French philosopher-statesman, said. Yet they were feared and abhorred as the corrupters of the finer values of European civilization and the most dangerous of threats to these values. Thus Americans have often been for Europeans (except of course the happy few like Alexis de Tocqueville, whose eyes could pierce the mirages) not living, fallible men of flesh and bone but symbols of European aspirations and fears, dreams and doubts. And Americans have likewise watched these reflections of themselves in European eyes, have seen themselves as Europeans saw them, and have therefore alternated between the hubris of belief in their manifest destiny and the anguish of masochistic self-reproach.

Suggested Readings

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Revolution and Romanticism. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1974. Encompasses the period 1763–1861. The first part examines the relations between the intellectual and literary movements of the eighteenth century and the American and French revolutions. Both of these works, by a leading scholar, are written for the nonspecialist.

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Under the Elms

Cutting the faculty: How does Brown do more with less?

What distinguishes Brown from other private universities? In the eyes of growing numbers of prospective students over the last six years, it has been the whole aura of educational newness symbolized in the phrase New Curriculum. To members of the Corporation's Committee on Plans and Resources, who said in their blueprint for the future (the Watson Report, *BAM*, March 1974) that Brown could become *the* small university, it was modest size, an intimate atmosphere, and the close interaction between students and faculty. Both notions have to do with Brown's role as a place of superior learning, but the foundations of such educational pride may soon be in serious jeopardy.

Economic necessity will force, in the next three to five years, the restructuring of the academic heart of the University — its faculty. Specifically, the instructional budget of the University will shrink by 15 percent in five years, which could translate to a reduction of the faculty from 461 to 386. About seventy-five professors may vanish, while the enrollment remains the same. What this will do to the "close interaction" enjoyed by student and instructor, or to the bold departures for learning fostered under the New Curriculum, is not certain; but those who resume debate this fall on how the restructuring is to take place agree that the results cannot, by any stretch of the imagination, be positive.

Jacquelyn A. Mattfeld, dean of the faculty and academic affairs, outlined some of the dangers implicit in a contraction of the faculty seven months ago at the February meeting of the Corporation. She titled her presentation, "New Challenges to Academic Vitality and Educational Quality," but that heading seemed almost euphemistic as one read the following possible implications of a faculty cutback:

☐ With the proposed 15 percent reduction, the student/faculty ratio will climb by almost 20 percent (from 11.2 to one to 13.3 to one).

☐ Because of tenure distribution among departments, the percentage of total faculty in the humanities will decline while the percentages in the physical, life, and social sciences increase.

Chris Maynard

Dean Mattfeld: Facing a dilemma

☐ If student demand remains constant, the departments carrying the heaviest teaching loads will suffer the greatest faculty reduction. Thus, class sizes, which will rise in all areas, will do so disproportionately.

☐ The number of enrollments per faculty member will rise in all areas, limiting the opportunities for counseling and close interaction with instructors. Again, the greatest rise in enrollments per faculty member will be in areas where teaching loads are already heaviest.

☐ Departments that have been the biggest supporters in the past of Modes of Thought courses, Group Independent Study Projects, Independent Studies, and Independent Concentrations (the core of the New Curriculum) will suffer the greatest increases in teaching loads.

☐ Since most of the faculty losses will be in non-tenured ranks, those who often shoulder the bulk of a department's actual teaching duties and who are, in many cases, on the threshold of professional eminence and/or important new research will disappear. Losing the vitality of the junior faculty may weaken the curriculum in many areas.

☐ The social implications of a cutback in junior faculty will include the loss of racial and sexual diversity within the instructional ranks. Of the total Brown faculty, including the medical program (495), there are only nineteen blacks (3.8 percent) and forty-six women (9.3 percent). Of these, fourteen blacks (76 percent) and thirty-six women (78 percent) are untenured.

Dean Mattfeld summarized her preliminary review of the staffing dilemma with these words: "Brown faces an identity crisis as severe as that it weathered in the 1840s, if not worse." She had laid the groundwork for that assessment earlier, by alluding to the report of the Plans and Resources Committee, which urged that "since Brown cannot be outstanding in every department," there be balanced planning to ensure: (1) the existence of some outstanding departments — "towers of excellence" — in each of the major areas, (2) the expansion and improvement of departments for which student demand is continually high, and (3) the scale-down or elimination of departments that are underutilized and overstaffed.

While the committee's guidelines seemed simple and fair enough when they were written, they are, when juggled with the elimination of seventy-five faculty positions and the problems created by a high tenure level (70 percent), almost impossible to fulfill. In fact, as Dean Mattfeld indicated to the Corporation, "the proposed contraction of the faculty is likely to exacerbate the very difficulties that the Plans and Resources Committee identified as needing attention."

Attempts at resolving Brown's "identity crisis" in as acceptable a way as possible under the financial circumstances began last September, shortly after an administrative restructuring had resulted in Dean Mattfeld's shift from dean of academic affairs and associate provost to the new position of dean of the faculty and academic affairs (*BAM*, September 1974). Aware that the faculty would have to be reduced,

President Hornig gave the new dean of the faculty the job of devising a faculty staffing plan that would specify where the cuts were to be made and would achieve the 15 percent reduction over several years. Dean Mattfeld, a music historian by training, chose as her partner on the project Dean of the Graduate School Maurice Glicksman, a professor of engineering. Together, they began last fall to evaluate departmental self-studies and discuss staffing with the chairman of each department.

A timetable was set to allow the chairmen additional opportunities to discuss the fate of their departments, as various drafts of the plan were developed. However, the task of data collection and decision-making became slow and arduous, and the proposed schedule of private meetings was continually revised. By the time of the student disruptions in the spring, in which both Dean Mattfeld and Dean Glicksman played major roles as administrative negotiators, no concrete staffing plan had been presented for the faculty to react to.

Then, in the third week of May, a plan specifying the elimination of about fifty faculty members in three years and about twenty more by 1980 was distributed to the chairmen and a group of senior faculty. Immediate response to the plan was negative; it was labeled as "tentative" by the administration, and further rounds of negotiations were initiated.

On June 4, department chairmen met in an all-day session with President Hornig and Deans Mattfeld and Glicksman. After that meeting, plans were begun to strengthen the Council of Chairmen along the lines of a formal parliamentary body. Heretofore, they had been a rather loosely structured group, which served mainly as a sounding board for the administration and as its primary line of communication to the faculty. But the strengthened council, the chairmen felt, would be a more effective advisory unit for the president. Although one department chairman stressed to the *BAM* that this move was not a direct consequence of the staffing plan, the climate of concern that had been fostered by the cutbacks was at least the final impetus for this departure from tradition. As the chairman indicated, the situation will soon be such that any expansion of one department comes at the expense of another. For constructive input, he said, it is vital

Chris Mayhard

Department chairmen in meeting: Formalizing their structure.

that the departments function as a group, rather than battle among themselves.

Criticism of the staffing plan proposed in May had a familiar ring, with the catch-words, "priorities," "communication," and "participation" resurrected from previous budget battles. Like the students before them, faculty were concerned both by the specifics of the plan and the way in which it was devised.

Included in the various specific charges were the following:

☐ That the distribution of cuts favored the sciences. In rough percentages, the divisions were to be reduced as follows: humanities, 19.7 percent; social sciences, 21.8 percent; physical sciences, 9 percent; and life sciences, 14 percent. However, Dean Mattfeld and several department chairmen in the sciences have noted that the percentages found in the current faculty contraction do not reflect a prior reduction in the science departments; and they are therefore not indicative of a tilt of the University's resources toward the sciences.

☐ That the cuts were not consistent with teaching needs. Areas such as the social sciences, which can point to a trend of rising student enrollment, were slated in the original plan for heavy percentage reductions. They claimed that the severity of their losses shows that "there is not much concern for teaching in the staffing plan."

☐ That the plan threatens the capacity of smaller departments to offer quality instruction. Twenty-two of Brown's thirty-six disciplines have fewer than twelve faculty members each. Cuts of even one or two faculty, slated for several such departments, could severely damage their curriculum, academicians warned. In addition, even departments brought down to twelve faculty members, such as economics, political science, and French, which each suffered a 25 percent reduction, have registered strong reactions. As political science Professor Edward Beiser said following announcement of the plan in May, "A political science department of twelve in a university this size is educationally untenable, and I personally can't imagine how I could remain in such a department."

☐ That consideration was not given to departments that had shown efficient use of resources in the past. Chemistry Department Chairman William Risen was one of several to raise this point, saying, "There are some departments which have taken a responsible attitude toward staffing that is consistent with not overexpanding the University. When a crunch such as this comes, I would hope . . . that they would get off a little better." But a case in which this rationale evidently did not dominate decision-making was the political science department, which voted in February, before the austerity budget was detailed, to voluntarily suspend its doctoral program because of current limited resources.

More damning criticism of the staffing plan, however, centered on the philosophy behind the cuts, or the lack of it. Many faculty members complained that they were given no explanation of the criteria used in determining where the cuts would fall, and that there was no clearly drawn picture of what the impact of such cuts would be. French Department Chairman Reinhard Kuhn spoke for those members of the faculty in a *Brown Daily Herald* interview in May, when he said that no cuts "make sense until basic educational questions are answered. Two steps should have been taken before the plan was promulgated. The faculty should have been thoroughly convinced that all possible cuts had been made elsewhere, and an 'educational blueprint' for the University should have been presented." Professor Bruce Donovan of the classics department echoed the comment: "The University and the faculty are waiting for a statement. People are frightened, and the sense of what the University *is* has to be made very clear. No one has provided a sense of where we're going — there is no sense of the larger picture."

Dean Mattfeld defended her approach to the long-term planning in an August interview with the *BAM*. "Everyone wants a formula," she said. "How did you do it? Well, you do it by simply soaking yourself in data — looking at every aspect of every academic department over the last five years, analyzing the teaching loads, tenure levels, expected retirements, pattern — if any — of leaves without pay and sabbaticals, excellence of the faculty, and many other factors."

The faculty insists that this alone is not enough, however. A staffing plan that is not steeped in a solid sense of priorities and long-range academic goals, they say, is merely a schedule of cuts. The final report of the Advisory Committee on University Planning (ACUP), while praising Deans Mattfeld and Glicksman for their "painstaking efforts to identify all relevant aspects of faculty staffing within each department," urged that their plan "be regarded as provisional until all viable alternatives have been carefully examined in light of the goals and priorities of Brown." The report also cited the "calculated risk" to the present quality of instruction that was inherent in the three-year staffing plan and said that implementation of the five-year staffing plan would produce "major changes in the character of the University."

"ACUP is concerned that the targets that have been proposed to date have been developed without explicit reference to the academic mission at Brown," the report concluded, in its most direct passage.

Dean Mattfeld admitted in August that her main dilemma in the coming months will be to "devise a system that makes (the faculty) feel as if people have participated in decisions that affect them." However, she implied that faculty charges of a lack of consultation are perhaps too harsh. Criticism of her plan has been "uncomfortable but inevitable," she said, agreeing that consensus on a number of "basic educational decisions" must be reached next year before any staffing plan can work. "I believe in open administration," the dean said. "The faculty must participate." But an "acceptable" mechanism must also get the job done, she added.

As things stand now, that mechanism is less than solidified. Decisions on the first rounds of cuts — to be reflected in the budget that will be prepared this fall for the 1976-77 academic year — remain uncertain. The faculty has urged a careful re-evaluation of alternatives to the faculty cutbacks, including such strategies as a direct increase in the number of students enrolled, further reduction of the non-academic budget, and adoption of year-round operations. Further clouding the prospects of a speedy solution to the staffing controversy is the uncertainty over the effect of President Hornig's resignation. Many fear that deliberations may slow down, as departments seek delays that may stretch the task of determining their fate into another administration.

Clearly, the circumstances demand a brand of political wizardry that does not come easily. "There is no way to look good in this," Dean Mattfeld told the *BAM*. "The sciences say, 'We have already been cut using a different base year; why are we suffering double jeopardy?' The humanities and social sciences say, 'We have the high enrollments; why are we being made to suffer the brunt of the cuts?' And what are the alternatives?"

Among the alternatives may be some of the most ticklish questions Brown has faced in its modern history — the removal of tenured faculty positions and the excision of whole departments or areas within departments. These are issues that the University as a whole must probe, and they may be closer at hand than most people realize. On the question of tenure, Dean Mattfeld would say only, "It is on our backs now, whether we do it or not." In her report to the Corporation, she was more specific: "If only as a matter of prudence, we must continue to investigate ways of meeting the worst possible financial contingencies. This would include exploring — preferably with other comparable institutions — humanly acceptable and legal ways to remove the single or several tenured individuals in almost every department who are no longer productive as scholars, or whose early promise has not been realized, or whose teaching has ceased to engage students."

With or without tenured professors included in the pool, however, the departure of almost a fifth of Brown's living endowment will force the University into a period of academic soul-searching. As President Hornig posed the question in his February "white paper" (*BAM*, March): How do we do more with less? S.R.

The search begins for a new president

The first step toward finding a successor to President Donald F. Hornig was taken on August 1, when the Brown Corporation, meeting in special session, established a twelve-member presidential search committee comprised of faculty, students, alumni, and members of the Corporation.

Under the terms of the University's

Charter, the Corporation makes the final decision on presidential appointments, but the search committee will be responsible for preliminary screening of candidates and for the solicitation of applicants. Members of the search committee, three of whom remained to be chosen as the *BAM* went to press, are charged with delivering to the Corporation by November 15 the names of "approximately" five candidates.

Chancellor Charles C. Tillinghast, Jr., named five trustees and fellows on August 1 to fill the Corporation slots on the search committee. They are Vernon R. Alden '45 (chairman), former president of Ohio University and now chairman of the board of The Boston Company, Inc., and chairman of the executive committee of the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company; Richard B. Salomon '32, managing partner of Riverbank Associates, Inc., and retired chairman of the board of Lanvin-Charles of the Ritz, Inc., of New York; Foster B. Davis '39, managing partner in the Providence stockbrokerage firm of Tucker, Anthony, and R. L. Day; Ruth Burt Ekstrom '53, research psychologist for the Educational Testing Service in Princeton, N.J.; and Dr. Augustus A. White '57, associate professor of orthopedic surgery at Yale University School of Medicine.

Bernard V. Buonanno, Jr. '60, president of Old Fox Chemical, Inc., of Providence, will also serve on the search committee as the newly elected president of Brown's Associated Alumni. Three faculty members have been selected by the Faculty Policy Group: Barbara K. Lewalski, professor of English; George M. Seidel, professor of physics; and John L. Thomas, professor of history. Yet to be named to the committee are two students selected by the Student Caucus, and one student jointly selected by the Graduate Student Council and the Medical Student Council.

In related action at the special August meeting, the Corporation also formally received the resignation of President Hornig, who will leave office June 30, 1976. (The word "received" is the Corporation's and signifies that, there being no contractual obligations, the resignation was not put to an acceptance vote.) A resolution was passed expressing "deep appreciation to the President for the boundless energy, diligence, and selfless devotion with which he has served the University during his tenure," and recommending that, until the termination of his duties, Mr. Hornig "continue to exercise fully all the authority of the office and to enjoy its perquisites."

After the presidential search committee is completely assembled, probably in early September, its members will begin seeking names and advice from a wide variety of sources: faculty, staff, students and alumni of the University, presidents, senior officers, and trustees of other universities, officers of educational associations, federal and state governmental officials involved in educational activities and related agencies, officers of foundations and other private agencies, and officers and participants in educational consortia, caucuses, and referral services. Steps will be taken to assure Brown's status as an affirmative action/equal opportunity employer, according to spokesmen in the president's office; and selected advertising will be placed, even though, as one presidential assistant put it, "a vacancy such as this is pretty well common knowledge through press coverage of the resignation."

Two technical documents that guide a search of this sort are currently being written. They are the job description, which is based on the legal requirements contained in the University Charter, the Statutes of the Corporation, and the faculty rules and regulations; and the statement of criteria on which the new president will be chosen. The latter is a very specific document to be drawn up by the Corporation's Committee on the Presidency and approved by the Corporation's Advisory and the Executive Committee at their September 12 meeting.

