

JOHN F. BARRY

Brown

Alumni Monthly

October 1975



QUODLIBET OF BROWN SONGS



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INDIA '76

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Brown

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In this issue

9 "I Work Best as a Problem Solver"

In a year that was nerve-racking at best for most academic administrators, Brown's new librarian, Charles Churchwell, managed to push through a controversial reorganization plan, calm a labor dispute, and wring needed book funds from a dry University till. His secret? He thrives on the challenge of tough issues.

16 The Economy is Making People Sick

The mental depression that accompanies economic depression can literally change your body, according to Dr. Sidney Cobb, a professor in Brown's medical program and the new president of the American Psychosomatic Society. After several decades of research with unemployed workers, he knows firsthand the health perils of joblessness.

22 The Kids Had Fun — and the Soccer Field Now Has Lights

A group of youngsters between the ages of eight and fourteen has given Brown's soccer fortunes a boost. If evening practices help garner an Ivy League title, or if future night games boost attendance, soccer fans can thank those who took part in a special spring soccer clinic conceived by Asian History Assistant Professor Eric Widmer.

25 A Hope, a Refuge, and a Model

In the second of a series of nine Bicentennial articles, History Professor David E. Underdown traces the connection between America's revolution and the cause of reform in eighteenth-century England. To the British radicals who loathed what they considered to be a "corrupt and discredited aristocratic establishment," America represented a hopeful alternative society.

37 Alumni Calendar

This year's alumni activities, plus a collection of other facts and figures of interest to Brown graduates, are presented in a BAM calendar insert.

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Front cover: A pint-sized participant in Brown's first soccer clinic tries his hand — and head — at a basic soccer drill. The photograph is by John Forasté.

Back cover: Brown's new head librarian, Charles Churchwell, as photographed by John Forasté.



Many things about the opening of the University in 1975 were not much different from other years, such as unloading personal possessions, being photographed for an ID card, seeking a moment to read some orientation material, or feeling lost in a crowd.

Photographs by John Foraste

Under the Elms

The president talks about lessons to be learned from last spring

President Hornig opened Brown's 212th academic year by telling a Meehan Auditorium audience of several thousand students, faculty members, and friends that one of the reasons for his resignation "is my discouragement that the University community can be so easily distracted from its basic purposes."

With obvious reference to the budget controversies of last spring, Mr. Hornig said: "Here we are asking who controls the levers of power and how they might be grasped and whether control should be shared with the Student Coalition or some other group, when we ought to be asking such questions as: What is the role of the University in the last quarter of the twentieth century?, What kind of an education is appropriate for students entering the world of 1980?, Is a liberal arts education, as we have known it, relevant to the needs of today's students and today's society? and How can we motivate students to exercise their freedom to learn?"

"We are preoccupied with the politics of the University when the future of the University, indeed the future of mankind, may be at stake. The activism which has made Brown important is the activism which has brought us top-notch scholars, the activism which has reconstructed the curriculum, the activism which has made Brown attractive to first-rate students of diverse talents. In short, it is intellectual activism and intellectual enterprise which have brought you students and this faculty here. We must not allow ourselves to be distracted from this historic mission."

Adding that in 1974-75 "politics superseded thought and quiet inquiry," President Hornig said that during the coming year he would devote himself to the cause of healing the wounds that beset Brown last year and helping the University to focus on its principal task — education and research — in a spirit of trust, openness, and common effort.

Mr. Hornig said he had learned some lessons from the experiences of

last spring and hoped that the faculty and students had, too. "First," he said, "I learned with dismay how rapidly and emotionally even an intellectual community can be politicized, and how a well-organized political movement can feed on the urge to make its weight felt, even in the absence of clearly defined issues.

"Second, my conviction that it is not feasible to involve students in the details of preparing a 44,000-line budget covering expenditures of \$55 million was strengthened.

"Lastly, I came away with the conviction that, on the one hand, we must continue to seek more effective ways to get the best of student thinking into the formulation of basic plans and priorities and, on the other hand, we should do much more to communicate the reasoning and facts which are the basis for University policy, so that policies can be discussed intelligently, analyzed, and questioned by the entire University community, in the hope that out of such discussion the policies can be improved."

In this vein, the president noted that a start already had been made. He said that during the summer he appointed, after nomination by the Student Caucus, the Graduate Student Council, and the nominating committee of the faculty, four summer study groups to give further consideration to budget issues that came up last spring.

Mr. Hornig explained that the basic function of the study groups is twofold: to serve as a channel through which faculty and student thinking can be brought to the attention of the administration *before* budgetary guidelines for 1975-76 are established by November 1; second, to set down the pros and cons of the basic priority issues in public reports, which can serve as the focus of discussion in the months ahead.

"Of course," he added, "no discussion can avoid the fact that after allowing for inflationary growth, \$3,500,000 must be cut from the budget in the next two years. These cuts will have to come from all parts of the University, including faculty, student services, and financial aid.

"Our purpose must be to work together to do this in a way which will

serve best both the present and the long-range interests of the University. We must continue even while my successor is being chosen so that, to the greatest possible extent, the new president can be relieved of the painful process of economizing and can devote greater effort to the continued improvement of the educational and scholarly stature of Brown. I shall need everyone's cooperation in pursuing these goals."

President Hornig also commented on the concerns of the minority students at Brown, who felt that gains of recent years were being lost. "To dramatize these concerns," he said, "students occupied University Hall, an act which is certainly inadmissible as a means of dealing with grievances in a community such as ours. Out of that experience, nevertheless, emerged a better understanding and, I hope, a mood of greater trust which will enable us to deal with future problems more openly.

"We are diligently following up the pledge we made to increase our efforts to identify and seek applications from more minority students who are qualified to enter Brown. I must add, though, just as I did last spring, that we must find ways to do this without an increase in the budget. We value highly the contributions minority students and faculty members make to this University, and we will try in every way to strengthen their role in its intellectual, cultural, and social life."

Noting that much of last year had been spent talking about budgets, the governance of the University, and about the way things are decided and done, President Hornig admitted that these are "the mechanics" of the University and certainly are important. However, he said he found it "profoundly discouraging that student leaders and many of my faculty colleagues should consider these the primary questions when there are so many more fundamental things at issue."

As examples of what he considers the basic issues that should take priority at Brown, Mr. Hornig mentioned the ecology crisis, where "as a result of population growth, medical advance,

and worldwide industrial and agricultural growth we are in the process of overwhelming our environment"; the cultural crisis, where "we are bewildered by the new ethical and moral judgments we must make as a result of our new medical and technological possibilities"; and the "dangerous" political crisis, "as large blocks of humanity, each armed with nuclear weapons capable of obliterating hundreds of millions of people, are locked in ideological, economic, and political confrontation."

The president said it was obvious that these global problems could not be solved at Brown, or at any other university. Then he spoke about what he considers to be the true nature of a university.

"A university should be a place where ideas are brought forth and nurtured. It should be a source of searching criticism and analysis which penetrates the obscuring screens of triviality to reveal the deeper substance of problems. In its graduate programs it should lead young men and women to the frontiers of knowledge and understanding and prepare a new generation of scholars to push those frontiers back. It should be a wellspring of men and women who are intellectually able to translate ideas into action and help the world to cope with whatever may develop."

Mr. Hornig set the following five goals for the coming academic year: (1) to regenerate the spirit of the New Curriculum; (2) to develop the curriculum even further by identifying and building upon the special strengths of this faculty and the interests and concerns of this generation of students; (3) to involve students in the generation of new ideas for curriculum development; (4) to broaden our vision by emphasizing world needs and making a sharper analysis of the role a university can play in identifying issues and becoming involved in their solution; (5) to focus interest in teaching as an art and an area of experimental research, reemphasizing Brown's uncommon position as a university that blends research and teaching to the benefit of both.

Brown is fundamentally in sound condition, the president said. "We have recognized our problems and are dealing with them, and that puts us ahead of many other institutions. What we need now is to join in a common effort

and to do so with grace and a sense of humor, as well as serious purpose."

He was given a standing ovation.
J.B.

Vice-President Wolk writes about the same topic

The budget protests of last spring at Brown and other campuses have prompted some inevitable speculation as to whether they marked a resurgence of the student unrest of the late 1960s, or whether they were simply an isolated phenomenon triggered by acute financial crises at the nation's colleges and universities. In an essay titled "Is Back-to-Campus Back-to-Turmoil?", Ronald Wolk, vice-president for development and University relations, addressed himself to this question on the Op-Ed page of the August 31 *New York Times*. The budget demonstrations, he argued, are unprecedented, yet they raise a number of questions that have been dealt with before and now must be confronted in a new light.

Wolk pointed out that, while the economic issues underlying the recent upheaval are of a different order than the questions about social justice and the Vietnam war that inflamed campuses in the '60s, students are concerned about more than just rising costs and curtailed educational services. The financial crisis has also threatened to undermine many of the supposedly permanent gains made in the sixties: increases in minority enrollments and faculty appointments, student participation in institutional decision-making, and educational reforms. "Battles [students] thought had been won are here to be fought again," Wolk observed. "The real issues now, as in the sixties, have to do with priorities, goals, the responsiveness of institutions, and decision-making."

And, he warned, unless the academic community makes a cooperative effort to deal with these issues quickly and effectively, a prolonged period of campus turmoil may result, which in turn would exacerbate the already existing problems. "Higher education," he wrote, "can ill afford the bitter divisions on campus and the large-scale erosion of public confidence that resulted from the protest movement of the 1960s." As long as the financial crisis remains with us — and he predicts that it will for some time to come — it is

essential that the academic community behave like a community and show its willingness to make sacrifices for the good of the institution. "Otherwise," he warned, "the reaction to financial retrenchment may be more damaging to the colleges and universities (and the people in them) than the retrenchment itself."
J.P.

Jacob Neusner is named the Ungerleider Scholar of Judaic Studies

Jacob Neusner, a professor in the religious studies department, was twice blessed last month. Internationally known as a scholar, author, and teacher, Dr. Neusner was named the first Ungerleider Distinguished Scholar of Judaic Studies. At the same time, he was designated a University Professor, a rank of distinction reserved for a small number of scholars at Brown. He thus becomes the first person in the field of Judaica to be accorded this position in a major American university.

In making the announcements, President Hornig said that the establishment of the Ungerleider Distinguished Scholar post was made possible by a gift of the D.S. and R.H. Gottesman Foundation of New York City as a memorial to the late Samuel Ungerleider, Jr. '39. "The generosity of the Gottesman Foundation enables Brown to reaffirm the study of Judaism as a permanent part of the intellectual life of the University," Dr. Hornig said. "We see the naming of the Ungerleider Scholar as the keystone of future progress we hope to make in the area of religious studies."

During his seven years at Brown, and in his previous posts at the University of Wisconsin, Brandeis, and Dartmouth, Professor Neusner has combined a full teaching load with his career as a prolific author of scholarly writings in his field. By personal preference, he continues to teach beginning students in religious studies.

Dr. Neusner graduated magna cum laude from Harvard in 1954 and did additional study at colleges and universities here and abroad. He received his doctorate in religion from Columbia in 1960, and fourteen years later Columbia conferred upon him its University Medal for Excellence.

Dr. Neusner was one of the young-



John Forasté

Jacob Neusner teaching a seminar for graduate students.

est Fellows of the American Academy for Jewish Research, a select group of senior scholars. He served as president of the American Academy of Religion and was a member of the founding committee of the Council on the Study of Religion, an organization that coordinates the activities of all scholarly societies in the field of religious studies. He was also a member of the founding committee of the Association for Jewish Studies.

In commenting on Professor Neusner's appointment, Dr. Wendell S. Dietrich, chairman of the religious studies department, said: "Judaic studies in the University are an exemplary contemporary form of that 'Jewish learning' which the Jewish community has cultivated and supported throughout the ages. We see the prospects of an increasingly wider recognition of that fact. The University hopes that the action of the Gottesman Foundation will provide impetus for the further support and development of Judaic studies at Brown."

Samuel Ungerleider was senior vice-president of Gottesman & Co., Inc., and the Central National Corporation, investors and paper and pulp merchants, at the time of his death in 1972. Prior to joining Gottesman, he had been a reporter, editor, and publisher of several newspapers. He edited magazines for Hillman Publications and had been a partner in the New York firm of E. J. Roth & Co.

Ungerleider also served as vice-president of the Gottesman Founda-

tion, which was incorporated in 1941 with Dr. Samuel Gottesman as its principal benefactor. The Gottesman Foundation funded an earlier experimental program which brought to Brown a series of well-known scholars of Judaica and led to the appointment of Dr. Neusner in 1968.

J.B.