Suggestions and advice from alumni and friends of the University are encouraged and should be sent to Vernon Alden, chairman of the Presidential Search Committee, Box 1887, Brown University, Providence 02912. S.R.

The president on TV: "I've done what needed to be done"

"I'd like to speak to Dr. Paul Hornung," the voice on the telephone intoned, in one of those embarrassing slips of the tongue that populate bad dreams.

"There's no one here by that name. There's a Lilli Hornig, a Donald Hornig, a . . ."

"The president of Brown University?"

"Yes. Speaking."

It was an inauspicious beginning for an enterprising reporter, but Providence television newscaster Sara Wye was determined to get an interview with Brown's president, even though he had refused, ten days earlier, to comment further on his resignation. She located his summer-home telephone number in Little Compton, R.I., and gave it a try. The results were not only a surprising about-face by Mr. Hornig on the question of public comment, but also a reflective live interview on a July noonday newscast. Following Ms. Wye's lead, a rival television station requested and got a similar interview, this time filming Mr. Hornig's remarks as he walked casually across campus on a sunny afternoon.

The gist of both interviews was already familiar: criticism following the strike and building takeover in the spring was not responsible for the resignation; problems of bringing fiscal stability to the University required leadership with "fresh energy and a new outlook"; and the accomplishments in which the president takes most pride are the building of the medical program, the merger of Pembroke and Brown, and the reduction of deficit spending. Still, the televised conversations did offer the public a few personal glimpses into Mr. Hornig's mood following his decision, as these excerpts from the Wye interview illustrate:

Wye: Is it possible for a university president to survive when he is forced to make the kinds of budgetary decisions you've had to make?

Hornig: Well, I don't know if it's possible for him to survive; it's not possible for him to emerge having many friends.

Wye: If you had it to do over again . . . can you see anything you would have done differently?

Hornig: Not fundamentally . . .

Wye: How do you feel when the students claim that you were insensitive, were not open, not candid, didn't allow students into the budgetary process? Would you have done that differently?

Hornig: I think, in retrospect, we might have spent more time discussing the problems with students. I don't think the budgetary process is primarily a job to be turned over to students . . .

(But) I think I would have made a greater effort to be sure they understood what was going on.

Wye: What is your gut reaction to the circumstances of your resignation? Do you feel that you are leaving a job well done, (or) that you are leaving with your head bowed?

Hornig: Oh, it's neither of those things, quite. I guess it's a feeling that I've done what needed to be done. One always can see ways in which one might have done it a little better, but fundamentally, I think I did what I had to do. I'm satisfied . . . I have some disappointment. I suppose I have a little bit of unhappiness, possibly even a trace of bitterness, at the failure of some people who ought to have been able to understand a little better what the problems were.

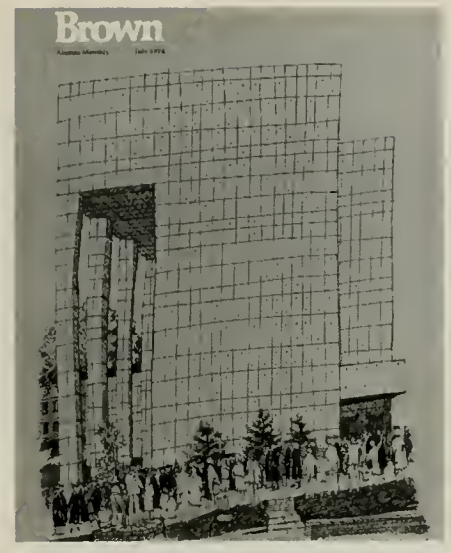
In his second television interview, the president was asked his thoughts on the future of higher education in general. He replied that higher education was caught now in the clash of its two most pressing mandates — to provide the opportunity of a college education to everyone who is able to benefit from it, and to educate those who do enroll up to the limit of their capabilities. "Frankly, I'm concerned about the second responsibility," Mr. Hornig said. "We seem to have lost a little of our zeal for quality. And in education, as in many things, we need a meritocracy."

S.R.

Brown Alumni Monthly named "the best"

At the annual conference of the Council for Advancement and Support of Education (CASE), held in Chicago last July, the *BAM* received the Robert A. Sibley Award as the best alumni magazine in the U.S. and Canada. This is the third time in six years the *BAM* has been so honored (it also won in 1969 and in 1973), and it represents the seventh year in a row that the magazine has finished among the Top Ten.

In an unprecedented move this year, CASE (created by the merger of the American Alumni Council and the American College Public Relations Association) bestowed a separate Sibley Award on *Harvard Magazine*, which recently became the first university publication to move into the paid-subscription, general-audience market. In presenting the award to the *BAM*, Winston Forrest, former president of



The July 1974 BAM *cover was named one of the best of the year.*

the American Alumni Council, noted that the two Sibleys were given to honor two very different magazines. Of the *BAM*, he said: "In design, photography, and writing, the *Brown Alumni Monthly* is crisp, clear, and always refreshing. In the overall balance and content of its coverage of Brown University, it is clearly the most outstanding alumni publication in the country."

The *BAM* also received an "Exceptional Achievement" award from *Newsweek* magazine for its coverage of public affairs, and photographer Hugh Smyser (who is now with the American Red Cross) received two awards of merit from CASE for his photographs of the Cary Building in New York (*BAM*, November) and of Assistant Professor James Head (*BAM*, December). J.P.

Chorus is going to India — contributions are welcome

Next January, the Taj Mahal in India will echo with the voices of forty-five Brown University Chorus and Chamber Choir members singing a program of American music, including "The Star Spangled Banner," "Dixie," and "Walk Him Up." The Taj Mahal is one of the scheduled stops the Chorus will make on a month-long Indian visit. Centering their travels around four major cities — Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, and Madras — the students will perform at parks, orphanages, embassies, university student centers, and concert halls throughout the subcontinent.

Sponsored by Friendship Ambassadors, Inc., a New York-based foundation dedicated to promoting international friendships, the Brown Chorus will be the first collegiate performing group from the United States ever to tour India. The Friendship Ambassadors president, Harry Morgan, says he chose the Brown students from a host of other competitors because they were not only of "outstanding artistic caliber" but because they were also "representative of America's finest young people."

All of the music performed on the tour will be American, in keeping with the Bicentennial theme chosen by choral director William Ermey. "Considering that we'll be there in January 1976 during the first four weeks of our Bicentennial, the theme seems only neat and right," he says.

The primary purpose of the tour, Ermey explains, is to initiate a program of student exchanges between India and the United States and to promote mutual good will. Unlike professional touring groups, which often hole up in their hotel rooms between concert performances, the Brown students will be interacting with the Indian people as much as possible. They will travel by bus to remote areas outside of the four cities, stay with Indian families in their homes, and perform in concert with an Indian choral group.

Although Friendship Ambassadors is paying for most of the tour expenses, the Brown students must raise the money for their round-trip fare to India plus the cost of air transportation between the cities. They will need $45,000 ($1,000 per person). Tour managers Nora Claire McKinney '77 and Jon Mills '76 hope to raise approximately one-third of the total from foundations and corporations, one-third from alumni and private contributions, and the remainder from their own fund-raising activities. These will include area concerts, a raffle, their annual Casino Night, and the sale of a new LP by the Brown University Chorus and Quad Orchestra called "Quodlibet and Bicentennial Selections," available from the music department in October. If the students fall short of their $45,000 goal, the difference will be charged evenly among the tour members. Contributions may be made out to Brown University, earmarked for the Chorus Tour Fund #38511. K.S.

"Listen, we can take it all"

Spend an hour with John Anderson and you walk away whistling the Brown fight song. You can bet that Brown's third-year coach will *never* be caught with a crying towel hanging from his belt.

Anderson is refreshingly candid in a profession not overly populated by men with this trait. This is why people pay attention when he is speaking. And right now John Anderson's speaking in terms of an Ivy League title, which, if achieved, would be Brown's first since the league was formed in 1956.

Oh, Anderson does wave a finger of caution and mention something about "guarded optimism." He points out that for Brown to finish first, everything will have to fall into place and that the football, which has a habit of taking funny bounces, especially in the Ivy League, will have to bounce Brown's way. Having put these qualifications on the table, Anderson leans back in his chair, the smile recaptures his face, and he admits that the ingredients are there for the Bears to make a serious run at the Ivy title.

"Listen, we can take it all," says the man who has given Brown back-to-back winning seasons (4-3-1, 5-4). "But to make this happen we are going to have to win at least two of the three games that figure to go either way" — he lists Yale, Harvard, and Dartmouth — "and then get through the rest of the schedule without being upset. It can be done. I'm confident."

And why shouldn't he be? Eighteen of the starting twenty-four who won their last four games are returning. Only two starters will be missing from one of the finest defensive teams in the country, one that finished third to Notre Dame and Michigan in stopping the rush and ended twelfth in total defense. The two defenders missing are a pair of All-East selections, Co-Capt. Bill Taylor at defensive left end and middle guard Bill Kairit, who is now working out with the Green Bay Packers. Despite the quality of these performers, the replacements are so plentiful that Anderson predicts a defense in 1975 that will be "much stronger."

Hugh Smyser

Anderson is equally pleased with his offense. "In my first two seasons at Brown we had one quarterback who was a good passer and another who, at times, could be an exciting runner. The quarterbacks we have this fall can run and they can throw and we will have our first opportunity in three years to utilize my complete offense."

Anderson's complete offense should be something to watch. In 1971 his Middlebury team led the country (NCAA Division II) in passing yards per game (277), average gain per pass (20.2), and was second in touchdown passes with twenty-five. The following fall his team ranked in the top ten in nearly every offensive category.

When he's able to balance his offense, Anderson says that he likes to run about 60 percent of the time and pass 40 percent. And though he agrees that fundamentals are what win football games, he admits to a love for the razzle-dazzle approach.

"The two men I coached under, Bob Blackman at Dartmouth and Joe Yukica at Boston College, play the wide-open game," says Anderson. "Putting in the flourishes during the week can make the game a bit more fun for the kids. On Saturday afternoon an offense that includes the razzle-dazzle puts pressure on your opponent and puts fans in the stands."

Anderson feels that the key to a wide-open offense is a quarterback who is completely at home with the system. There are four fine signal callers on the roster, senior Bob Bateman, juniors Paul Michalko and Kevin Dare, and sophomore Mark Smith, a 6'1", 180-pound high school All-American from Allentown, Pa., who passed for twenty-four touchdowns and 1,532 yards as a high school senior.

The battle for the starting berth will probably narrow down to Bateman and Michalko. The latter was heir-apparent on the basis of several outstanding performances with the Jayvees early last year (he passed for more than 200 yards against Yale) and because of the poise he showed as a starter against Princeton before being sidelined for the season with a shoulder injury.

Then in January the University of Vermont decided to drop football for financial reasons, and the school's 6'5", 190-pound quarterback, Bob Bateman, passed up offers from all around the country and decided to transfer to Brown. A factor in his decision was his father, Bill Bateman '45, a former Bruin tackle in the Skip Stahley era.

Young Bateman was brilliant last fall. He completed 141 of 286 pass attempts, including sixteen for touchdowns. Bateman, who will have only one year of eligibility at Brown, was second in the nation (Division II) in passing with 1,869 yards and he was seventh in the country in total offense with 2,011 yards, an average of 201.1 yards per game. He was All-New England, honorable mention All-American, and in May, when the Bruins held their one day of spring practice, Bateman drew scouts from eight professional teams.

"Both Bateman and Michalko have excellent ability, leadership qualities, and a complete feel for our offense," Anderson says. "This, combined with the fact that we've added some badly needed speed to our backfield and have added size, speed, and strength to the line, gives me confidence that we won't have any of the offensive problems that we had early last fall. There may be some days — not out of necessity, either — when we'll have four quarterbacks running the attack."

Brown will have offensive weapons other than Michalko, Bateman, and company. All-East and All-Ivy kicking specialist Jose Violante will be back for his senior season. His two-year stats show him to be twenty of twenty-two on extra points and seventeen of twenty-five on field-goal attempts. Twice he's driven the ball through the uprights from 49 yards out.

All-Ivy punter Mike Dodson will be back for his third year, as will Co-Capt. Kevin Slattery and junior split end Bob Farnham. Halfback Slattery was third in the Ivy League in rushing with 495 yards and had the best rushing average with a 5.4 mark in seven games. Farnham is an exciting split end and punt-return specialist, who figures prominently in Anderson's offensive plans.

The extra backfield speed Anderson mentions will be provided by such sophomores as Joe Mixie, a Rhode Island All-Stater who does a 9.9 for the 100; Jack Koelbl, an All-Western New York halfback; Wally Schields, a 5'11", 190-pound game-breaker who led the Cubs in rushing; and senior Doug Baran, a speedster who will start at flanker after being sidelined with injuries for two years.

Hugh Smyser

The offensive line has lettermen at every position, but Anderson predicts that by mid-season these veterans will be battling to hold off the challenge of such men as junior tight end Fred Polacek (6'4", 220), junior tackle John Gaddis (6'4", 225), and sophomore guard Len Waldman (6'2", 220).

A year ago, Anderson pulled a surprise when he moved tight end Bill Kairit to the important middle guard position on defense. Kairit went on to earn All-East honors. This summer, the Bruin coach announced another major shift, with senior defensive tackle Phil Bartlett being shifted to middle guard as Kairit's replacement.

"Bartlett could be just as effective as Kairit," Anderson says. "He has quickness for the initial charge, good lateral speed, and will come back this year at 238 pounds, fifteen pounds heavier than he played at a year ago. He'll be real tough for the other centers to handle."

One of the reasons Anderson was able to shift Bartlett is the presence of two highly promising sophomore tackles, 6'4", 235-pound Kevin Rooney and 6'3", 235-pound Kevin Webb. A pair of sophomores with All-Ivy potential, Lou Cole (6'0", 220) and Ken Phelps (6'1", 200), will have to fight for playing time with veterans Paul Serrano (co-captain), Tom Ford, and Scott Nelson at inside linebacker. And although the defensive secondary of Tom Clark, Mark Herendeen, and Tom Posniak returns intact, at least two of these men may be moved out by such sophomore hopefuls as Alan Kemp, Clark Mason, Bill Hill (he led the Cubs with five interceptions), and Roger Key.

It's obvious that last fall's 4-2 freshman team will do the job that Anderson predicted — fill the varsity needs. Only one man dropped off the squad through the season, a fact that may be explained by Anderson's policy of using every man in every game.

Anderson sees Yale, Harvard, and Dartmouth as the teams to beat. "Yale was tough defensively and they have almost everyone back," he says. "Playing them early in the year is to our advantage. Harvard is always loaded with

material and this year will be no exception. Dartmouth? Well, they're always tough, especially up there. They only lost two people defensively, but one of them was Reggie Williams, one of the best linebackers in the country.

"We've reached the point where we don't have to take a back seat to anyone as far as material is concerned," Anderson adds. "Now our job is to prepare our players physically and mentally so that we can move through the season, taking one game at a time, but with a single objective — the Ivy League title."

Brown will play only four home games in this fiftieth anniversary of Brown Stadium, starting with the home opener against URI on September 27. The rest of the schedule: October 4, at Penn. October 11, Yale. October 18, at Dartmouth. October 25, at Holy Cross. November 1, at Princeton. November 8, at Cornell. November 15, Harvard (Homecoming). November 22, Columbia. The entire schedule will be broadcast this fall by Providence radio station WJAR with Chris Clark handling the play-by-play. J.B.

Athletic Hall of Fame to induct first woman

Prof. Emeritus Bessie H. Rudd, director of physical education at Pembroke for thirty-one years and one of the leading women in her field in the United States, will become the Brown Athletic Hall of Fame's first female inductee at the annual Induction Dinner in November. Miss Rudd, an innovator in physical education, was vice-president and a member of the executive committee of the U.S. Field Hockey Association and appeared in the pages of its yearbook from 1930 to 1960 either as an official, as editor, or as a writer.

Hugh Smyser

Upon Miss Rudd's retirement in 1962, the Bessie H. Rudd Award was established to perpetuate her high standards and honor her contributions to women's sports at Brown.

Bessie Rudd is one of three specials being inducted this fall among the eighteen new members of the Hall of Fame. Joining Miss Rudd in this category are Zenas R. Bliss '18 and Clarence C. Chaffee '24.