The Jane Thompson case is settled out of court

The sex-discrimination suit brought against Brown by Jane Thompson, a psychiatric social worker with University Health Services (BAM, April), has been settled out of court, thus averting what would almost surely have been a long and strenuous legal battle. Under the terms of the settlement, the University agreed to pay Ms. Thompson \$29,495 to cover back pay, legal fees, and damages, and Ms. Thompson agreed to resign her position with the Health Services, effective immediately.

Ms. Thompson first took action against Brown in 1973, when she filed a complaint with the Rhode Island Commission for Human Rights, charging that Brown discriminated against her in the matter of salary and benefits. Early this year the commission ruled in her favor and recommended to Governor Philip Noel that the state withhold all funds from Brown until appropriate adjustments were made in Ms. Thompson's salary and back pay. Governor Noel declined either to comment or

to take any action on the matter. Late last March, before Ms. Thompson had decided what her next step would be, she received informal notice from Dr. Roswell Johnson, director of University Health Services, that her position would probably be eliminated from the 1975-76 Health Services budget.

Although the University maintained that such a move would be prompted only by financial considerations, and that in any case, no final decision on the matter had yet been reached, Ms. Thompson notified the University through her lawyer of her intention to file in federal court for back pay, legal fees, and punitive damages, and to obtain an injunction or a temporary restraining order to prevent termination and "harassment." The University's lawyers subsequently informed her that they would be willing to negotiate a settlement. According to Ms. Thompson, the first phase of the negotiations did not proceed very satisfactorily, and she "found it necessary to go ahead and file in federal court for compensation" as originally planned. Thereafter, she said, the negotiations "picked up," and a settlement was finally reached in late August. Ms. Thompson said she felt "satisfied and relieved" at the outcome of the case; for their part, University officials refused to comment on what Robert A. Reichley, associate vice-president and director of University relations, termed "a very sensitive matter."

J.P.

Extension Division becomes a victim of budget cutting

Brown's Extension Division, an evening program for adult education, has been suspended as part of the University's effort to whittle deficit spending over the next three years. According to President Donald Hornig, the suspension was "forced by the fiscal situation of the University and the adverse economic conditions in Southeastern New England." The action was taken regretfully, a press release announcing the decision said, "because the extension offerings have been a valued part of Brown's service to the community."

Begun around the turn of the century, the Extension Division had been headed by Associate Dean-Continuing Education Charlotte Lowney Tomas '57 since 1971. Approximately 600 people

from Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and Connecticut took part in the non-credit classes offered each semester in academic subjects, business administration, and special-interest areas such as photography, modern dance, and female sexuality.

There is hope the Extension Division will be reinstated in the future, but with modifications to turn it into a money-making operation. Two years ago, the Resumed Education Committee recommended a faculty study be done to determine ways to strengthen the program. "Given the increased interest in postgraduate education, the Extension Division could be made a vital part of the University," says Associate Vice-President and Director of University Relations Robert Reichley, one of the authors of the committee recommendation. "But it will have to be marketed in a very professional way. To maximize the Extension Division, the University will have to spend more money and get it going on a much larger scale."

One suggestion is to give full Brown credit for Extension Division courses. As Dean Tomas points out, Brown is the only school in Rhode Island which has never offered evening classes for credit. According to Economics Professor Mark Schupack, a former member of the Resumed Education Committee, the Extension Division "could be very powerful if it were related to a degree program. It could attract a new kind of student — one who couldn't get involved with Brown in a regular degree program."

Charlotte Tomas has been named associate dean of the college and will continue as dean for special studies and as chairman of the admissions committee for the Resumed Undergraduate Education Program. S.S.

Brown's newest Catholic chaplain is a woman

As Brown's newest Catholic chaplain and the first Catholic laywoman to be a full-time Catholic chaplain in Rhode Island, Miriam Wolcott expects to be under some pressure. However, in this pressure she sees opportunities opening up to her that otherwise might not be there.

"There is always a problem being first in anything," Miss Wolcott says.



Miriam Wolcott: The right thing came along.

"People will be watching, and that does cause pressure. But being first also allows for great creativity. I can be led by what is happening now, not what happened last year."

In her new post, Miriam Wolcott will work with the Rev. Howard V. O'Shea, O.F.M., and the Rev. Donal Kehew as part of Brown's growing Catholic chaplaincy team. She started her new job during the relatively tranquil days of August, but by mid-September she was caught up in the frantic pace that goes with the opening of college.

"I'm an up-beat person and I don't mind the hustle and bustle," she says. "But there were thousands of people to meet those first few weeks — and they all wanted to be known. My problem is that I'm great at remembering faces but real tough on names. It's been that way since I was a kid."

Miriam Wolcott's childhood years were spent on Long Island, in New York, and in New Jersey. She graduated from Gettysburg College and then did the "classic secretarial bit," working for airlines and being involved in public relations. She calls this period "my searching years."

Wall Street was the next step for her. She remembers that period vividly, if not affectionately. She's glad she worked there but says "no thanks" when asked if she would want to go back.

"I love the pace of New York City," she says. "But things are competitive,

chaotic, even hostile, though probably no worse there than they are in any other business. I happened to be with an old-shoe Boston firm which didn't feel it had to be quite so competitive."

Miriam Wolcott was raised as a Protestant. Her father was a deacon in the Baptist Church in Rockville, N.Y. About five years ago, Miss Wolcott started going to Catholic services. And four years ago she converted to Catholicism.

"This was a very traumatic experience," she says. "It was wrenching for me and quite disturbing in a family that had deep Baptist roots. This past spring my parents finally came to accept the decision, and things are harmonious again."

Miriam Wolcott made another shift at about this time, away from the "secretarial" to doing something "meaningful." The new road led her to a career in teaching management classes, and, eventually, to a position as head of a management consulting firm.

She took a time-out in the spring of 1974 to see where she had been going and to decide on the course she wanted to follow in the future. That was when she decided to try for a religious vocation, if the "right thing" opened up. "I knew I didn't want to be a nun," she says. "But there had to be other things."

Then in November, while attending the Manning Chapel wedding of her brother, John Wolcott '68, Miss Wolcott met the Catholic chaplains and found that they were looking for a woman to join their staff. The "right thing" had come along.

Her main responsibility at Brown will be "to the ministry" but there will be ample time for counseling. "I think the structure of the job will change from day to day as the students and I start working together and get to know and trust one another. Meanwhile I'm going to spend my spare time trying to improve my ability to remember names — if I have any spare time." J.B.

Mr. Wriston has some thoughts about presidents

In the twenty years since Henry M. Wriston retired as president of Brown — after a tenure of almost that span — three presidents have succeeded him. Though Dr. Wriston is now 86 and divides his time between Cape Cod and

New York City, he remains a keenly attentive and thoughtful observer of events at Brown, as witnessed by his recent interview with columnist John Hanlon of the Providence *Evening Bulletin*. Shortly after President Hornig announced his forthcoming resignation, Hanlon telephoned Dr. Wriston at his home on the Cape, and they talked at length "about Brown and presidencies and such."

As Hanlon subsequently reported in his column, Dr. Wriston had some very definite opinions on the plight of college presidents at Brown and elsewhere. The job, he said, has become "impossible," in part because of the long arm of the federal bureaucracy. "There was a time when I besought the school not to take federal money — that taking it was irresponsible because it could not be taken without reservations. 'Oh, no,' they said, 'there will be no restrictions.' But there are." He went on to cite the example of a school in California that was "ordered to have a 15/16ths Indonesian in its anthropology department within six years. My figures may not be accurate," he said, "but the point is obvious."

The pervasive influence of government bureaucracy has also affected the nature of a college president's job, he feels. "A president has little to do with education now," Dr. Wriston said. "Now he has to do with social justice. And the two, education and social justice, may not always run parallel. They certainly aren't educators first. All a president has time for now is filling out forms, advertising his vacancies, and calculating the balance of his staff. Don Hornig did a first-class administrative job, but it did not leave him time to do many things he wanted to do. It is a tragedy, and I am truly sorry he decided to throw in the sponge."

Not only has it become more difficult to do the job effectively, the procedure for filling a presidential vacancy has become more complicated: "Imagine," he said, "now it is necessary to advertise, actually advertise, for people to all apply for the job. That is a *farce*. If you have to advertise, then the people you hear from are ones you don't want anything to do with."

Dr. Wriston also lamented the lack of outspokenness among today's college presidents. Most of them, he commented, have had nothing to say in the last ten years. Among the few excep-

tions is Notre Dame's Dr. Theodore Hesburgh, but "he's of the cloth and exempt." And Yale's Kingman Brewster — every third time he spoke his mind he "got in trouble and struck out."

Hanlon remarked that it sounded as though Dr. Wriston would like to come out of retirement himself. He demurred, but admitted, "I'd love to get in there and kick them around. I fought bureaucrats before; I'd like to do it again. Some people hated me for it. They said they could build a building at Brown if everyone who hated Wriston gave a dollar. I didn't mind that — as long as they gave their dollar. As I always said, I am a pacific man who fights like hell." J.P.

Larry the Barber: Sitting more and standing less

From his barber shop in the basement of Faunce House, Larry Picerno — "Larry the Barber" — has been a part of

the Brown scene for forty-three years. He's seen five presidents come and go, he's lived with the change in student routine from a haircut a week to maybe a haircut a year, and he's even survived the invasion of his domain by female students who like to sit and kibitz while their boy friends are in the chair.

Larry has no intention of quitting. He likes his work and says that he's going to stay on the job just as long as his legs hold up. Right now, the chances of his legs holding up are pretty good. Larry, like most barbers, is sitting more and standing less these days.

"I came here in the fall of 1932," he says. "My father had been at Brown for eighteen years at that time, and we worked together until he died in 1939. So, there has been a Picerno in the Brown barber shop since 1914, except for my three years in the Navy during World War II. There were three barbers when I started. After the war it was increased to four. Now, I'm all alone."

Larry Picerno and a customer: Once there were four barbers.



According to Larry, Brown is a much less personal place now than when he arrived. "I used to know most of the students by name in those days," he says. "They'd be in regularly to sharpen up for the big weekend parties, maybe the fraternity ball, or even a football social. The NROTC students were particularly good customers, especially when they had weekly inspections."

"Today when the students come in — those who do — they want to be on the safe side so they say, 'Don't take any off. Just a trim.' So I trim. Then they say, 'Well, just a little more off the top.' With some, it takes three cuttings before we get it done to their satisfaction."

In this era of togetherness, many of the students bring their girl friends along. Their main purpose, Larry says, is to make sure that not too much hair is removed from their friend's head. And the women offer such suggestions as "Be sure not to cut too much off," or "I like him the way he is; don't ruin my man." They also are there for reconnaissance purposes, according to Larry: "They watch closely and see how it's done so they can do it themselves."

Larry says that some of his customers from as far back as the 1930s still drop by for their haircuts. This group includes Sherwin Kapstein '39, Jay Fidler '43, Ed Kiely '50, Arnie Green '50, and Charlie Andrews '51.

"With my student customers today it's usually a quiet haircut, unless the football team is doing well or something big is happening on campus. The older alumni are still full of chatter. Ed Kiely will always come in with a few jokes. He'll say, 'I didn't know whether I'd have time for a haircut today, Larry. It was a razor-thin decision.' Or he might say that he tells all his friends that I'm in a 'hairy' profession. I've heard them all before — but I laugh."

Larry still services members of the faculty who have been sitting in his chair for twenty-five years or more, men such as Charles Smiley, Phil Taft, Dick Parker, and Elmer Blistein. "I had Elmer as a student and remember him as a guy who spent most of his time in the billiards room," Larry says. "His hair has become thin over the years, but his conversation is still good."

Shaves are almost a thing of the past in the Brown barber shop. "Sometimes I'm asked to shave off a beard," Larry says. "This is usually when a student is getting ready to go for a job in-

terview and wants to look more conservative."

Larry says that he knows the years are slipping by when a third generation customer comes by the shop. This happened recently when the grandson of the late Provost Sam Arnold '13 climbed into the chair.

While admitting that quite a bit of inside information is passed along between barber and customer, Larry smiles and offers a brisk "no comment" to any speculation about who will be named president of Brown. Larry always did know how to cut it short. *J.B.*

People and Programs

□ John Carter Brown Librarian **Thomas R. Adams** has been elected to the Council of the Institute of Early American History and Culture in Williamsburg, Va., one of the nation's foremost organizations for historians of early Americana. Sponsored jointly by the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation and the College of William and Mary, the Institute publishes the leading journal of early American history, *The William and Mary Quarterly*. Adams, who has headed the library since 1957, will serve a three-year term on the council, which supervises the institute's various scholarly programs and activities.