Bliss was called "the best navigator in the world" by Harold S. Vanderbilt after the latter's boat, the *Ranger,* had successfully defended the America's Cup in 1937 by defeating England's challenger, *Endeavor II,* in four straight races. Bliss also served as navigator for the *Rainbow* in the America's Cup races of 1934.

Bliss was professor of engineering at Brown, served as dean of the College in 1957-58, and as provost from 1958 to his retirement in 1965.

Clarence Chaffee last year was rated number one in the United States in Senior (70 and over) Men's Tennis Singles. The year prior, Chaffee tied for the number-one spot. To earn his national title in 1974, Chaffee won the indoor hardcourt championship and then took the U.S. outdoor grass court title. For three decades, Chaffee coached soccer, squash, and tennis at Williams College. He's now resident director of the Van der Meer-Williams Tennis Camp at Williams College.

Curt Bennett '70 is being inducted into the Hall of Fame in his first year of eligibility, it being necessary for an athlete to be out of college five years before he can be considered. This past winter, Bennett was the second leading scorer with the Atlanta Flames of the National Hockey League with 66 points, and he became the first American in NHL history to score more than 27 goals in one season.

As an undergraduate, Bennett earned All-America honors in his senior season and was a three-time All-Ivy selection. He is fourth on Brown's all-time scoring list with 50 goals and 85 assists for 135 points.

Others to be inducted:

Football — Paul Hodge '28, a tackle on the undefeated Brown Iron Men of 1926; Bill Karaban '35, fullback and captain of the 1934 team; John Parry '65, a split end who set seven Ivy League pass receiving records and was a two-time All-Ivy choice.

Basketball — Ed Tooley '55, a forward who set Brown rebounding records for game, season, and career.

Baseball — Tom Skenderian '68, the only Brown player ever to win the Charles H. Blair Bat, symbolic of batting supremacy, in the forty-five-year history of the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League. His .514 average was also the third highest in the loop's history.

Golf — Roland R. MacKenzie '29, runner-up for the intercollegiate title in 1928 and who competed in the U.S. Nationals and had a 5-1 record on the Walker Cup teams of 1926, 1928, and 1930.

Crew — Harlan A. Bartlett '51, a member of the first Brown crew when the sport was re-established on a club basis in 1949 and current president of the Brown Rowing Association.

Soccer — Henry "Hank" Tolman '35, an All-America choice as a goalie.

Track — Dave Farley '64, one of Brown's outstanding distance runners who took the IC4A indoor championship in 1963 and the IC4A outdoor crown in 1964.

Lacrosse — John D. "Chris" Eustis '65, an All-America midfielder who had a career total of 41 goals and 18 assists.

Old Timers — Charles D. Millard '97 and William Burr Hopkins '97, a pair of halfbacks who were among Brown's first stars as football gained respectability in the early 1890s; Furber Marshall '19, an end on the 1916 team, which won eight of nine games; and Arthur E. Bartlett '14, captain of the 1914 track team and the man who held all of the University's weight records until the 1930s.

The Hall of Fame's Induction Dinner will be held at Andrews Hall Dining Room on Friday, November 14. Tickets are $10 each and may be purchased by contacting dinner chairman John McLaughry at Box 1849, Brown University, Providence 02912 or by calling (401) 863-2898. J.B.

The Classes

11 *Erwin C. Tompkins* and his wife, Agnes, hosted a cocktail-dinner party at the Belle Meade Country Club in Nashville on May 28 to celebrate their sixtieth anniversary. Their daughter, Cynthia, and her husband were present, as well as five of their seven grandchildren and one great-grandchild.

19 Seven members of the class of 1919 of the Women's College of Brown University gathered for luncheon Saturday noon of Commencement Weekend (May 31) in Verney-Woolley Dining Room. Arrangements were made by class president *Edith Goff Miner,* who presided afterwards at a class meeting in Emery Hall. Others attending were *Esther Brintzenhoff,* vice-president; *Edna R. Macdonald,* treasurer; *Mary E. Carroll,* secretary; *Sophie M. Robinson; Ruth P. Watjen,* former president of the Alumnae Association; and *Florence T. Colmetz,* class agent.

20 *George H. Rhodes* is with the medical administration service of the Veterans Administration Hospital in Philadelphia. He was previously with the Internal Revenue Service.

25 Chief Marshal for Brown's 207th Commencement was our classmate, *Benjamin D. Roman,* teacher, administrator, and dean of students at Brown from 1963 to 1969. Ben has been a director of the Warren Pond School in East Alstead, N.H., since 1955.

26 Dr. *Leonard B. Thompson* was honored last spring at a reception for 2,000 guests, many of them recovered alcoholics, sponsored by the staff of Naukeag Hospital, a private Massachusetts hospital for the treatment of alcoholism and related illnesses. Dr. Thompson, who has a private practice in Gardner, Mass., has been head of the medical program at the Naukeag Hospital since 1960.

27 *Harold E. Conrad* retired in May after twenty years as dean and professor of history at High Point College in North Carolina. He and his wife continue to live in High Point.

John Hall is still working full-time as president and treasurer of the Wm. H. Low Estate Co. in Providence. He also serves as president and director of Farview, Inc., as a trustee of the Howard Foundation, and as a member of the board of the Dunes Club.

Herbert Howe retired in 1969 after twenty-nine years with the Bendix Corp., most recently with the executive offices in Detroit and Southfield, Mich. He has since moved to Pasadena, Calif.

Charlie Kenney, Cranston, R.I., retired in April 1973. He is active as an elder in the church and as a Mason and a Shriner, and he continues to pursue his hobbies of photography and rose growing.

Isador Korn, Cranston, R.I., continues to practice law at his office in the Hospital Trust Building in Providence. He was recently made an honorary trustee of Temple Emanuel.

Edgar Loud retired in 1969 from his position as a patent engineer with BIF. He lives in Cranston, R.I.

Tom Magee is semi-retired in Sedona, Ariz., where he is involved in local civic activities. He continues as chairman of the board of the Gray Envelope Manufacturing Co.

Newell O. Mason, Summit, N.J., retired in 1969 as professor emeritus of history at Stevens Institute. He teaches history part-time at the Kent Place School, an independent girls' school in Summit.

28 *Eleanor Sarle Briggs* has been appointed by Rhode Island Governor *Philip Noel* '54 to the Governor's Council on Mental Health.

Louisa Partington Fanale has been appointed professor of microbiology at Upsala College in East Orange, N.J.

William S. Litterick received his master of divinity degree from Andover-Newton Theological School in May and plans to pursue further graduate study. He lives in Plaistow, N.H.

30 *Otto Kerner,* who was paroled from federal prison in March because of ill health, has accepted a position as consultant to Lewis University's special services center in Chicago, where he will direct a program aimed at improving mental attitudes of prison inmates.

Dorothy Bowler Laverty has been elected to the Maine legislature as the Republican representative from Millinocket. She is the author of the first complete history of her town, *Millinocket – Magic City of Maine's Wilderness,* published in 1973.

31 *Allen Arnold* retired in April after twenty-nine years with the Commercial Credit Corp., most recently as director of national accounts. He lives in Lutherville, Md.

32 *Arthur A. Lewis* ('37 A.M.) retired in June after sixteen years as a social studies teacher at Tantasqua High School in Sturbridge, Mass.

Lorraine Loiacono, New London, Conn., retired recently as chief of medical social services for Connecticut's welfare department to become the director of Aid and Assistance, a private regional agency in New London.

33 *Violet Bander Callahan* writes, "Although I have retired from paid social work, I am volunteering in admissions at Hilo Hospital through the Hilo Hospital Auxiliary, am on the board of directors of the Hawaii County Mental Health Association, and belong to the National Association of Social Workers, Hawaii chapter. If any of my college friends should be in Hilo, remember to call me because I'd enjoy seeing you and showing the Big Island to you."

Vivienne Cote, Pawtucket, R.I., is a French teacher and head of the foreign language department at Pawtucket West Senior High School. She is also a member of the board of the Alliance Francaise de Providence.

In a major organizational change, *Thomas F. Gilbane* has become chairman of the board of directors and chief executive officer of Gilbane Building Co., Providence. At the same time, *William J. Gilbane* has been elected president of the construction firm, one of the country's largest.

Eleanor Gilbert Hargrove retired in April after fifteen years of working with the elderly in Grand Rapids, Mich., first as an urban renewal relocation expert and then as director of Senior Neighbors, Inc. She lives in Grand Rapids.

34 *Maurice Clemence,* Wellesley Hills, Mass., has retired as vice-president for finance and director of the Kendall Co. A trustee emeritus of Brown, he is chairman of the board of trustees of Wheaton College and a director of several companies.

35 Dr. *Alec R. Shapiro* has been named head of the pre-clinical curriculum at the University of Connecticut School of Dental Medicine, where he will also serve as director of the dental multidiscipline laboratories. He lives in Farmington, Conn.

36 *Ambrose Murray* has retired to Hobe Sound, Fla., after seventeen years as a swimming-pool builder in North Attleboro, Mass.

37 *Charlotte Woiler Rothschild,* Chicago, is a part-time social worker at Michael Reese Hospital. Her daughter, Ila, received her M.S.W. degree from the University of Chicago in 1974 and is a psychiatric social worker at the same hospital. Her daughter, Marla, received her B.A. degree from the National College of Education and is a U.S. Customs inspector at O'Hare International Airport.

Burt Shevelove served as the director of *Rodgers and Hart,* a Broadway musical celebrating the great days of Richard Rodgers and his collaborating lyricist, Lorenz Hart. In reviewing the play, the *New York Times* described Shevelove's work as "imaginative and inventive."

38 Dr. *Howard A. Blazar,* Brookline, Mass., has been appointed to the board of directors of the Brown Medical Association.

Dr. *Samuel B. Burgess,* Needham, Mass., has also been appointed to the board of directors of the Brown Medical Association.

39 Dr. *John T. Barrett*, Providence, has been named secretary of the Brown Medical Association.

Dr. *Sophie Trent*, Meriden, Conn., has been elected vice-president of the Brown Medical Association.

40 *Shirley Roberts Barbour* is the art editor in charge of layout and publications design for the American Mathematical Society in Providence. Shirley is active in the American Friends Service Committee and the United Farmworkers Support Committee. Her daughter, Connie, is a freshman at Boston University.

Olga Komar Boluch is vice-president of the Smithfield (R.I.) Education Association and an officer in the Education Theatre Association of Rhode Island.

Helen Waterman Boyd's husband, Jim, is president of Boydco, Inc., manufacturers of prefabricated pumping stations. Their son, Michael, who graduated from Worcester Polytechnic Institute, works for the firm as an engineer. Their son, Chris, is a sophomore at Worcester Polytech. The Boyds live in Barrington, R.I.

Dr. *Bertram H. Buxton*, Providence, has been named treasurer of the Brown Medical Association.

Frances Babcock Chase, Orange, Conn., is working in real estate. Her husband, *Ben* '38, is semi-retired. Their son, *Tyler* '74, is a teacher and coach at Hopkins Grammar School in New Haven.

Janet Welch Clem's son, *Stephen* ('73 A.M.), teaches at the Mary C. Wheeler School in Providence, where she lives.

Jean Bruce Cummings, Greenfield, Mass., teaches biology part-time at Greenfield Community College. Last December she was appointed director of the First Pioneer Bank of Franklin County. She is also chairman of the Greenfield Recycling Committee, first vice-president of the board of Franklin County Public Hospital, and a member of the School Committee.

Polly Tirrell English works as a nurse and researcher at the Worcester Foundation for Experimental Biology in Shrewsbury, Mass. She and her husband, Ted, participated last July in a three-week study program at Cambridge University in England.

Leone Brownell Fagan's oldest son, Pete, is a Navy career officer stationed in Hawaii. Her daughter, Jean, is married and has two children; her son Bob is in the computer business; and her son Kenneth is a high school student. Leone lives in Melrose, Mass., where she continues to work for the Melrose Public Library.

Louise Heckman Fitch's husband, Parmelee, retired in June 1974 after thirty-three years with AMICA. They have moved to the family's summer home in West Dennis, Mass., which will be their permanent retirement home.

Penelope Hartland-Thunberg left the federal government in 1974 to return to academia. She is a resident economist at Georgetown University's Center for Strategic and International Studies and teaches a graduate seminar in economics.

Rosalind Cooney Larkowich teaches elementary school in Warwick, R.I. She and her husband, *George* '39, live in Cranston.

Miriam O'Brien Meehan is working as a resource teacher for the Providence public schools.

Dr. *John G. Murray*, Greenwich, Conn., has been appointed to the board of directors of the Brown Medical Association.

Phyllis Riley Murray teaches exceptional children at St. Vincent's Home and School in Fall River, Mass. Her son, James Jr., has begun work toward his doctorate in clinical psychology at the University of Rhode Island.

Helen Starrett Peterson works part-time as a library technical assistant in the Middletown (R.I.) Free Library. Her husband, John, retired from the U.S. Army Reserves this year. Their daughter, Christine, graduated from URI in June, and their son, William, is a sophomore at URI.

Louise Parker Romanoff is a senior scientist at the Worcester Foundation for Experimental Biology in Shrewsbury, Mass.

Elizabeth Hunt Schumann is a reference librarian at Brown's Rockefeller Library. Her husband, Detlev, is professor emeritus of German at Brown. Their son, Walter, is with the National Labor Relations Board in Washington, D.C.

Priscilla Phillips Smith is a librarian at the Freer Gallery of Art in Washington, D.C. She is currently building a house on Mount Desert Island, Maine.

Clara Schwab Wisbach is an audio-visual media specialist at Broad Meadows Junior High in Quincy, Mass. She and her husband, *Gale* '39, live in Duxbury, Mass.

41 *William R. T. Crolius*, director of government relations for the Crane Co., has been elected a vice-president of the firm. He lives in Alexandria, Va.

Dr. *Robert T. Steinsieck*, Meriden, N.H., has been appointed to the board of directors of the Brown Medical Association.

Dr. *Sanford W. Udis*, Fall River, Mass., is president of the Brown Medical Association.

42 Dr. *Edward M. Daniels*, Chestnut Hill, Mass., has been appointed to the executive committee of the Brown Medical Association.

43 The second annual off-year reunion of the Pembroke class of 1943 was such a success that its main instigator, *Arlene Rome Ten Eyck*, and her husband, Peter, are already planning a repeat for next year. Cocktails, lunch, and a happy hour were enjoyed in the Delta Phi Omega room of Sharpe Refectory on Saturday. Among those in attendance were *Mary Santulli Chiarulli* and her husband, Dr. *Peter Chiarulli* '49 Ph.D., who came in from Oak Park, Ill. They were on campus to attend the graduation of their son, *Michael*. Also in attendance were *Mary McGann Drew*, *Catherine Butler Gilbert* and her husband, Ralph, and *Julianne Hirshland Hill* and her husband, Herbert. The Hills, along with Mrs. Hill's mother, *Helen Cohen Hirshland* '17, were in town for the graduation from Brown of their son, *David*. Others who returned included *Ruth E. Just*, *Elaine Robinson Kaufman*, *Rosemary Connolly Lyon*, and *Virginia Crosby Newman*. *Ruth Just* was appointed class secretary, replacing the retiring *Catherine Butler Gilbert*.

Dr. *William L. Jenney*, New Bedford, Mass., has been appointed to the board of directors of the Brown Medical Association.

44 *David G. Fernald* represented the University at the inauguration of Dr. George Bugliarello as president of the Polytechnic Institute of New York on March 13.

45 *Betty Horenstein Pickett* ('49 Ph.D.) has been awarded the Department of Health, Education and Welfare's Distinguished Service Award, the highest recognition the department gives a civilian employee. She is director of the division of special mental health programs at the National Institute of Mental Health.

46 Dr. *Myron Gordon* has been promoted to professor of obstetrics and gynecology at New York Medical College. He is chief of service at the Metropolitan Hospital Center in New York City.

Anne Gantt Helbig, Tampa, Fla., is a housewife and a student at the University of South Florida. Her son, Sandy, is a graduate student in city planning at Harvard; and her daughter, Cindy, is with the Department of Housing and Urban Development in Washington, D.C.