□ President **Donald F. Hornig** shared the stage with President Gerald R. Ford at the University of Pennsylvania's 219th commencement in May. President Ford was on hand to receive

Martha Matzke: New director of News Bureau.



an honorary doctor of laws degree and Dr. Hornig was awarded an honorary doctor of science degree for his roles as "academician, scientist, government official, and university president."

□ **Martha K. Matzke '66** has been named director of the Brown News Bureau to replace **Roger Vaughan '59**, who resigned this summer. Assistant director of the News Bureau since 1973, Ms. Matzke will be responsible for press relations and media coverage for the University. Prior to joining the News Bureau staff, she was director of public relations at Roger Williams College in Bristol, R.I.

□ **Connie Evrard** has joined the staff of Brown's Alumni Relations Office as assistant director, where she will work with Brown clubs around the country, the student and alumni speakers' bureaus, and the Brown Street Series. She had been an assistant director of admission at Brown since 1972.

□ Associate Professor of Biomedical Sciences **Arthur Landy** has received a five-year, \$135,000 faculty research grant from the American Cancer Society for his research in isolating genes from their cells as a means of discovering how viruses influence cell behavior and possibly trigger the growth of cancer. He is also studying how some viruses can physically insert their genetic material, DNA, into the DNA of a host cell.

Nominations due for alumni trustees/officers

The nominating committee of the Associated Alumni invites alumni and alumnae to suggest nominees for the following offices:

- Alumni trustee (five-year term).
- Alumnae trustee (five-year term).
- Secretary of the Associated Alumni (two-year term).
- Treasurer of the Associated Alumni (two-year term).
- Member of the Athletic Advisory Council (three-year term).

Names should be sent to the Nominating Committee, Associated Alumni, Box 1859, Providence, R.I. 02912, and should be received no later than December 1, 1975.



Charles Churchwell “works best as a problem solver.”
This year, he’s given his best to Brown’s libraries

continued

A grueling year for a tough librarian

With something of a verbal pat-on-the-back, a few of Charles Churchwell's friends among the faculty have been asking him, sympathetically, "How's it going?" Their solicitousness is cautious, almost timid, as if his grueling first year as Brown's librarian may not be a topic for polite inquiry. But the good-natured Churchwell is fairly comforting in the matter. "I tell them that it's been a very good year for the library," he says, with a broad smile that trails into the qualifier, "... considering."

Considering, indeed. When he arrived on campus in July of 1974, Churchwell was met with a collection of formidable dilemmas: major personnel problems that had been stewing at a low boil for some time; a book budget that was too small and threatened by austerity cuts; charges by the faculty that the library had "progressively and seriously lost rank in comparison with the libraries of other institutions with which Brown is usually compared"; and the deterioration of priceless special collections for lack of adequate housing.

On the road to resolving these problems, the new librarian was met with another — union difficulties. This past summer, after more than two months of delicate contract-renewal negotiations with Local 134 of the Service Employees International Union, which represents the University's non-appointed library staff, the tone of discussions turned ominously toward the threat of Brown's second library strike in as many years. But Churchwell took a tough stand on management's right to run the library efficiently, with the result that he negotiated away his vacation, threatened a union lock-out, and, in the end, won his point with no disruption.

"I work best as a problem solver," Churchwell admits candidly. He has shown, in little more than a year, that not only is this self-appraisal correct, but so is the advance billing he was given by others, notably President Hornig, who said of Churchwell's appointment, "Brown is extremely lucky." In what was a nerve-racking year for administrators, he has calmed a labor dispute, completely reorganized Brown's library system, and won rare budgetary concessions from the administration. He has succeeded, most observers feel, because he combines — perhaps as well as anyone else on the Brown campus — a perceptive flair for assessing a problem with a talent for getting things done.

"If I were ever asked to recommend Charles

Churchwell for a job, I would say 'yes' before I even knew what the job was." That's one Brown administrator's crisp appraisal of the new librarian. "Whatever the job were, I would know that Churchwell could do it. He wouldn't take a job he couldn't do."

There are those who aren't quite so laudatory, of course. Churchwell has displayed a stubborn determination — especially in union matters — to get the job done the way he feels is best. But even critics apply a single respectful adjective to Churchwell's administrative style: tough. The man is tough. And toughness is a virtue that many feel was absolutely essential to the library this year.

"Normally, a university librarian can concern himself first with the quality of his collection," Churchwell moans in retrospect. "But this was not to be the case when I came to Brown." Even so, the former head of libraries and associate provost at Miami (Ohio) University had consciously sought the turmoil. Talking in his quiet, red-carpeted office in one of the five University libraries he directs, the Rockefeller (the others are the Sciences, John Hay, and Pembroke libraries and the Annmary Brown Memorial), Churchwell explains that news of Brown's difficulties with unionization in 1973 had actually been a factor prompting him to seek the post of head librarian. While an academic administrator at Miami, he says, he had taken professional courses on collective bargaining, and he was eager to test his skills in what he feels is an increasingly significant arena.

The decision to come to Brown was one of several career turning points for Churchwell. As a student at Morehouse College in the early fifties, he was a math major and a chemistry minor. He found his career aspirations gradually changing, however, because of a student job that required him to spend long hours in the library doing literature searches for a professor. He had plenty of time to read, he says, and ample exposure to the whole range of information sources, so when he was later offered a job in the library, he took it. "I've been hooked ever since," he says now, adding, "I certainly wasn't going to break any barriers in math as a theoretician."

He has broken barriers in his present profession, however. He is the first black male to head a major research library in the United States. Nominated by the American Library Association as one of its six recommended candidates for the vacant Librarian of Congress position last year, he was, according to reports in the *Washington Post* and the *Los Angeles Times* in December, rumored to be one of the four top contenders for the job, until he removed his name from consideration.

Still, there was a point at which Churchwell considered leaving the library world and taking his considerable administrative talents to other frontiers. After administering Miami's three-campus library system, a task that included the development of a new



Churchwell with head serials librarian, Marianne Gault; building a personnel program based on librarians' "uniqueness."

personnel system and the planning and construction of a \$3.5-million library addition, he was made associate provost for academic services at that university and put in charge, not only of the libraries, but also of the university's summer school, continuing education programs, registrar's office, telecommunications, Gerontology Center, Scripps Foundation for Research in Population Problems, and all honors and interdisciplinary programs.