Dr. *Justin L. Richman*, Newton Highlands, Mass., has been appointed to the executive committee of the Brown Medical Association.

Charles A. Sleicher, Jr., a professor of chemical engineering at the University of Washington in Seattle, has received a one-month grant from the National Science Foundation to do research and consultation work at the University of Nairobi in Kenya on evaluation and monitoring of pesticide residues in Kenyan national parks.

47 Lt. Comdr. *Robert Irving* (USN Ret.) received his M.S. degree in management science from California State University at Northridge in May and is currently making the transition from electronics engineering to business operations at Hughes Aircraft Co. He lives in Northridge, Calif.

Louise Makepeace is working at the library of the Rhode Island School of Design. Her son, Brett Iannuccillo, is a senior at Northwestern University this year.

Joseph Wilbur Riker, Jr., and his wife are parents of a son, Joseph Wilbur III, born May 7. They live in Bristol, R.I.

48 *Dorcas Hamilton Cofer*, who received her Ph.D. degree in clinical psychology from Rutgers in 1972, is a child psychologist with the department of psychiatry and pediatrics at Beth Israel Medical Center in New York City. She also has a private practice in New York City and in Westfield, N.J., where she lives. Her daughter Lisa is a senior at George Washington University; her daughter *Caitlin* is a sophomore at Brown; and her son, Jamie, is a senior in high school.

Paul Garabedian, professor of mathematics and director of the Energy Research and Development Agency's Computing and

Applied Mathematics Laboratory at New York University's Courant Institute of Mathematical Sciences, has been elected to the National Academy of Sciences.

Jack Newcombe is executive editor of the Book-of-the-Month Club, Inc. His recent book on *Joe Paterno* '50, head football coach at Penn State, drew good reviews and sold well throughout the country. Jack is now working on a book about the Carlisle Indians football team.

Thelma Chun-Hoon Zen represented the University at the inauguration of Fujio Matsuda as president of the University of Hawaii on March 15.

49 *James A. Cooney* has been named marketing manager for Polymer Industries, Inc.'s Textile Chemicals Division in Greenville, S.C.

The Rev. *William Hale* has been elected dean of St. Paul's Cathedral in Syracuse, N.Y.

Helvi Olen Moyer, South Windsor, Conn., has been designated a Fellow of the Life Management Institute upon completion of her studies with the Life Office Management Association.

Harry I. Odell, a foreign service officer, is deputy chief of mission at the American Embassy in Bern, Switzerland.

Renee Broder Parvin, Millburn, N.J., is with the real estate sales office of Frank H. Taylor and Son, Inc.

50 *Richard C. Acker* (Sc.M.) has been appointed an associate of the Harza Engineering Co. in Chicago. He lives in Wheaton, Ill.

Paul Berard is chief of the environmental surveys branch of the Bureau of the Census's Industry Division. He lives in Cheverly, Md.

C. *Benjamin Integlia* has been appointed vice-president of operations at International Supply Co. in Cranston.

Gordon E. Noble, insurance executive with more than twenty years' experience with major carriers on both coasts, has been named executive vice-president of Kindler & Laucci and its holding company, California Insurance Management and Investment Corp. Based in San Francisco, his responsibilities will include management and planning of corporate affairs.

Arthur Soder, Jr., retired in March from his position as director of standardization and data management at the Naval Construction Battalion Center in Davisville, R.I. He lives in Warwick, R.I.

51 *Elliot Berman* has been appointed director of energy studies for Boston University's recently created Energy Center.

Robert J. Cotter has been appointed a research fellow of the Union Carbide Corp. He is with Union Carbide's technical center in Bound Brook, N.J.

53 *Anne Larkosh Burton*, Westfield, N.J., received her master of theological studies degree magna cum laude from Drew University in May.

54 *William Brigden* recently opened his own marketing consultant firm, William Brigden Associates, in New York City. He lives in Pound Ridge, N.Y.

Roger J. K. Cromwell and Anne Reid Cavanaugh were married April 25 in New York City and are living in Pound Ridge, N.Y. Roger is assistant vice-president of the State National Bank in Bridgeport, Conn.

William Polleys, Barrington, R.I., has been named group business development manager of the materials and electrical products group of Texas Instruments, Inc. He is also national chairman of freestyle skiing for the U.S. Skiing Association.

Albert Swanson, Ridgefield, Conn., is a director and partner in the accounting firm of Haskins & Sells in New York City.

55 *Boris S. Holtzman*, New York City, is a documentary film producer for the United Nations.

56 Dr. *Edwin N. Forman*, Providence, has been appointed to the board of directors of the Brown Medical Association.

Barry Gottehrer, Lincoln, Mass., has been named executive director of the Life Insurance Association of Massachusetts.

Dr. *Ronald A. Schwartz*, Somerset, Mass., has been appointed to the board of directors of the Brown Medical Association.

57 *Rosemary F. Carroll* represented the University at the inauguration of Philip B. Secor as president of Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Iowa, on April 27.

Kenneth L. Greif is chairman of the English department at the Park School in Baltimore and is also active in national environmental organizations.

James A. Harmon is a vice-president at Wertheim & Co. in New York City.

Robert G. Hummerstone has been appointed director of corporate information for CBS in New York City.

Dr. *David C. Lewis*, Waban, Mass., has been appointed liaison officer of the Brown Medical Association.

Arthur R. Taylor, president of CBS, was awarded an honorary doctor of humane letters degree at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute's commencement exercises June 6.

Robert H. Waldman wrote the music for the show, *The Robber Bridegroom*, which was performed in Saratoga, N.Y., in July. He lives in New York City.

58 *Nancy Burgatti Dunleavy*, Stratford, Conn., is vice-president of the League of Women Voters and of the YWCA of Greater Bridgeport and is a member of the American Association of University Women.

Janet Nelson Hall received her degree in February as a registered occupational therapist. She and her husband, Dan, a patent attorney, live in Shaker Heights, Ohio, with their two children, Katie, 7, and Michael, 5.

Evandro Radoccia has joined the Richard L. Abedon Co. of Providence as a vice-president. He was previously with the Industrial National Bank of Rhode Island.

59 Dr. *A. Robert Bellows*, Winchester, Mass., has been appointed to the board of directors of the Brown Medical Association.

J. William Flynn is serving as chairman of the Republican Town Committee in Barrington, R.I. He is associated with Sheldahl, Inc., of Rumford.

Dr. *Richard F. Judkins*, Wakefield, R.I., has been appointed to the executive committee of the Brown Medical Association.

Lynda Erickson Morford and her husband, James, are parents of a daughter, Amy Elise, born March 14, 1974. Lynda has worked as a writer-editor with architects and city planners in Seattle, and Jim is vice-president of Birr Wilson & Co., Inc., stockbrokers. They live on Puget Sound, near Seattle.

60 Dr. *Richard C. Adams*, Falmouth, Mass., has been appointed to the executive committee of the Brown Medical Association.

Paul J. Choquette, Jr., has been named executive vice-president and chief administrative officer of Gilbane Building Co. of Providence. Prior to joining Gilbane in 1969, the Harvard Law School graduate was with the Providence law firm of Edwards & Angell and served as legal counsel to former Governor John H. Chafee.

William R. Feeney and his wife, Martha, are parents of a son, Marshall Raymond, born Feb. 9. Their daughter Marla is 7, and their daughter Marissa is 3. William was recently appointed program director of the public affairs graduate program at Southern Illinois University in Edwardsville. He has also been promoted to associate professor of government and public affairs.

Mark Joseph, Baltimore, Md., is now in the private practice of law in Baltimore after serving as the Baltimore mayor's development coordinator.

61 *Judith Caldwell* and Dale K. Sechrest were married May 17 in Lexington, Mass., and are living in Silver Spring, Md. Judy, who did graduate work at Northeastern University and Boston University, had been a researcher at Harvard. Dale is assistant director of the federally funded Commission on Accreditation for Corrections.

Sang-il Choi (Ph.D.) represented the University at the convocation celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of Duke University on April 12.

Jane Chromis and George T. Fuller were married Feb. 22 in New York City, where they now live. Jane is a vice-president and associate planning director at Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn, and her husband is manager of business economics for W. R. Grace & Co.

62 *Susan Jordan*, who received her Ph.D. degree in classics from Trinity College in Ireland in 1974, teaches math and science at Roosevelt Junior-Senior High School in Roosevelt, N.Y.

R. Eugene Kopf has been appointed director of personnel for the printing

Fred Barry '36

Traveling with kings, queens, and bishops

What do Istanbul, Hong Kong, and Bangkok have in common with Pawtucket, R.I., population 78,000? All are familiar haunts of Fred Barry '36, the Henry Kissinger of the chess world, who has earned more than $200,000 in the past three years traveling around the world buying and selling unusual chess sets for the Berry Leather Company of Pawtucket.

Berry Leather, owned by Fred's family (half the family spells the name with an "e," half with an "a"), has sold luggage and fine leather goods since 1895. Fred decided several years ago to introduce exotic chess sets to the shop's line after he picked up some unusual ones in Taiwan while visiting his son, *Philip* '66, then a graduate student at National Taiwan University. (The Barrys' other son, *John* '68, is a free-lance writer whose work appears frequently in the Providence *Journal-Bulletin*.)

Resting in tall glass cases in the center of the shop amidst rows of rich-smelling luggage, wallets, and briefcases are Fred Barry's latest finds from Europe and the Orient: tiny "book sets" that fold up to look like volumes of Balzac, round brass chessmen from Italy doing battle on a leather board, and various styles of wooden chess sets, including one designed by Fred himself.

Although prices range from $4 and up, Fred's best-seller is a $100 chess set from Taipei with carved Chinese pagodas for castles and snarling dragons for knights. What Fred calls his "pièce de résistance" is a set of hand-carved and decorated ivory figures representing the Manchu and Ming Dynasties. Nestled in folds of red and white silk, respectively, when not in use, the figures retail for $2,500. "People who spend this much for a chess set usually use it for show, not for play," he says.

But as might be expected, Fred Barry's interest in chess is more than superficial. He once played the game non-stop on a seven-hour flight from New York to Fairbanks, Alaska. Even so, he admits he's no match for Bobby Fischer: "I'm basically interested in the history of chess rather than in playing." The game originated in India, according to the latest theory, and spread to China via Persian caravans. The Crusades introduced the game to Europe, Fred explains, where the earliest chess men were made by armorers.

"We in the States are very casual about chess," he says. "People think of it as a game for intellectuals. But in the Slavic countries chess is followed almost as closely as we follow baseball." Interest in chess has been growing in this country, however, spurred by the much-publicized Fischer-Spassky match in 1972, and much of Fred's business now is as a wholesale supplier to department stores and gift shops around the country.

Fred's latest game plan is to make Berry Leather the center for chess information in New England. "I'm interested in this beyond its just being a business venture," he says. "If somebody with a chess problem calls or writes us, we do our best to get an answer for them." K.S.

Constance Brown

Fred Barry and some of his chess sets: It all started on a trip to Taiwan.

equipment group of the Harris Corp. in Westerly, R.I. He lives in East Greenwich, R.I.

Steven H. Lesnik has been elected vice-president of the principal Kemper Insurance Companies, where he is director of communications and public affairs. He lives in Winnetka, Ill.

Marion Welch O'Neill ('68 Ph.D.) represented the University at the inauguration of Jerald C. Walker as president of Baker University on April 12.

Susan Elms Pitt and her husband, John, are parents of their second daughter, Darlene Joy, born Oct. 5, 1974. Janice is 10. John was recently appointed coordinator for business education for the city of Worcester, Mass.

Donald K. Richardson has been appointed district manager of Connecticut General Life Insurance Co.'s group insurance operations in Rochester, N.Y.

63

Joel M. Cohen is an associate professor of mathematics at the University of Maryland in College Park.

Robert E. Dineen, Jr., recently became a partner in the New York City law firm of Shearman and Sterling. His wife, *Carol Ann Jones Dineen*, is director of reservations marketing for Trans World Airlines. They live in Manhattan.

Edward R. Kaufman, a teacher at East Windsor High School in Warehouse Point, Conn., received a certificate of advanced study at Wesleyan University's commencement in June.

David H. Nelander (Ph.D.) has been named senior research laboratory head in the negative-positive color systems laboratory of Kodak Research Laboratories' emulsion research division. He lives in Pittsford, N.Y.

Dr. *Robert Tortolani*, Brattleboro, Vt., has been appointed to the board of directors of the Brown Medical Association.

64

Thomas H. Draper, owner and operator of two radio stations in Milford, Del., last spring purchased the Milford Plaza Shopping Center, a $4-million project when it was opened in 1971.

Kathleen Grady is a Ph.D. candidate in social and personality psychology at the City University of New York.

Maida Waldner Korn, Newton Centre, Mass., has joined the technical staff of C. M. Leinwand Associates, Inc., a computer applications firm in Auburndale, Mass. She is on leave of absence from her doctoral program at the Harvard Graduate School of Education. Her son, Daniel, is 4, and her daughter, Lauren, is 1.

Conrad L. Ober, who received his master's degree in history from the University of Oregon in 1971 and is presently working toward his Ph.D., is an industrial engineer with Spear & Jackson, Inc. He lives in Eugene, Oreg.

65

Suzanne Solomons Love, who received her M.D. degree from Vanderbilt University in May, is a resident in family practice at the Riverside Hospital in Newport News, Va.

Richard A. Pike has been elected a vice-president of the J. Walter Thompson advertising agency in San Francisco.

Michael J. Rosen, who received his Ph.D. degree in biomedical engineering from Northwestern University in 1974, is with the department of sponsored research at MIT's Rehabilitation Engineering Center. He lives in Acton, Mass.

66

Amy Bernstein Brem is a graduate student in the M.B.A. program at the University of Washington in Seattle. Her husband, Jerry, recently completed two years' service as a physician in the Army and has begun a research fellowship in rheumatology at the university. Their daughter, Rachel, is 2.

Peter A. Cooper (M.A.T.) is assistant to the president of Marlboro College in Marlboro, Vt.

Capt. *Morgan Dyer* (USAF) and Corene Goebel were married May 6 in San Antonio, where they now live. Morgan is a student at the University of Texas School of Medicine in San Antonio, and his wife is a free-lance photographer.

Randolph S. Klein (A.M.) has been named associate professor of history at Connecticut College. He is the author of *Portrait of an Early American Family*, which is being published by the University of Pennsylvania Press this fall.

Susan Spivak is an attorney with the firm of Kaplan, Livingston, Goodwin, Berkowitz, & Selvin in Beverly Hills, Calif.

Barry L. Weisman is an attorney with the firm of Wenchel, Schulman & Manning in Washington, D.C.

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John L. Bagwell, who received his J.D. degree from William and Mary's Marshall-Wythe School of Law in 1974, is an attorney with the firm of Coleman and Robertson in Grundy, Va.

Capt. *Christopher P. Bell*, M.D. (USAF) and Karen M. Peters were married Dec. 7, 1974. *Edmund B. Round* was best man. Dr. Bell, who received his M.D. degree from Columbia, is currently on active duty with the Air Force and has begun flight surgeon training. He and his wife live in Klamath Falls, Oreg.

Clarke E. Cochran represented the University at the inauguration of Dr. W. Joe Hacker, Jr., as president of Lubbock (Texas) Christian College on Feb. 21.

Stanley Cummings, Jr., who received his Ph.D. degree in environmental science from Stanford, is director of curriculum at the Yosemite Institute. He lives in Yosemite, Calif.

Marion Maby and John Wells were married April 18 in Bennington, Vt., and are living in Stockbridge, Mass. Marion teaches violin privately, and her husband is head golf professional at the Cranwell Golf Club in Lenox, Mass.

Richard J. Meiners is a budget administrator for Unionmutual, an insurance company in Portland, Maine.

Robert Ormerod is a project engineer with the installation and service engineering department of General Electric in Schenectady, N.Y. He and his wife, Shawn, and their children, Derek and Tara, live in Ballston Spa, N.Y.

R. Lawrence Philbrick is an acoustical consultant with Bolt, Beranek and Newman, Inc., in Cambridge, Mass.

James L. Pyle (Ph.D.) has been appointed to the new position of special assistant for research in the office of Miami (Ohio) University's Graduate School.

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Robert P. Ambrose, who received his M.S.W. degree in social policy from the University of Michigan in 1974, is a researcher at the Minnesota State Senate in St. Paul.

Dr. *Richard Bonanno* and his wife, Norine, are parents of their second child, Rebecca, born Jan. 24. Richard recently completed his residency in family medicine at Southside (N.Y.) Hospital and has begun work as a family physician at the Brentwood Health Center in Brentwood, N.Y. He also serves as an instructor in the department of family medicine at Southside Hospital and in the medical school at SUNY Stony Brook.

Ronald Green received his bachelor of fine arts degree in 1974 and his bachelor of architecture degree in 1975 from RISD. He is now a self-employed "problem-solver" in Little Compton, R.I.

Sylvestre Jean-Baptiste and his wife, *Kathryn Hartley Jean-Baptiste* '69, have moved to Mentor, Ohio. Sylvestre was recently promoted to engineering supervisor at the General Electric Co.'s lamp business division in Cleveland.

Christopher M. Klein, a student in the J.D./M.B.A. joint-degree program at the University of Chicago, has been named executive editor of the *Law Review*.

G. Anthony Lang (A.M.) is a feature writer for the *Cincinnati Enquirer Magazine*.

John E. McIsaac, Jr. (Ph.D.), has been promoted to associate professor of chemistry at Western New England College in Springfield, Mass.

David M. Schorr, an assistant professor of art at Wesleyan University, has received a Fulbright-Hays grant enabling him to spend a year at the Calcographia Nazionale in Rome, where he will be doing printmaking and drawing.

M. Gene Taylor (Ph.D., '65 Sc.M.) represented the University at the inauguration of Lt. Gen. George Marion Leignious as president of The Citadel on March 1.

Alvina Bonnie Wheeler (A.M.) is an associate professor of English at Southern Methodist University in Dallas.

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John S. Alexander, who received his J.D. degree from Columbia in May, is a staff attorney with Central Pennsylvania Legal Services in Reading, Pa.

Susan Clardy Dahlberg, who received her Ph.D. degree in chemistry from Cornell, is a member of the technical staff at Bell Laboratories in Murray Hill, N.J. Her husband, Donald, is an assistant professor at Pennsylvania State University at Wilkes-Barre. They live in Morris Plains, N.J.

Dr. *Mark S. Hochberg* has been appointed to the board of directors of the Brown Medical Association. He is currently doing research in cardiac surgery at the National Heart and Lung Institute of the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, Md.

Jay James, who received his Sc.M. degree

Stan and Barbara Mesirow Miller '54

An Oscar winner and a Phantom Cook

Lured by reports of an Academy Award winner and a professional gourmet called the Phantom Cook in the same household, the *BAM* recently traveled to Stamford, Conn., to meet Stan and Barbara Mesirow Miller, both '54. Over a Sunday brunch of lox and toasted bagels, the Millers told their stories:

Stan, who started out as a salesman for a chemical corporation, became president of Rosco Laboratories of Port Chester, N.Y., in 1958 when he and his cousin bought the firm. At the time Rosco was specializing in the manufacture and sale of theatrical "gels" — thin, transparent material used to color stage lights. Although "Roscogels" had been a standard of the theater industry since the early decades of the century, Stan and his partner weren't content to limit themselves strictly to the theater market.

When the television networks switched from black and white to color in the 1960s, Rosco came out with a new line of lighting products designed to withstand the extremely high temperatures of TV lights. "TV was and is a big market for us," Stan says. "The main use for our materials is to color the cyclorama — the off-white curved backdrop behind the set." Sets on TV are usually lit by four different color circuits, he explains, and the cyclorama can be "painted" nearly any color of the rainbow by changing the mixture of light trained on it.

In the late '60s, Stan became interested in the special lighting needs and problems of Hollywood cinematographers. He began making regular flights to the West Coast to talk to filmmakers and to learn about the actual filmmaking process.

When Stan first began his trips to Hollywood, cinematographers had nothing to rely on but their own ingenuity in solving their lighting problems. "They were scavengers," says Stan. "They were using silk stockings, theatrical gels, tracing paper, and anything else they could get their hands on to change the quality of light and control it." With the help of several leading cinematographers, Stan's company developed a complete system of light-control media — the first of its kind — for which they received an Academy Award in 1974. Available in rolls of various sizes, "Cinegels" enable cinematographers to raise or lower the color temperature and intensity of light sources, as well as to balance lighting quickly and effectively. The line also includes materials to diffuse and reflect light.

Unassuming, somewhat bashful, and extremely camera-shy, Stan doesn't fit the stereotype of the successful high-level executive. Yet his firm has made tremendous advances during the seventeen years he's been president. The Cinegels created for motion pictures have become popular with theatrical lighting designers as well, and Rosco now supplies the film, theater, and television industry around the world. Their latest product is a new type of scenic paint.

After the Millers were married in 1955, Barbara went to work in the advertising department of a large men's clothing firm. "It was very exciting and I loved it," she says, "but I wasn't career-oriented and I left when our first child was born." Some years later, and after raising three more children, Barbara began to realize that she didn't want to stay home for the rest of her life, even though she was very devoted to her home and family. She and Stan had been involved in a gourmet group that included four couples who each took turns preparing a meal from a foreign country, and when a friend of one of the couples suggested they start a gourmet catering business, Barbara signed up.

"We ended up with four women who all had young children and were stuck at home," she says, "and who were all itching to do something." The women incorporated to form a business ("We were a conservative lot," Barbara says) and began advertising themselves as Phantom Cooks. Working in their own kitchens, they prepared whatever their clients asked for, delivered it to the people's homes, and then vanished — like phantoms. "We would cook the food in the people's own dishes if they wanted," Barbara says, "so they could pass it off as their own home cooking — and many did."

Stan and Barbara Miller at home.

Kathleen C. Smith

The idea was a success: people in other parts of the country requested franchise rights and Phantom Cooks made the *New York Times* and *Redbook* magazine. "We did all the things you would really love to do for yourself," says Barbara. The phantom cooks made watermelon boats for a wedding in the woods, baked 100 individual quiches for a pool party, and packed French picnic baskets for a historical society's house tour. "We lined mushroom baskets with red-and-white-checked napkins and filled them with poached lemon chicken, homemade mayonnaise, marinated artichokes and broccoli, and fresh fruit tarts."

After a while, however, Barbara found that the fun of planning these dream meals had turned to drudgery. All the work had to be done on the weekends (when most people entertain), and cooking for 100 people or more interfered with cooking for her own family. "Just to wash salad for that many people is an incredible experience," she says. People told her it was great that the group was making money their first year in business, but Barbara felt the profit was too small for the amount of work involved. "I became interested in the economics of the business," she says, "and when I saw an ad in the paper for a graduate-level course in managerial economics at the University of Connecticut, I thought it was just what I needed."

Although she says the course was way over her head, Barbara managed to complete it with a B, and then decided to go all the way for her master's degree. "The M.B.A. program is a transition for me," Barbara says. "When you've been out of the work force for a number of years, you can't just leave your home, walk into an office, and say 'Here I am.' You won't be valuable." When she gets her degree next June, Barbara may return to advertising or sales promotion, but she isn't limiting herself to any particular field. "I have time limitations because of our four children," she says, "so I'll work wherever I'm offered a good job." K.S.

in nuclear engineering from the University of California at Berkeley in June, is with Kaiser Engineers in Oakland, Calif. His wife is *Beverly Burton James* (see '71).

David Kertzer, who received his Ph.D. degree from Brandeis in 1974, is an assistant professor of anthropology at Bowdoin College.

Caroline Klock and Hugh S. McLaughlin were married May 31 in Washington, D.C. They are moving to Chapel Hill, N.C., this fall, where Hugh will be studying for his doctorate in finance at the University of North Carolina. Caroline has been working as a program analyst for the Department of Housing and Urban Development in Washington.

Leonard S. Lyons (Ph.D., '66 A.M.) is a free-lance writer in Berkeley, Calif. He was previously an assistant professor of philosophy at the University of Santa Clara.

Dr. *Naomi Das Neufeld*, Pacific Palisades, Calif., has been appointed to the board of directors of the Brown Medical Association.

Robert J. Potrzeba, who received his D.D.S. degree from the State University of New York at Buffalo in May, has opened a private practice in general dentistry in Philmont, N.Y.

Kenneth A. Ribet has been promoted to assistant professor of mathematics at Princeton. He will be studying this year at the Institut des Hautes Etudes Scientifiques in Paris on a Sloan Fellowship.

Jeffrey Root, who received his Ph.D. degree in clinical psychology from Pennsylvania State University in June, is a postdoctoral scholar at Penn State's Milton S. Hershey Medical Center in Hershey, Pa.

Winscott G. Stokes was recently promoted to special projects analyst in the maintenance department of the Chicago Transit Authority.

Thomas P. Zimmerman has been appointed to the position of research scientist IV at Burroughs Wellcome Co., a pharmaceutical firm in Research Triangle Park, N.C.

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Richard M. Auerbach is a third-year law student at New York University.

Jeffrey Chase, who received his J.D. degree from Brooklyn Law School in 1974, is an attorney with the Wall Street firm of Herzfeld and Rubin. He lives in Kew Gardens, N.Y.

Jenny Tseng-lin Chen (Sc.M.) is on temporary assignment to Taiwan, where she is assistant manager of the systems department of Wang Industrial Co. Ltd., a subsidiary of Wang Laboratories, Inc., of Tewksbury, Mass.

J. Richard Emmert (Ph.D.) has been promoted to associate professor of political science at Utica (N.Y.) College.

David Fox is a TV station representative in Chicago for the New York-based advertising firm of Harrington, Righter & Parsons.

Eric P. Godfrey (A.M.) is an assistant professor of sociology at Ripon College in Ripon, Wisc.

Richard B. Landers has been named city editor of the Torrington (Conn.) *Register*.

Catherine A. Laughlin, who received her Ph.D. in microbiology from Rutgers in June, is a postdoctoral fellow at the University of Oregon Health Science Center in Portland.

Cappy Cummings Nunlist and her husband, *Mark*, are parents of their first child, Cabot Marshall, born Feb. 1. They live in Newport News, Va. Cappy's parents are *Stanley* and *Jean Bruce Cummings* '40.

Raymond R. Reeder (Ph.D.) has been promoted to associate professor of chemistry at Elizabethtown (Pa.) College.

Pauline Rogers, who received her J.D. degree from Boston University in 1973, is a staff attorney with the Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination in Boston.

Barbara Traver and John Meckel were married Sept. 20, 1974, in Portland, Oreg., and are living in Kenya, where they both teach at Kioge Girls Secondary School. Their address is: c/o Kioge Girls Secondary School, P.O. Box 663, Kisii, Kenya.

Glen Vida, who received his J.D. degree from Seton Hall University in 1974, is an attorney with the firm of Rinaldo and Rinaldo in Elizabeth, N.J.

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Alan Birnbaum, who received his M.D. degree from the Vanderbilt School of Medicine this year, is doing his internship in neurology at University Hospital in San Diego, Calif.

Charles E. Edmond, Jr., has been named president of the Industrial National Mortgage Co. in Providence, a subsidiary of Industrial National Corp.

Rick R. Gaskins, who received his M.B.A. degree in May from the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School of Finance, is a staff accountant with Arthur Young and Co. in Washington, D.C. His wife, *Carol Paskin Gaskins* '74, is a bio-medical research technician. They live in Gaithersburg, Md.

Frank Giso III received his J.D. degree in June from Cornell, where he was a member of the *Law Review*. He is a law clerk for the Massachusetts Superior Court in Boston.

Beverly Burton James is working for a sanitary engineering firm in San Rafael, Calif., and plans to become a professionally registered civil engineer. Her husband is *Jay James* (see '69).

James A. Moore is working toward his Ph.D. in archaeology and anthropology from the University of Massachusetts.

Robert S. Pratt, who received his M.B.A. degree in 1974 and his J.D. degree this year from the University of Denver, is clerking for the law firm of Anderson and Cohen in Rutland, Vt.

William Robbins, who received his M.D. degree from the Vanderbilt School of Medicine this year, is doing his internship in pediatrics at the University of Rochester Associated Hospitals in Rochester, N.Y.

Ruth Levine Sacks is a graduate student at Columbia's Teachers College. She lives in New York City.

Eileen C. Shapiro is a senior staff associate of the Joint Committee on the Status of Women for the Harvard Medical School, Dental School, and School of Public Health. She also teaches thesis design and writing part-time in the department of urban studies at MIT.

Carolyn Smith is assistant editor of *The Futurist* magazine, published by the World Future Society in Bethesda, Md. She lives in Washington, D.C.

Franz Tyson is an actuarial assistant with A. S. Hansen, Inc., in Dallas and is also pursuing graduate study at the University of Texas at Dallas.

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David A. Atwood is a Peace Corps volunteer in Bossangoa, Central African Republic, where he teaches English as a foreign language.

Dr. *Anthony Caldamone* ('75 M.D.), West Henrietta, N.Y., has been appointed to the board of directors of the Brown Medical Association.

Richard V. Campagna received both his master's degree in Ibero-American studies from New York University and his J.D. degree from St. John's University this year. He lives in Brooklyn and is continuing his education in legal theory and legal philosophy at NYU. He is also the author of *The Phenomenological Theory of Law*, published by Exposition Press earlier this year.

Penny Dixon is a reporter for radio station WNCI in Columbus, Ohio.

Harriet Hanzel and *Alan Cole* '73 were married July 19 in Providence, where they now live. Harriet teaches English at Durfee High School in Fall River, and Alan is a fourth-year medical student at Brown.

Beth Irving recently returned to the States from Israel, where she worked in the Elyachar Central Library at the Technion-Israel Institute for Technology in Haifa. She lives in Providence.

Jane Keane (GS) and *Mark Hodgman* were married April 19 in Milton, Mass., and are living in Wollaston, Mass. Jane is doing research at Massachusetts General Hospital, and Mark is a third-year medical student at Brown.

Anne Lang, who received her master's degree in health care administration in June, has been appointed assistant director of ambulatory care and professional services at Faulkner Hospital in Boston. She is also attending Suffolk University Law School at night.

Josef Mittlemann has been elected an assistant vice-president at Cross & Brown Co., renting and managing agents, in New York City.

Mary Ann Schmadel and Bruce W. Parkinson were married Dec. 28, 1973, in Bethesda, Md., where they now live. They are both systems specialists with the General Electric Co. in Rockville, Md.

Edward W. Sheets completed a master's degree program in broadcast journalism at the University of Washington's School of Communications in December 1974. His master's project, a documentary on the economic and environmental impact of oil tankers on Puget Sound, was shown on the local NBC affiliate and the PBS station in Seattle. He is now working with the Washington State Energy Information and Conservation Center in Seattle.

Nancy Weisman and Andrew Wilking were married June 21 in St. Louis. They live in New York City, where they are both completing medical school at Columbia. Their address is 60 Haven Ave., Apt. 26-F, New York 10032.

Carol Schwartz Greenwald '65

"The public's banking commissioner"

Carol Schwartz Greenwald '65, the new commissioner of banks for Massachusetts, is everything the state's banking commissioners have traditionally not been. She's young (at 31 the youngest banking commissioner in the state's history), and she's a woman (only the second in the country to hold such a post).

Commissioner Greenwald's official job is to insure the financial soundness of the Massachusetts banking system by supervising and regularly examining the more than 700 state-chartered commercial banks and credit unions under her control. But, much to the chagrin of some of the state's old-guard bankers, she's done a lot more than that. Not only has she criticized unfair banking practices, but she has taken an active role in changing them.

She is the first banking commissioner in Massachusetts to require banks to comply with laws prohibiting discrimination in the hiring of women and minorities (she may include compliance with these laws as part of the banks' annual examinations), and she has declared it illegal for banks to succumb to Arab boycott threats by refusing to lend money to Jews or to Jewish businesses. One of her most controversial acts has been to demand previously confidential data from the banks on "red-lining" — refusing to grant loans to residents of certain sections of Boston, regardless of an individual's personal credit rating. Besides being unfair to the poor, she explains, such red-lining hurts the banks in the long run by killing off areas of the city in which the banks are likely to have granted mortgages in the past, before the areas became 'risky.' "And 'risky' is just another way of saying 'black,' " she adds.