The experience was a good one, Churchwell believes. He was named, in 1971, one of the American Council on Education's Academic Administration Fellows, and spent a year studying administrative styles with the presidents of Miami, Antioch, Cleveland State University, Illinois, and Jackson State College. Later, as chairman of Miami's Task Force on Academic Priorities, he supervised the development of a comprehensive data base that has now been computerized for use in information-sharing and decision-making at Miami.

He was tempted, because of this favorable reaction to life in central university administration, to apply for college presidencies and other top administrative posts, Churchwell says. But the more he heard about Brown, the more he knew he wanted to be its head librarian. "I was impressed by the challenge," he concedes. "Now I really think that library administration is where I want to stay."

Chosen as University Librarian from a field of ninety-three contenders, Churchwell wasted no time

in sizing up his new challenge. His first two weeks on campus were spent making a detailed analysis of the areas that were vying for immediate attention. Personnel matters, he concluded, were the top priority.

Not only was Brown's library system completing its first year with a union, there were also problems among the non-union employees (the professional librarians, or "appointed" staff). Briefly, the problems centered on two issues: major salary inequities and the lack of a clearly defined rank for librarians in the University's personnel hierarchy. To attack the first problem, Churchwell began to conceive a plan of reorganization that would eliminate the duplication in activities that existed and, thus, enable him to leave certain vacant positions unfilled. With the money saved in salaries from these vacant positions, he could then begin to eliminate some of the wage discrepancies.

While the plan sounded to some like a maneuver to reduce personnel and, at the same time, increase workloads, Churchwell was convincing in his explanations. He said, for instance, that the Rockefeller and Sciences Libraries had evolved a highly decentralized system of organization. There were many public service points within the buildings that served to distribute traffic evenly and create convenient and pleasing work areas. But decentralization had also created a fragmentation of the various activities of the library staff, he said. Workers in each small area were taking care of their acquisitions, doing their own bibliographical services, and the like. Churchwell thought that centralizing — pulling like activities together in fewer service points — would not only enable the library to operate with a smaller staff, but would also lead to better library services in general.

"We have a budget of almost \$2 million, and yet there has almost always been substantial unrest among the personnel," Churchwell says. "I decided that we could not only do more, more efficiently, but we could also solve the personnel problems within the framework of that \$2 million." Tightening the system by reorganization, he theorized, would have other personnel benefits besides bringing pay scales into equilibrium: it would insure that trained librarians were not doing things that non-librarians could accomplish, and it would create a structure in which people could advance up the ranks.

The first steps toward reorganization were underway as 1975 began, with several circulation and reserve book departments consolidated in both the

Rockefeller and the Sciences Libraries. By January 1, salary adjustments had been made. Brown still doesn't pay very much, comparatively, for its librarians, Churchwell admits. But now, at least, its salaries for beginning librarians are competitive with other Ivy League institutions, if not the Big Ten schools.

Churchwell was convinced by April, however, that the incremental, or area-by-area, approach to personnel problems wasn't going to suffice. What he wanted was an all-out reorganization, specifying new job titles and new assignments for every employee in the library system. He proceeded, writing the new classifications along guidelines suggested by the American Library Association. By the time for contract renewal with the library workers' union, however, the non-appointed personnel had begun to voice strenuous displeasure with reorganization. They had neither approved of nor been part of the process, the union members complained. It was to be the major bone of contention in a long, but unpublicized, bout of collective bargaining.

The union did not strike over the issue, as many felt they might, but it was clear to Churchwell that this policy disagreement — and not the usual bickering over pay raises and working conditions — led to the tense contract negotiations of August. He explains the library's position this way: "Management in the library was insisting on management's right to run the library in the most efficient way possible — with or without the agreement of the union." He won the management's rights clause, with an "ample notice" stipulation tagged on to assure the union that no capricious action would be taken and that union members would have time to agree or disagree with any future re-designing of the library's personnel practices. If they disagree, however, it was clear from Churchwell's actions and interpretations that the disputed plans and policies would not necessarily be dispensed with.

With the reorganization begun and a new group of four advisory units set up to insure good communication, Churchwell was ready last winter to turn his attention to the money allotted him for new acquisitions. When he did, it was clear that inflation had eroded a book budget that was already significantly deficient. "A university of Brown's stature should have an acquisitions budget of at least a million dollars," the librarian says flatly. But, in the dire financial climate of fiscal year 1974-75, he had been slated for only \$650,000. He fought hard for a supplementary increase, and in one of the few concessions made in a budget year well publicized for its leanness, he won an additional \$100,000. For the 1975-76 fiscal year, Churchwell tried again, asking for an acquisitions budget of a million dollars. In the end, he was penciled in for \$950,000.

Churchwell succeeded financially where others have failed because he presents a very convincing

case. In the last five years of the sixties, the library was purchasing, on the average, 20 percent more books than it was able to buy in 1974. Given the nature of Brown's academic mission, Churchwell believes this is totally unacceptable. "Brown is now offering the doctoral degree in twenty-seven or more disciplines," he notes. "With the increased costs of printing and binding, the book budget we have will not do. Graduate education is research, and its quality depends on the library resources available." Churchwell was backed up by one of his advisory units, the Faculty Library Committee, which said in its annual report, "At present, the resources of the library are insufficient to maintain graduate programs of Ivy League standards, and the deficiencies are becoming apparent at the undergraduate level."

It is at the undergraduate level that Churchwell finds one of his most powerful arguments for increases in the library's acquisitions budget: "I have examined the entire document detailing the New Curriculum," he says, "and I think that it is clear that its planners did not investigate the enormous impact such an endeavor would have on the library." With its emphasis on independent research, highly interdisciplinary scholarship, and the constant addition to the curriculum of new study areas, the New Curriculum demands that the library keep pace with the explosion of knowledge, Churchwell insists.

Brown's new librarian is aware, however, that book budgets alone will not enable most of the nation's research libraries to keep ahead of the times. "University librarians now know that they will not be able to go it alone," he says. "We used to say we couldn't go it alone, but then attempt to buy every conceivable book a faculty member wanted. Now we know we couldn't do that even if we wanted to." Costs are simply too high, he says, and libraries are developing alliances to compensate for what they cannot buy individually.

At Brown, several such alliances have been developed. In late August, the University was accepted as a member of the Center for Research Libraries, based in Chicago; the considerable resources of Harvard, Yale, Columbia, and the New York Public Library are available at Brown through a cooperative organization called the Research Library Group (if Brown doesn't have a particular book, a scholar can petition, through a computerized information bank, and have a hard-cover copy from one of the other libraries in his hands within twenty-four hours); and there are several computer data bases in operation at the Brown libraries that allow students and researchers to scan, instantaneously, the literature on a subject and then locate the available texts. MEDLINE, which is hooked into the National Library of Medicine and other outstanding centers of medical information, is only one of five such data bases.

In another computerized innovation, Brown is



Churchwell and attorney Richard Staples: the amount of time spent with lawyers is a "new wrinkle" in Churchwell's professional life.

saving money on processing and cataloguing materials as a member of the New England Library Network. In addition, Churchwell has added the services of a systems analyst to the library's management. His tasks include, among other things, drawing up plans for an automated circulation system and an automated acquisitions system, which could mean cost savings in personnel as well as in book expenditures.

There are other bright spots in the Brown libraries' present situation. And, even with costs and problems abounding, Charles Churchwell is quick to point to two of them: the basic collections of the libraries and their outstanding physical facilities. "The acquisitions budget has never been generous," he says, "but because of the high quality of bookmen who have preceded me as head of the library, Brown has some truly superior collections." He cites, particularly, the collections in mathematics, classics, English literature, Egyptology, the history and philosophy of science, and applied mathematics.

In the future, such basic collections probably won't change appreciably for most university libraries, he believes. With inflated costs, the established pecking order for libraries is pretty well set and won't change substantially. (Churchwell ranks the top collegiate libraries as Harvard, Yale, Illinois, and Columbia, with Chicago, Stanford, Berkeley, and Texas among the select. His rankings, he warns, might be disputed by many others.) "The kind of money it took to build great libraries simply doesn't exist anymore," he says.

But Brown, because of its physical facilities, is in an enviable position, the librarian notes. "The size and the condition of Brown's library facilities, when compared with the total student population, is quite impressive," he says, backing up his observation with an anecdote. "When Rutherford Rogers (Yale's librarian)

was here for a visit earlier in the year, I took him to the Sciences Library. As we were going up the elevator to the fourteenth floor, he asked me, 'Which floor is the library on?' I'll never forget his expression when I told him it was on all fourteen floors. Yale has no comparable building for the sciences."

A glaring exception to the bright housing picture, however, is the John Hay Library. The building is a handsome and imposing structure, to be sure, but it is not the ideal location for some of the treasures stored in it. Special collections, among them the Lincoln, Harris, and Hay collections, are being ravaged by heat and humidity in the John Hay, Churchwell explains. Because of the Rockefeller's open stacks, the collections might not be safe in its air-conditioned luxury. (The librarian says there is no way to assess adequately the theft problem at the Rockefeller Library, but he notes dishearteningly that he recently heard from a security officer at the University of Kansas, who informed him that a cache of twenty rather costly books bearing the Brown Library imprint had been discovered in the trunk of a student traffic violator's car.)

But climatic controls are absolutely essential to the special collections. "These books and papers are literally in a Turkish bath, and they are deteriorating at an appalling rate," Churchwell says pointedly. Renovation of the John Hay may still be a possibility, but for now, it doesn't look like a very strong one: ten years ago such a renovation was contemplated, with the pricetag reading \$1.5 million. The cost now would be \$4 million.

Churchwell has set two major goals for himself next year: one is finding a solution to the special collections dilemma, the other is devising and implementing a comprehensive personnel program that will finally put to rest the long-standing dissatisfaction of Brown's librarians. The question of faculty status for librarians, he explains, has been one of the critical issues nationally among members of his profession. Churchwell disagrees with the concept, to the chagrin of some at Brown who favor it. Giving librarians faculty status is like "mixing apples and oranges," to his line of reasoning; but neither does he think that librarians should be classified with all other members of the University's non-faculty staff. "When you don't fight for faculty status," he fears, "the administration will often try to lump you in the 'other' category. But that's not appropriate here. Librarians are not faculty, and they are not staff. They are unique — a crucial link in facilitating the work of the faculty." He has promised his staff of librarians that he will champion "an outstanding personnel program" for librarians, based on their uniqueness in the academic community.

Charles Churchwell, the man, is less formidable than his imposing professional image would suggest.

A charming conversationalist, he has a flair for humorous repartee and one-liners. With his wife, Yvonne, and his daughters, Linda, 10, and Cynthia, 4, he has added a bit of life to the portion of George Street that faces the College Green. They live in the rambling, white-frame house at 70 George Street, between the Department of Religious Studies and Nicholson House. It is not unusual for passers-by to see an abandoned tricycle on the sidewalk, a Christmas tree or carved pumpkin in the window, or a bevy of gorgeous roses in the garden.

In a relaxed mood, the new librarian will admit that he was not prepared for some of the things he has encountered in his first year at Brown. He calls these things "new wrinkles" in his professional life. At the top of the list are lawyers. During some weeks, he complains, lawyers fill the better portion of his days. There is a lawyer for advice on funds and other commitments; a lawyer for collective bargaining disputes; and a third lawyer who is tending a bizarre and interminable lawsuit, in which a scholar seeking access to copyrighted manuscripts around the country and claiming a false Brown affiliation is suing the University for exposing him publicly as an impostor.

Churchwell is also outspoken about the matter of affirmative action procedures. "I've always pushed for equal opportunity, and I like to think I have a good track record," says the first black to head a major research library. "But the red tape I've had to deal with has just really annoyed me no end." He can appreciate, he says, the fact that other people may not look so hard at their employment practices, thus necessitating a centralized process for affirmative action. But he can't really endorse what he calls "the game playing" that goes on in affirmative action advertising. "It's an abuse of what is a noble idea," says Churchwell. "But maybe such things are the price we'll have to pay for a time."

As the hard-working director of Brown's libraries heads into his second year, with an impressive first year behind him, there are perhaps those who would label his "toughness" inflexibility, or worse; and there are those who would call it the hallmark of a rigorous intellect. For the latter group, the hard evidence of problems solved is impressive. And many a grateful heart in University Hall might echo the sentiments of one of Brown's senior administrators: "I can't imagine how we could have made a better choice." S.R.





The walk home to George Street, with a reflection of the old John Hay shining in the Rockefeller Library's modern glass panels.