Carol Greenwald's concern for the underprivileged led her to major in international relations at Pembroke with an eye toward helping poor people in developing countries. But after earning her master's in economics from Brown and a Ph.D. from Columbia, she discovered there were no jobs in economic development. So she became an economic researcher at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York instead. A year later, her husband, Ronald, enrolled in a graduate program at MIT and Ms. Greenwald transferred to the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, where she forecasted national business conditions and advised the president of the bank on monetary policies.

"It was the best thing that ever happened to me," she says. "I love macroeconomics — the area of unemployment, inflation, and monetary policy — it's all sort of sexy to me. It really turns me on to fight the good fight against all those conservative Federal Reserve people who can only think about inflation."

While at the Boston Fed she made a name for herself by developing something called "deflated economic indicators," a statistical gauge of economic trends adjusted to allow for the effects of inflation. Because her figures were "deflated" while the official figures published by the Commerce Department were not, Ms. Greenwald was able to forecast a recession back in the early 1970s when the Commerce Department was still predicting an economic boom. In July 1973, her deflated index was adopted as the official one by the Commerce Department.

An economist who also happens to be a feminist, Carol Greenwald became known in the Massachusetts state legislature as a champion of women's rights. "I sort of carved out a niche for myself on the economics of women's employment," she says. "I had to — I was the only woman officer at the bank." She helped pass legislation requiring the state to hire a quota of part-time workers (she herself worked part-time for four years after her daughter, Madeline, was born), and she lobbied for day care and paid maternity leave.

Although she would have been content to continue her work at the Federal Reserve Bank if Massachusetts Governor Michael Dukakis hadn't appointed her commissioner, Ms. Greenwald is thoroughly enjoying the power her new position has brought her. "What I like best about the job is that if I feel strongly about an issue I can really do something about it. As a researcher and advisor for the last eight years, I could only write articles and try to persuade people; as commissioner of banks, I'm the one who makes the decisions."

Frank, unaffected, and full of moxie, the new commissioner has earned a reputation among the state's bankers as being 100 percent honest — a reputation not shared by many of her predecessors, according to Ms. Greenwald. Wary of ulterior motives and jealous of the limited time she has for her family, she refuses to see any bankers or state officials socially and will not accept evening or weekend speaking engagements. She even refused free tickets to the hockey play-offs from a prominent banker, considering them a form of graft.

Annoyed by Commissioner Greenwald's staunch impartiality, one banker recently asked her just whose banking commissioner she is — the bankers' or the public's. "I was flabbergasted," she says. "Clearly, I'm the public's banking commissioner." K.S.

Carol Greenwald: Fighting the good fight against the Fed's conservatives.

Constance Brown

73 *Julia F. Andrews,* who recently returned from studying Chinese in Taiwan, is beginning graduate study in art history at Harvard this fall.

Frederick J. Berman and *Joan Weinberger* '74 were married Aug. 11, 1974, in East Rockaway, N.Y., and are living in New York City. Frederick is a law student at New York University, where Joan is a doctoral candidate in pathology.

Nancy Bockstael (A.M.) is working toward her Ph.D. degree in economics at the University of Rhode Island, where she is a part-time research assistant.

Deborah Bonnet and Lawrence Tupper were married Dec. 28 in Towson, Md. Guests included *Linda Baumann* '72, *Lesley Ewing* '74, and *Jean Boltz*. The Tuppers live in Washington, D.C., where Deborah is a special education teacher at the National Children's Center, and her husband is a copy editor for the *Washington Post*.

Elizabeth A. Colburn, who received her B.A. from Occidental College in 1973, is a graduate student and research assistant in the limnology laboratory at the University of Wisconsin at Madison.

Alan Cole and *Harriet Hanzel* '72 were married July 19 in Providence, where they now live. Alan is a fourth-year medical student at Brown, and Harriet teaches English at Durfee High School in Fall River, Mass.

John Gledhill is an assistant field quality control engineer for Stone & Webster at the Virginia Electric & Power Co.'s North Anna Power Station in Louisa County, Va. He lives in Fredericksburg, Va.

Lani Wasserman Guzman received her B.S. degree in nursing from Cornell in May. She lives in New York City.

James M. Harris, a law student at the University of Chicago, has been named editor-in-chief of the *Law Review*.

Marcy Juran is assistant director of publications at Rhode Island College. She lives in Providence.

John A. Morris, who received his master's degree from the University of Toronto in 1974, is with the Social Security Administration in Meriden, Conn.

Terry Walker is an advanced materials engineer with the Mobil Oil Corp. in Joliet, Ill.

Carolyn Yacovone (M.A.T.) has been named assistant manager of the Mineral Spring office of Old Stone Bank in North Providence. She lives in Rumford, R.I.

74 *Linda Buffardi* is the staff assistant and sign language interpreter for John Spellman, director of adult services at the Rhode Island School for the Deaf.

Len Cherry has been named backfield coach at Colby College, where the former Bruin halfback will also have other duties in the athletic department.

Faye Dion is a graduate student in anthropology at Wesleyan University. She and her husband, *Michael Feldman,* who is a computer programmer with Aetna Life and Casualty Insurance Co. in Hartford, Conn., live in Middletown, Conn.

Steven Emancipator is a medical student at Brown.

Suzanne Fallar and *David Daucher* were married May 24 and are living in Floral Park, N.Y. *Joseph Grause* was best man. Suzanne is a management trainee with Manufacturers Hanover Trust in New York City, and David is a graduate student at the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School of Finance.

Carol Paskin Gaskins and her husband, *Rick* (see '71), recently moved to the Washington, D.C., area, where Carol works as a biomedical research technician. They live in Gaithersburg, Md.

Michael S. Goodman is working toward his Ph.D. degree in social psychology at the University of California at Berkeley.

Bobbe Hirsh, who received her M.B.A. degree from the University of Denver in March, is a staff accountant with the Chicago office of Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co.

Charles Horn is a medical student at the University of Virginia.

G. Kent Kahle, Washington, D.C., is a confidential aide to the U.S. Secretary of Commerce.

Patricia R. McLellan and *Tod W. Schaefer* were married May 3 in Los Angeles and are living in Eatontown, N.J. *Katherine M. Dressler* was maid of honor, and *Stephen B. Dudley* '73 was best man. *Donald B. McLellan* '50 is the bride's father. Tod is an ensign aboard the U.S.S. *Nitro,* and Patricia is job-hunting.

Carol Vandergrift Middelberg is a doctoral student in clinical psychology at Ohio State University.

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

Richard J. Roll is a student at the Harvard Graduate School of Business. He was previously marketing director for special projects with the Listfax Corp. in New York City.

Joan Weinberger and *Frederick J. Berman* '73 were married Aug. 11, 1974, in East Rockaway, N.Y., and are living in New York City. Joan is a doctoral candidate in pathology at New York University School of Medicine, and Frederick is a law student at NYU.

John G. Wolff is a sales representative for the Kennedy Van Saun Corp. in Danville, Pa.

75 *Phil Brown,* two-time Bruin basketball captain, has been drafted by Memphis of the American Basketball Association. The team is coached by Joe Mullaney, former Providence College coach.

76 *David S. Kreimer* is a concert coordinator with Pacific Presentations in Pittsburgh.

Bernard Mares is a sales representative for the Steel Products Co. in Portland, Oreg.

Deaths

Florence May Leighton '06, Mount Vernon, N.Y., teacher of Spanish at Davis High in Mount Vernon from 1928 until her retirement in 1955; Oct. 10, 1974. Miss Leighton earned her master's from Middlebury in 1930 and took advanced courses at the University of Puerto Rico and the University of Madrid. In 1920-21, Miss Leighton was principal of Laguna High School in the Philippines. She served as president of the Retired Teachers Association of Mount Vernon and as corresponding secretary of the city's YWCA. There are no immediate survivors.

James Coutts Archie '11, Westerly, R.I., former personnel manager for the Hallmark Greeting Card Co. in Kansas City, Mo.; June 13. Since his retirement in 1960, Mr. Archie had served as curator of the Gilbert Stuart birthplace in North Kingstown, R.I., and had been employed in the newsroom of the *Westerly Sun*. Phi Delta Theta. He is survived by his wife, Ruth McBroom Archie, Granite Hills Apts., 5A Granite Cir., Westerly.

Irene Nelson Marvell '11, Corvallis, Oreg., chemistry teacher at New Bedford (Mass.) High School until her marriage in 1921; Feb. 20. Mrs. Marvell was president of the New Bedford branch of the American Association of University Women and secretary of the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society, Boston, in a long line of civic and professional activities. Delta Delta Delta. Surviving are two sons, Dr. *Elliot N. Marvell* '44, professor of chemistry at Oregon State; and *Eric S. Marvell* '48, an engineer for the meter and operations division of Florida Power & Light Co.

Samuel Lyman Mitchell '12, Kentfield, Calif., Spanish instructor at the College of Marin, Kentfield, from 1931 until his retirement in 1956; April 26. Mr. Mitchell managed his own ranch in Montana from 1913 to 1921 before going into the teaching profession. He taught Spanish at the New Mexico Military Institute from 1922 to 1931 and earned his master's at the University of Colorado in 1926. Mr. Mitchell wrote for educational journals and had written three textbooks on the teaching of Spanish. He is survived by his wife, Lenore Caton Mitchell, P.O. Box 182, Kentfield.

Ernest Albert Tewksbury '12, Eustis, Fla., retired engineer for the Ohio State Department of Highways; May 31. Earlier in his career, Mr. Tewksbury served as city engineer in Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, and as an engineer with A. E. Guilford Co., Akron. There are no known survivors.

Ruth Ryther Purdy '13, Essex, Conn., regular contributor of verse to *American Mercury* magazine in the 1930s and early 1940s; June 5. The Phi Beta Kappa graduate was the widow of *Milledge M. Purdy* '12. Her father was the late *Orman E. Ryther* '87 and her sister was the late *Clarice Ryther Kaufman* '12. Survivors include a son, Richard R. Purdy of Essex; and a daughter, Dorcas Purdy Munroe of San Clemente, Calif.

Wayland Wilbur Rice '17, Providence, vice-president and secretary of the former Barreled Sunlight Paint Co. until his retirement sixteen years ago; July 5. A veteran of World War I, Mr. Rice in 1919 became technical director and vice-president of U.S. Gutta Percha Paint Co., which later changed its name to Barreled Sunlight. Delta Phi. He is survived by two daughters, Dorothy and Nancy.

Paul Marvell Smith '18, Worthington, Ohio, retired director of The Compo Shoe Machinery Co. of Boston and former president of the

G. Edwin Smith Shoe Co. of Columbus, Ohio; Dec. 14. After his retirement from the shoe industry, Mr. Smith worked part-time for a real estate firm in Columbus. He served with the Army during World War I. Delta Upsilon. Survivors include his wife, Louise, 6830 Alloway East, Worthington; a son, Edwin; and a daughter, Susan.

Edward Howell, Jr. '19, Venice, Fla., division engineer with the New York Telephone Co. for thirty-five years until his retirement in 1956; May 26. During World War I, Mr. Howell served with the Field Artillery in France, seeing action at the second Battle of the Marne and at Meuse-Argonne. Delta Upsilon. Survivors include his wife, Vera Vyse Howell, 909 Harbor Dr. S., Venice; and a son, Edward.

Henry Lewis Barber '20, Moosup, Conn.; date unknown. Mr. Barber devoted most of his life to farming. Survivors are not known.

Dr. *Charles James Guild* '22, Washington, D.C., retired professor of economics at the University of Missouri and the University of Florida; May 19. Dr. Guild earned his Ph.D. from Boston University in 1940. He was involved in social welfare work in the late 1920s, serving at one time as executive secretary of the Johnstown (Pa.) Welfare Society. In the 1950s, he was employed in various economic positions with the federal government, including such agencies as the Federal Housing Authority and the Office of Price Administration. Phi Kappa Psi. There are no immediate survivors.

Elizabeth Wholey Welch '25, New Rochelle, N.Y.; June 15. Survivors include a daughter, Patricia, and sons Richard and George.

John Herman Muller '26, Old Greenwich, Conn., retired vice-president of RCA Communications, Inc., New York City, and an alumni trustee from 1963 to 1970; June 17. Mr. Muller was with Radio Corporation of America for forty-two years and was also a director of Marconi Telegraph-Cable Co. An acknowledged authority in many communications areas, he served on eleven U.S. Department of State delegations. From 1958 to 1960 he was loaned to install and manage the communications of the Ballistic Missile Early Warning System. Mr. Muller saw active duty as a colonel in the Air Force during the Korean War. He was a past president of the Brown Engineering Association and in 1963 was one of thirteen alumni who received Distinguished Service Awards at the 50th anniversary dinner of the Brown Engineering Association. He was honored for his contributions in the design and development of communication equipment and systems. Zeta Psi. He is survived by his son, *John H. Muller, Jr.* '61, 1800 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, Mass. 02140.

Chester Searle Worden '27, Cranston, R.I., payroll supervisor with the Crown Fastener Division of Coats & Clark, Warren, R.I.; June 5. Mr. Worden was with Coats & Clark for twenty-six years before his retirement in 1966. He was interested in antique cars and was a member of the Veteran Motor Car Club

John D. Wallace '42

Research scientist, radiologist, filmmaker

When the Russians used the heartbeat of a dog to broadcast their beep-beep signals from Sputnik II in 1957, they were using an ingenious subminiature microphone similar to one that John D. Wallace '42 helped develop while serving as a civilian research scientist at Johnsville (Pa.) Naval Air Development Center.

Working with three other men, Wallace developed a phonocatheter, a tiny microphone smaller than a grain of rice, which can be fed into the heart through a vein in the arm. The group tested the device on dogs in 1955, and when Wallace recorded the signals from Sputnik II, he recognized what the Russians had done. His "scoop" on the methods employed by the Russians was featured in *Newsweek* magazine in December of 1957.

The invention of the phonocatheter was only one accomplishment in the life of John Doyle Wallace, a man who earned an international reputation in two distinct fields of research. Mr. Wallace died June 22 in Philadelphia, where he was a member of the faculty at Jefferson Medical College of Thomas Jefferson University.

Mr. Wallace did postgraduate work in a variety of fields at Brown, Boston University, Ohio University, and Penn State. He taught physics at Amherst before leaving to serve in the Pacific Theater during World War II as an officer in charge of special weapons on Project CUTE. After the war he joined the U.S. Navy Underwater Sound Laboratory in New London, Conn., before moving to the U.S. Naval Air Development Center in Johnsville, Pa., where he was assistant superintendent for research and development.

John Wallace: The Soviets borrowed his invention.

While there as head of the special methods and analysis branch of the Undersea Warfare Division, Professor Wallace earned an international reputation as an expert in the application of ferroelectric ceramics to underwater sound transmitting and receiving devices. He and his team of physicists and engineers provided the original concepts and validating research upon which a significant portion of the airborne undersea warfare program of the U.S. Navy was based.

Partly as a result of these achievements, Professor Wallace was honored in 1957 with the Arthur S. Flemming Award as one of the ten most outstanding men in the field of government.

In 1966, Professor Wallace became assistant professor of radiology at Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia. His appointment as research professor of radiology and director of the breast diagnostic center came several years later. During this period, he became known as a pioneer authority in thermography, a diagnostic technique of particular significance in the detection of breast cancer. Two years ago one of the largest breast-cancer screening programs in the world, geared to serve 20,000 Philadelphia-area women, was initiated at Jefferson Medical College under the direction of Mr. Wallace.

Professor Wallace held a variety of staff positions at Jefferson Medical College and Hospital. He was also co-author of "Clinical Thermography," which was selected for reading at a professional meeting at Johns Hopkins University the week Mr. Wallace died.

At a German International Film Festival, Professor Wallace won a medal for overall excellence and a special award for the script of his film, *X-Ray, Ultrasound, and Thermography in Diagnosis*. He also received a silver medal for the film at the Atlanta International Film Festival.

At Brown, Mr. Wallace was president of the Newman Club and Beta Theta Pi. Survivors include his wife, Jeanne Heathcote Wallace, 116 Shippen Road, Philadelphia; three daughters, Michelle, Margaret, and Elizabeth; and a son, Robert. J.B.

of America. Survivors include his wife, Letitia Wood Worden, 1200 Narragansett Blvd., Cranston; and a son, Douglas.

Paul Bonynge, Jr. '28, Wilton, N.H., retired vice-president of Bankers Trust Co. of New York City; May 15. After attending Columbia Law School, Mr. Bonynge joined Bankers Trust in 1930, became a vice-president in 1951, and was later in charge of the bank's Madison Avenue office. Alpha Delta Phi. Survivors include his wife, Jane Wallace, Temple Road, Wilton; and daughters Anne and Jane.

Alexander Mathew Buchmann '28, Los Angeles, Calif., an investor who had been working with the Security National Bank of Los Angeles; in 1974. Sigma Nu. Survivors are not known.

Alfred William Pett, Jr. '28, Warwick, R.I., chief engineer for New England Union Co., Inc., and an inventor who held several patents in his field; June 8. His first engineering job was with Bell Labs in New York. He later joined Sterling Tool Products in Chicago, where, during World War II, he helped develop the special sanding tools necessary for constructing the unique wooden aircraft known as the Mosquito fighter. He was sent to Canada by Sterling to familiarize Royal Air Force pilots and crewmen with the plane, which played a vital role in the Battle of Britain. Returning to Rhode Island after the war, Mr. Pett joined Lamb Electric Co. as eastern sales manager. He had been with New England Union since 1967. Mr. Pett was state amateur middleweight boxing champion in 1928. He is survived by his wife, Mary Irene Brydges Pett, 260 Algonquin Dr., Warwick; a son, *William* '68; and two daughters, *Mary* '56 and Ruth.

Roger Oliver Van Duzer '34, Reno, Nev., station manager of KCRL-TV, Reno; Feb. 12, 1973. Mr. Van Duzer also managed television stations in Albany, N.Y., and Yuma, Ariz., during a long career in the radio and television industry. Survivors include his wife, Charlotte Elliott Van Duzer, Box 4100, Jasper Lane, Reno; and two children.

Charles Francis Moss, Jr. '35, Warwick, R.I., a teacher in Warwick for twenty-five years, head of the math-science department at Lockwood Junior High when he retired a year ago, and one of the five founders of Brownbrokers; July 5. Tau Delta Upsilon, Sigma Phi Sigma. Survivors include his wife, Mary Ryan Moss, 31 Mashuena Dr., Warwick; and two daughters, Mary and Carol.

John Othur Shepard '36, Warwick, R.I., a loan and credit officer with Industrial National Bank, Providence; July 9. Mr. Shepard was a graduate of Bryant College. During World War II, he served as a lieutenant on a Navy submarine chaser. In 1961, Mr. Shepard received the Silver Beaver award of the Boy Scouts of America, the highest honor a local chapter can bestow. Delta Upsilon. Survivors include his wife, Margaret Walton Shepard, 21 Cornell Ave., Warwick; a son, John; and daughters Judith and Leta.

Dr. *Nathan Millman* '38 Sc.M., Somerville, N.J., director of regulatory affairs at the Ortho Pharmaceutical Corp., with which he had been associated since 1941; May 17. Dr. Millman received a bachelor's degree from Clark University and his Ph.D. in physiology and biochemistry from Rutgers. Survivors include his widow, Elizabeth Lipman, 463 Bayberry Rd., Somerville; and a daughter, Judith.

Everett Francis Greenleaf '41, Holden, Mass., assistant vice-president of the group claims division of State Mutual Life Insurance Co. of America, Worcester; June 30. A Phi Beta Kappa graduate, Mr. Greenleaf was graduated from the Harvard Business School in 1942 and the Harvard Law School in 1948. While serving with the Navy during World War II, he commanded a ship in the Pacific and was decorated for heroism for his actions while fighting off kamikaze planes at Okinawa. Survivors include his wife, Gladys Winlock Greenleaf, 13 Lowell Ave., Holden.

Dr. *Lafayette Boyd Hedge* '42 Ph.D., Washington, D.C., research engineer and consultant and one-time chief of ordnance at the War Department; date unknown. Dr. Hedge earned his A.B. and M.A. from the University of California at Los Angeles in 1933 and 1936, respectively. During World War II he served as a lieutenant-colonel with the Army. At one time, Dr. Hedge taught math at the University of Virginia's extension division. Survivors include his wife, Blythe Ringquest Hedge, 6219 Massachusetts Ave. N.W., Washington.

Elmer William Liebsch, Jr. '46, Georgetown, Mass., partner in the Salem law firm of Liebsch & Liebsch and former president of the Salem Bar Association; Dec. 16. Mr. Liebsch earned his master's from the University of Montreal in 1950 and his LL.B. from Boston University Law School two years later. He served with the Navy during World War II, seeing extensive action in both the European and Pacific Theaters of Operation. Mr. Liebsch was a past president of the North Shore Sports Car Club. Delta Phi. Survivors include his wife at 58 West Main St., Georgetown; and two sons.

Howard David Craft '47, Madison, Va., former academic dean at Green Valley School, Orange, Fla.; date unknown. He earned his A.M. at the University of Michigan in 1948 and taught Latin and German at Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, N.H. He served in the Coast Guard during World War II. Survivors include his wife, Alice Ward Craft, Box 345, Star Route, Twymans Mills, Madison.

Stephen Alton Torrey '47, Westbrook, Maine, plant engineer with the S.D. Warren division of Scott Paper Co.; in April. Mr. Torrey served as an ensign in the Navy for three years during World War II, later joining New Jersey Bell Telephone as a plant engineer. Sigma Nu. Survivors include his wife, Margaret Marion Torrey, 161 Forest St., Westbrook; daughters Martha and Susan; and a son, Stephan.

John Howard Stedman '48, East Longmeadow, Mass., president and treasurer of Dentists and Surgeons' Supply Co. of Springfield; June 30 after suffering a heart attack at Logan Airport. Mr. Stedman was a veteran of World War II. His son, *Richard S. Stedman*, was graduated from Brown in June. Sigma Nu. In addition to his son, Mr. Stedman is survived by his wife, Virginia Classie Stedman, 98 Maple St., East Longmeadow.

Dr. *Ivan Trevor Vasey* '48, New Haven, Conn., psychiatrist; June 9 after being stricken while attending his 25th reunion at Harvard. Dr. Vasey served as a medic in the Army during World War II. He completed his medical studies at Tufts and worked at Rochester University Hospital and in Syracuse before setting up a private practice in New Haven. Survivors include his wife, Sally Farr Vasey of New Haven; two daughters and two sons.

Dorothy Kovachi Sementilli '50, Trumbull, Conn., former school teacher and recent partner in the Olde Yankee Card & Gift Shoppe, Oxford, Conn.; in February. For six years, Mrs. Semmentilli taught ninth grade math at Milford (Conn.) High School. Her husband died four years ago. She is survived by two sons, Craig and Scott, and a daughter, Stacey Ann, all at 7 Rutlee Drive, Trumbull.

Frederick William Somers, Jr. '50, Angola, Ind., an advertising official until two years ago when he had brain tumor surgery; May 31. At one time he was media director for Marstekker, Rickard, Gebhardt & Reed, Inc., of New York City. Sigma Chi. Survivors include his mother, Mrs. Frederick W. Somers, Sr., 601 N. Wayne St., Angola.

John Grant Keck '52, Port Washington, N.Y., president of C. Grant Keck of Long Island; June 6. Mr. Keck was a graduate of the University of Virginia School of Business Administration. Delta Tau Delta. Survivors include his wife at 70 Mackey Ave., Port Washington.

William Henry O'Donnell, Jr. '55, Naugatuck, Conn., educator and former regional secretary for his class; date unknown. After serving as an ensign in the Navy, Mr. O'Donnell taught English at the Peddie School, Hightstown, N.J., The Hill School in Pottstown, Pa., and at several public schools. He was one of nine regional class secretaries selected in 1955 to keep in touch with classmates and provide information for this magazine. Survivors are not known.

Robert Kreider Eckert '57, Lancaster, Pa., senior account executive at Reynolds Securities, Inc., Lancaster; May 15 in an auto accident. Mr. Eckert had been with Reynolds Securities since 1961. His Brown career was interrupted by a two-year Army stint that included service in Germany. Delta Phi. Survivors include his wife, *Virginia Ferore Eckert* '55, 634 Hedgerow Lane, Lancaster; a son, Robert; and daughters Virginia and Nancy.

Mohammad Hos Daneshpajooh '73 GS, Yazd, Iran, a graduate student in engineering; last spring in an automobile accident.

Carrying the Mail

The search for a president

Editor: The resignation of President Hornig points up a number of things that should be carefully taken into consideration incident to seeking a successor. The executive head of a first-class university must constantly deal with large groups of people with diverse interests, hence lots of conflicting desires that each faction considers paramount.

This kaleidoscopic scene is healthy in the extreme as it assures a maximum of stimulation both for the widest possible spectrum of study areas and for the broadest range of perspectives thereon. However, it inevitably imposes an incredible burden on the individual that must preside over all this sound and fury, make judgments that would have taxed Solomon, then make them stick without being divisive.

Superb communications is obviously essential to achieve any reasonable degree of success. This must start with a broad, sympathetic intake so that there is an adequate base for evaluation leading to a sensible compromise since everyone can't be fully catered to. There then has to be a lucid feedback of the pros and cons, both to clarify the considerations that will govern the final decision and to invite further input.

The compromise arrived at from all of this input must not be subject to reexamination unless, and until, the circumstances on which it was predicated have changed enough to warrant a new look. The full and open process of input and evaluation (good communications) eliminates the possibility of open challenge by any reasonable party and unreasonableness is not credible.

There is no need to discuss all of the complex aspects of good communications to perceive some of the things that must be done to inspire an academic Houdini to consent to preside over the ferment that can lead to a better institution of higher learning. Since the ultimate responsibility rests upon the Brown Corporation, they should encourage prospective candidates by:

A) Formally subscribing to the verity that it is impossible to successfully separate authority and responsibility.

B) Directing the administration to seek input, on all aspects, from the faculty, the student body, the alumni, and the general public but to make clear that the request for facts and opinions does not mean a surrender of authority and responsibility in even the slightest degree.

C) Directing the administration to unceasingly strive to build bridges between the various disciplines to replace the fences erected by empire builders.

D) Directing the administration to govern (without exception) admissions, scholarships, grants in aid, et cetera, solely on the basis of: 1) academic promise, 2) academic performance, 3) financial need. Race, creed, and color must be completely ignored.

E) Flatly endorsing the operating budget, including all of the fees and charges it is predicated on, before it is made public. This will have to be done by committee, with eventual ratification by the full Corporation, since they must provide the funds even if it means invading the endowment principal.

These clear-cut directives from the Corporation will not eliminate all the problems that the president has to wrestle with but they will certainly both minimize the problems and make the residue more susceptible to satisfactory solution. If they are actually in being there will certainly be a wider selection of high-grade candidates for the presidency than if they are only intimated.

STEPHEN A. McCLELLAN '23
Earlysville, Va.

The strike and occupation of University Hall (cont.)

Editor: I was appalled by the recent strike and join my outraged brethren in protest against this continuing debasement of a fine University.

First, we let them come to Brown — and that wasn't enough.

Then we gave them some scholarships — and that wasn't enough.

And now they have the cheek to raise their voices against our ivied halls when we want to cut a few corners here and there.

If this silliness continues I will badmouth Brown at every Little League game and Cub Scout meeting possible and will encourage my future offspring to become plumbers and tree surgeons.

Until further notice my contributions to Brown will be funneled to the Audubon Society as a protest against this malevolent undercurrent of insurgency prevalent within our undergraduates.

With a Rah Rah Rah and a Ki Yay Yay.

A. MARK POPE '71
La Mesa, Calif.

Editor: Your accounts of the strike and sit-in are admirable. The author, S.R. (Sandra Reeves), is to be congratulated for a truly remarkable piece of highest-quality journalism. There is at least one advantage to sharp controversy within the University — when it is coupled with the kind of superb reporting that you have given it — namely, it stimulates alumni concern with University affairs. That doesn't necessarily mean better fund-raising, but it does expand participation in the growing debate as to just what purposes a university is supposed to serve in our hard-nosed society. (Should it strive to harden noses or to soften them? Whose noses should have this ambiguous privilege?)

Your "Carrying the Mail" column (May/June issue) was fascinating, but it was disturbing to me that so many of the older alumni are intellectually detached from the educational concerns of current undergraduates. Perhaps they will be less hasty to make judgments after reading the current issue of *BAM*. The University is subject to many pressures. It could at least hope that alumni pressures are well informed. *BAM* is working on that.

But it seems the administration itself had been imperfectly informed and perhaps intellectually detached. As you suggest, this may be the case on many another campus. Brown's experience, reported by *BAM*, may help awaken other institutions.

CARL BARUS '41
Swarthmore, Pa.

Editor: I am one of the very few alumni (perhaps the only one) who has presided over an institution of higher learning and had the administration building occupied by black students. Because of this perhaps I have a responsibility to comment on the recent student difficulties at Brown.

After receiving President Hornig's letter of May 1, I wrote commending him and the University for the way the matter was handled and also for his "fair warning" with respect to future building occupations. There are some matters which may be permitted once but cannot be tolerated over the long haul, and building occupations as a means of gaining the demands of a group is one of them. On reading Mr. Hornig's letter again I was impressed anew by its fair-mindedness, its candor, and its willingness to admit that mistakes were made by the administration.

The mistake or failure which stands out above all others, in my judgment, is inadequate communication, especially with members of the student body. How was it possible that a budget eight months in the making and which contained reductions or absence of increases in items so close to student concerns as financial aid, student services, and numbers of faculty could have been completed without bringing students into the process somehow? That the reductions had to come in substantial part from these areas seems obvious to me for two reasons: (1) the president had no doubt cut buildings and grounds and general administrative expenses in his efforts to balance the past several deficit budgets; and (2) from one half to

three quarters of university expenses consist of instructional costs, financial aid, and student services. If Brown must reduce its spending $6,000,000 over three years, it simply has to reduce expenditures in these areas. But all of this is by no means obvious to students or to faculty. The lesson for the future is clear. There must be a much greater effort by the administration to communicate, particularly with students, regarding the financial options of the University. I was pleased to note that the University is taking steps to move in these directions.

With respect to the actions of the minority students the first thing which must be said is that those of us (many alumni and Brown administrators) who have lived reasonably comfortable, relatively secure middle or upper middleclass lives cannot understand with any degree of completeness what blacks and other minority students who come from the Harlems of America are up against. Most of them have neither the educational nor the home advantages many of us and/or our children have taken for granted. Many of them are painfully aware of the "last-hired, first-fired" policy their parents have suffered under in the job world and were no doubt fearful that as relative newcomers to the Brown student body they, too, would be casualties of Brown's financial troubles. Then there is the bald fact that Brown had made substantial commitments to the blacks in 1968 (perhaps not entirely wisely) and had not completely kept them. No doubt the administration would like to have scaled these down in view of how expensive minority students are to the University and because of Brown's financial problems. But from the point of view of the minority students, a promise had been made, and they intended to press hard to see that it was kept.

Was building occupation the answer? It won them a short-term victory of sorts. And some will argue that only actions of this kind jolt institutions sufficiently to bring about significant change. But the long-run bad results are almost sure to outweigh whatever short-term gains there may be. Strong-arm tactics such as building takeovers alienate many people including those who have been sympathetic to the blacks and who have helped them gain what they have gained. There is much less sympathy for the blacks today among liberal whites than there was only a few years ago. Another long-run effect is that an unknown but probably substantial number of alumni have become disaffected. Why should they give their money to support an institution which gives in to students who take over buildings, some of them are asking? Neither the alienation of their white sympathizers nor the alienation of the alumni is likely to help black students over the long run.

Finally, where does the president come out in all this? He explained in his May 1 letter what his limited options were and why he chose the one he did. His choice has not pleased everyone (to understate a bit), and some appear to be crying for his head. Must this man now be sacrificed for making a difficult decision as he thought, everything considered, it should be made? I hope not. Men of his caliber who are willing to expose themselves and their families to the hazards of a university presidency in times such as these are rare. If President Hornig goes down and out on this issue, excellent candidates will be exceedingly loath to offer themselves as his successor. And Brown will be the loser.

FREDERICK H. JACKSON '41
Wilmette, Ill.

*This letter (and others in this issue) was written prior to the announcement of Mr. Hornig's decision to resign, effective June 30, 1976 (*BAM, *July/August). Mr. Jackson is a former president of Clark University, Worcester, Mass. — Editor*

Editor: For over two hundred years Brown University has built a reputation as a small, quality liberal arts institution, where the emphasis has been on undergraduate education rather than on graduate education. In recent years, however, it would seem that Brown has attempted to be all things to all people, which in an expanding economy might have been possible, but which under present conditions is not possible. Perhaps Brown now needs to return to what it has always done best, providing a quality, traditional liberal arts curriculum, and needs to advise its present and prospective clientele that this is the course being taken, so that current and prospective students may decide for themselves whether or not they wish to participate in such a program.

Undue student manipulation of administrative policies in an institution of higher learning seems somewhat out of place. Such an institution, particularly a private institution, should do what it does best within the limits of its capabilities. And surely the Brown Corporation is in a better position to determine what course the *institution* should take than are students who are only presently forming their ideals and aspirations. If students, after sampling what Brown has to offer, are dissatisfied, they are free to go elsewhere. But Brown University should follow a course which by years, yes, of tradition, has been shown to be the right one for Brown and should not be turned first this way and then another by every changing political or social movement.

May Brown be ever true to its traditional liberal arts commitment.

MINER PATTON '32
Portland, Oreg.

Editor: President Hornig has never been either qualified or capable of leading Brown. Coincidentally, the years Brown has most acutely needed a sympathetic and sensitive president have been exactly those years of strife and challenge which have been met by rigid and discouragingly unintelligent crisis response. Throughout this most recent strike I was tempted to write many times, but now that the surface (and only the surface) is calmer, my personal outrage at the ineptness of the administration has been festering more deeply. I agree with Jeremiah Davis '74 when he implies that President Hornig should follow the route of Richard Nixon. Resignation would only begin to heal the injuries done to Brown, but it would be immediately promising as a sign of greater openness. While this really is not the thrust of my letter it has allowed me to vent my feelings in a manner long overdue.

What struck me as the most interesting aspect of the editorial flurry that surrounded the issue of the strike was the emerging polarity between writers who graduated before and after the New Curriculum was introduced. It seems that the old guard will forever regard an education at Brown as a "privilege, not a right." And so it is in a certain sense, though not the way they would like it to be. It is a privilege only in the sense that anything unequally distributed is granted as a peculiar benefit or advantage to some. But it is a right in the sense that every student who earns it should have an equal shot at obtaining it, and this particularly refers to groups who have been slighted or ignored. To deem someone already less privileged more responsible for the financial burden of this education is so unfair as to be ridiculous. Students who were striking at Brown were demanding only the ability to remain there on an equal basis with those who could more easily afford it. Those who think an education at Brown is such a privilege should take a long look at the unemployment lines filled with the college educated. Times have changed and a college education is no longer a reward for the privileged few. It is part of a new and broader enfranchisement of the American people, an attitude many older graduates may find hard to accept (ironic, considering the fact that those who most resist the change attended Brown when it was less well regarded than it is today). But now there are other schools with facilities equal to Brown's which are cheaper and far better managed.

As much as I loved Brown as a student and continue to support *my concept of her* as an alumnus, I certainly hope the administration wakes up in time to realize that Brown has stiff competition that will not hesitate to attract prospective applicants away from Providence. At this point I am no longer sure that I would come again as a freshman. And I say this with deep dismay. But it is the truth and I daresay I am not alone in my disillusionment.

STEPHEN A. GLASSMAN '72
New Haven, Conn.

This letter was written to President Hornig, with a copy to the BAM.

Sir: In reply to your letter on black activities at Brown I would like to point out the time has come to give running of the University back to the faculty.

The students should be considered just as they always were but not run the University.

Back in my college days the Cammarian Club would be called on in case of disputes. You still have it.

The big mistake was a few years back when those eight blacks refused to stand for the National Anthem. Regardless of the fact they did not like the ideas expressed they should still have honored the National Anthem as such.

They should have been fired with no questions asked. They were seen by hundreds and admitted their guilt.

S. WATSON REMINGTON '22
Glen Ridge, N.J.

The Cammarian Club ceased to exist in 1971. — Editor

The Jane Thompson case

Editor: I was pleased to see such a complete and accurate report of the case of Jane Thompson vs. Brown University carried in your April *BAM*. The article dealt accurately with the facts and conclusions of the commission, and it is frequently difficult for reporters to sense the importance of court opinions or administrative findings.

My only regret would be that credit was not given to Angela Hawkins Fichter, who was a graduate student in religion at Brown for several years before coming to the [Rhode Island Commission for Human Rights] in January 1972. She has investigated the Thompson case from the beginning and was responsible for the extensive preparatory work done before trial.

ARTHUR R. BOONE '62 A.M.
Providence

Editor: The issue in the case of Mrs. Jane Thompson is not simply sex discrimination but *professional* depreciation. The sexual component arises from the fact that women have been more numerous than men in social work, and that social workers have too often permitted themselves to be locked into the medical model, which is dominated by men. As more men enter social work, and as the licensing of social workers spreads, these archaic and regressive features should diminish.

It is discouragingly evident that the presumably informed people in the University Health Services have little knowledge of the comparative training of social workers, psychiatrists, and psychologists, and more particularly of the limitations of psychiatric training. The trained social worker has two years of post-graduate training, which includes two types of clinical, supervised field work (internship or practicum, if you prefer). To achieve professional certification, the social worker must work two additional years under certified supervision, as well as meet other requirements. Also, doctoral degrees are becoming more common.

The psychiatrist has a minimum of three years of training after medical school, but most of this occurs in a mental hospital, and much of it is unrelated to any level of counseling. Many have no training beyond this point. Furthermore, medical training itself is largely irrelevant and often antithetic to the treatment of personal, social, and/or intrapsychic problems. The psychiatrist has in fact a great deal to *un*-learn from his or her medical training, and some will say so. Based on the identification and treatment of pathology, and operating through the philosophically autocratic and hierarchal medical model, medical practice does not promote the development of personal strengths, identity, or self-direction. It is not intended to do so. Psychiatry, however, continues largely to operate through this model, and few psychiatrists seem to escape its bounds.

Regarding psychology, its entry into the field of counseling, though welcome and expanding, is relatively recent. Psychology has historically been concerned with a very different subject matter from that germane to counseling.

Needless to say, any training is only the beginning of knowledge.

I suspect Mrs. Thompson knows what the real issue is. It is not money.

PHYLLIS CRAWSHAW PASKAUSKAS '44
Arlington, Mass.

The author graduated from Smith College School for Social Work in 1949. — Editor

Kirkpatrick and the CIA

Editor: "Kirkpatrick on the CIA (II)" (*BAM*, February) was interesting but probably misleading. Knowing where the professor spent the past quarter-century, I'd hardly consider him an impartial authority on his subject. In fact, reading his words carefully, I find it impossible to take him seriously. I'd say the score is: Hersh, 1; Kirkpatrick, 0.

TOMAS FEININGER '64 Ph.D., '60 Sc.M.
Quito, Ecuador

The Fourth Dimension

Editor: Some added remarks are in order about Dr. Banchoff's article on the "Fourth Dimension" (*BAM*, February).

Our Brown graduates, especially scientists, should become aware that science discussion does not have the democratic form we are used to in politics. Science discussion simply favors the views that are regarded as the "truth" at a given time. There are seldom any debates of issues in transition.

Therefore, points about the "fourth dimension" that are controversial are generally not in print, except [in] some rare or old books — the stacks in the Brown science library are very valuable in this regard.

One such point concerns the physics formula by which any velocity sum never exceeds the velocity of light, "c." That formula can add or subtract "v" to "c" and still get "c."

But the formula does not check the third way, by subtracting "c" from "c" to get "v." What actually happens in the latter case is a barred division by zero.

There are a number of issues of this type which should still be debated, rather than feel that the final word has come down to us from a referee. I would be glad to go further, in urging proper introduction of democratic forms in science discussion, or debate in particular the "fourth dimension" issue.

MORTON SCHWARTZ '47
New York City

Misleading headline?

Editor: May I offer two observations about the May/June *BAM*?

The bold-faced title on page 7, "Jackson: 'No student wanted a strike or occupation,' " is totally misleading. If a negative of a negative is a positive, then Jackson's words, which you give below, "I couldn't convince anyone today that no Brown student . . . ever wanted a strike or a building occupation," mean that at least one student did want a strike. Logically, this is just the reverse of your much more prominent title.

Having pointed out this slip, let me make my second comment, which is that Tim Smith's "Paper Bruin" story of lacrosse at Brown ought to earn him and the *BAM* some sort of prize.

CALEB R. WOODHOUSE '54
Little Compton, R.I.

The editor's interpretation of Jackson's words is that no student wanted a strike, but after the fact, it would be impossible to convince anyone of that.

The Carberry commercials

Editor: What a cheap act — to use Professor Carberry for one's own profit — with so little benefit ($500.00) to Brown!

I was about to respond to the plea on the last page of the May/June *BAM*, but the radio commercial launched by Miss Maas killed the impulse instantaneously.

JOSEPHINE McINTIRE DAY '31
Tucson, Ariz.

The University did not sell the right to use Professor Carberry in the commercials, since Brown does not "own" the Carberry name or the Carberry character. — Editor.

Mr. B. and Sherlock Holmes

Editor: Some observations on the observations of Mr. B. [Elmer Blistein] and the boys on Sherlock Holmes (*BAM*, May/June):

1) On the motivation of H. and student Bouda's contention that he was on "one big ego trip." Bouda quotes H. to effect that "I'm the only consulting detective in the world." (*A Study in Scarlet*). His quote is wrong. It actually reads "I *suppose* I am the only one in the world. I'm a consulting detective." If one reads the statement in context, he will quickly see that, far from being the ego-satisfying boast of one "on a trip," it is part of a straightforward explanation to a very inquisitive Dr. Watson about the nature of his business. As H. explains to Dr. W., no mystical powers or innate gifts are involved, just an unrivaled knowledge of the history of crime. A knowledge acquired by hard work and study. To hang trite generalizations on one statement wrongly quoted and out of context is poor method.

2) "Could Sherlock Holmes have been successful in any other line of work?" Mr. B. counts him out as a doctor ("Can you imagine him making house calls?") and as a chemist ("Not sufficiently systematic, except in the pursuit of certain areas of investigation"). Consider: Did any victim of the "disease" of crime ever find themselves the worse off for having called in "Dr." Holmes? Indeed, the character trait most evident throughout the whole of the Holmes stories is the detective's ability to adapt his bearing in order to win his client's confidence, with everything from tender persuasion to intimidation. As Mr. B. himself no doubt knows (but fails to point out), the real-life model for the detective was a doctor who greatly influenced Doyle during his university days in Edinburgh with his seemingly magical deductive abilities. As for H. being a chemist, Dr. W. calls his knowledge of the subject "profound" (*A Study in Scarlet*). The range of articles and publications referred to throughout the stories as having been authored by the detective cover everything from biochemistry to geo-chemistry. Not only could H. have been a chemist, it would seem that for his day he would have been considered one. Or has Mr. B. forgotten that Dr. W. was introduced to H. while the latter was hard at work in a chem lab? Mr. B. should concentrate less on his annotations and more on the text.

3) As regards H.'s athletic ability and Mr. B.'s contention that his pipe smoking hardly constitutes a "model life" for an athlete: the number of proverbial nickels that could be accumulated for every athlete who smokes, drinks, or in some other manner fails to attain the "model life" would be enough for both of us to retire.

The libertine boundaries of the New Curriculum allows one, no longer, to question the educational value of pursuing such endearing but frivolous inquiries about a fictional character (Would Achilles have made a good husband?). But one can at least ask for a basic understanding of the literature before embarking on such fantasies.

Please, Mr. B., the educational value derives from the ability to read extremely closely.

M. S. TOHER '74
Oxford, England

Percy Marks

Editor: Commenting on the letter of Joseph Jaffe, Jr. '35, I would guess that Percy Marks left Brown's hallowed halls in 1923.

That year we had an off-campus banquet of *The Brown Jug* board, at which he was the honored guest and speaker. We didn't last through the dessert course, but I remember his telling us: "You seniors are leaving Brown in a cloud of glory! I'm leaving Brown in a cloud of dust — but fortunately it's gold dust!"

Answering the request of Roberta Morris '71 for information as to when College Hill was a railroad, the Providence Cable Tramway opened its operations on New Year's Day, 1890. It was a cable system from Market Square up College Hill, left on Prospect to Angell, down Angell to the Red Bridge, where the power house was located. It returned on Waterman to Prospect and down College Hill to Market Square.

At that time, Providence's street railway system was operated with horse cars. The Union Railroad became electrified between 1892 and 1894 and bought control of the cable car system, which was also electrified in 1894. However, cable "grips" were retained to push the trolleys, usually two at a time, up College Hill, and to guide them down. At the top of the Hill, the trolleys would go to the left on Prospect, the grips to the right. I remember this operation when I was a kid and was fascinated by it.

The present tunnel was opened in 1914 and used by the trolleys until they were replaced by busses.

W. A. DYER, JR. '24
Indianapolis, Ind.

Editor: Further in defense of Percy Marks.

It just so happens that I have an autographed copy of *The Plastic Age*.

I must admit to my prejudice in favor of Percy, since for a time we roomed together at the Brown Club in New York and he got me my first job.

Percy Marks was not "fired" in 1921. Dr. Faunce asked Percy for his resignation in 1923. We were having dinner together one evening in that year when Percy told me that Dr. Faunce had asked for his resignation not because of the book but because he was a Jew.

The gist and purpose of my letter? To set the record straight. Percy Marks was asked for his resignation in the summer of 1923, not in 1921. I have this directly from the horse's mouth, so to say. And if there is another thing I know about Percy Marks, it is that he never dodged. He always said it like he saw it.

I regret that I failed to read Ivan Half's letter to Professor Spilka. However, *The Plastic Age* was rated much more than a "token success," else it never would have been recognized by Hollywood.

ROGER V. BELLMORE '23
Arlington, Va.

Best souvenir

Editor: I very much enjoyed the April *BAM*. I shall keep it as the best souvenir possible of a recent visit to Brown.

I was very glad, too, to see March *BAM*'s special mention of *Novel*. With its originality, testing variety, and professionalism, *Novel* seems to me easily one of the best of our literary journals: I say this as a veteran subscriber as well as an often ruefully envious editor (of *Southern Review*, Australia).

Novel can only do much for Brown's reputation both at home and overseas.

MANFRED MACKENZIE '64 A.M.
North Ryde, New South Wales

The writer is associate professor of English at Macquarie University. — Editor

Thanks from the class of '50

Editor: On behalf of the class of 1950 we wish to thank the University for making our 25th reunion weekend a memorable one.

Dave Zucconi and his staff at alumni affairs were most accommodating. Special thanks to Doc O'Connell and the Brown University Bookstore for doing a great job in providing unique mementos. Mr. McConnell and his associates in housing performed admirably. Last, but not least, a "well-done" to Norm Cleaveland, Marty Daggett, and the tremendous people from food services. The meals were just fine.

Too often these pages are filled with criticism. Let's give credit where credit is truly due.

JOHN W. LYONS '50
Providence
J. VINCENT McCULLOCH '50
Warwick, R.I.

The writers were co-chairmen of the class of 1950 reunion committee. — Editor

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About Events That Affect Brown . . .

Corporation meetings, program cost studies, promotion and tenure decisions.

Confidentiality of student records, the future of financially endangered graduate programs, The Watson Report of the Corporation Committee on Plans and Resources.

Extracurricular acitvities that are popular; artistic and sporting events that are taking place.

Brown jolts Harvard's title hopes,10-7

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Equal rights for Women in Title IX, federal act urged

Ivy heads meet,seek common solutions

Union letter solicits authorization

EXTRA — EXTRA

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Students end takeover; Most demands accepted

The mood inside Univ. Hall: Mostly relaxed, but serious

Students claim victory; 40 Leave UH peacefully

A crisis handled properly

THE BROWN DAILY HERALD

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