The economy is making people sick, says Sidney Cobb, whose game is psychosomatic medicine

For someone who is not a psychiatrist, Dr. Sidney Cobb has been receiving rather strange mail lately. Take, for example, the distressing message he got in September from a stranger in Bath, Maine. Like the chronicle of some modern-day Job, the letter told of a series of devastating personal calamities that all began with the loss of a job. Scribbled at the top, in bold, block letters, was one simple but desperate directive: HELP!

Such unsolicited confessionals may only be a dramatic form of what Dr. Cobb suspects is becoming all too familiar in doctor's offices around the country. As the economic recession worsens, he says, the unemployed and impoverished are taking comfort in the hope that a medical diagnosis will lead to a cure for what ails them. Many of the aid-seekers are true victims of the economy — people whose bodies have actually been altered by the stresses and strains of their situation. Still others may be unconsciously substituting sickness for a circumstance they find even less tolerable: failure. Both are good examples of the influence of mind over body — the domain of a burgeoning branch of science called psychosomatic medicine, and a subject to which the Brown professor of community health and psychiatry has devoted a good portion of his career.

"I suspect, from the experience I've had with people whose jobs are abolished, that a lot of people are coming to the doctor's office today purely for help in

coping," Dr. Cobb says. "They haven't been able to find help anywhere else, so they're coming to the doctor to complain about various ills they've had for a long time. The real reason they're there, of course, is a hope — maybe an unconscious hope — that they'll find a solution for their basic problem — and the basic problem is unemployment, not their physical symptoms."

On the surface, at least, this is not a particularly astounding revelation. We have grown accustomed to the fact that emotions can make a person feel poorly. But it is, nonetheless, a fact that doctors are not yet fully prepared to deal with. According to Dr. Cobb, too many physicians respond to stress-related illnesses by merely prescribing tranquilizers. And, in the case of the anxious unemployed worker, he notes, tranquilizers may actually reduce the drive toward finding a job — the real "cure" — by lowering the patient's motivating anxiety. "Years ago, we used to prescribe placebos (sugar pills)," he adds parenthetically. "And about 30 percent of the patients got some relief from their symptoms. They believed that something had been done for them. Therefore, they felt better."

Dr. Cobb's interest in the psychological and social side of medicine is more than superficial. He was elected president this year of the 700-member American Psychosomatic Society, an organization that, for the last thirty years, has been delving into what Cobb calls "the borderland between internal medicine and psychiatry." While most of the society's membership comes from psychiatry and related specialties, its president is himself an epidemiologist — a physician who studies the causes and distribution of chronic diseases in the population. Cobb is naturally cautious about his pronouncements on psychiatry, even though few would doubt his credentials after a career that has produced some of the outstanding research on the interaction of personality and environment in disease. And, in any event, his work has brought new life to the flat dictionary definition of his specialty ("the study of epidemics"). His own, full-bodied definition of the field is found in an introduction to one of his research papers: "As an epidemiologist, I am concerned with whole people who are living in the community. I am concerned with their feelings, their behaviors, their physiology, and their diseases. My game is to seek properties of the person and properties of the social environment that, singly or in combination, may alter the above states."

In pursuing his particular "game," Dr. Cobb has refused to be constricted by the traditional medical specializations. "I've never stayed in one discipline too long," he says. "I'm always crossing boundaries. It makes life interesting." It also makes life difficult for those who would pin a label on the interdisciplinary researcher. "Some people say, 'Oh, Cobb has deserted the fold. He really isn't doing epidemiology anymore,'" he sighs. "Other people say, 'Well, Cobb is trying to do social science, and he really isn't a



Community Health Professor Sidney Cobb: leading the field in medicine's borderland.

social scientist. What's he doing in a department of psychiatry, if he hasn't got any psychiatric training?" "

What he has been doing over the last decade or so is assisting in the creation of a field he has called loosely "psychosocial epidemiology." His curiosity about the environmental components of chronic diseases was first piqued during his research into a common disease, rheumatoid arthritis. "I kept coming up with psychological and social factors as the only thing I could get a handle on that influenced rheumatoid arthritis," he recalls. Though most arthritics who are seen frequently by physicians are practically crippled by the disease, Cobb found, while conducting field research in Oak Ridge, Tennessee, that there are many people with rheumatoid arthritis who suffer only mild symptoms and live their lives relatively unaffected. Only under certain circumstances, he discovered, would these people suffer the more crippling effects of the disease. He theorized that social stresses — such as the loss of a job — brought on the more severe symptoms. His study of rheumatoid arthritis was begun at the Harvard School of Public Health and continued at the University of Pittsburgh. Later, Dr. Cobb moved it and his escalating career in psychosomatic medicine to the University of Michigan's Institute of Social Research. There, with the collaboration of excellent social scientists such as Dr. J.R.P. French, Jr., he formed a research team that has conducted many of the landmark studies on the influence of jobs on worker health.

An amiable and eloquent man with large, triangular sideburns and a penchant for bow ties, Dr. Cobb has become something of a media spokesman on the health woes of the unemployed — thanks to two recent wire-service stories that have given his work nationwide exposure. Hence, the rash of cryptic letters from jobless sufferers such as the man in Maine. In the news stories, Dr. Cobb has warned that suicides and alcoholism in the general population will increase, along with the incidence of serious physical illness, as unemployment rises. Body changes that involve the endocrine glands and levels of uric acid and cholesterol have been observable in men recently laid off, he reported. He urged not only that physicians be alert to such stress-induced health problems, but that jobless individuals seek health-preserving emotional support from family, friends, and the community.

It was in 1963 that the Brown physician first began to realize the great damage to health caused by joblessness. He had seen its effect on arthritics before, but while studying the closing of the Studebaker plant in South Bend, Indiana, he recorded an even more interesting development: although the union had negotiated a continuing health insurance program for its members who remained unemployed, the sick-benefit payments began to rise so astronomically

that the company tried to get out of its agreement. Was this because the unemployed were trying to milk their last benefits from the company till, or was it that the unemployed were sicker, Cobb asked himself? He checked further in Detroit, and found that it was a well-established ritual at the Detroit Metropolitan Hospital (owned by the United Auto Workers) for admissions rates to soar during layoffs and periods of model changeover. Was this coincidence, or was it further evidence that something happens to the physiology of people without jobs?

Several pioneering studies later, Dr. Cobb and his Michigan colleagues were ready to conclude that the latter phenomenon was taking place: unemployment was literally making people sick. One of their research projects — a two-year analysis of the effects of the closing of a Michigan paint plant on its employees — was so startling that it resulted in not only a series of formal research papers, but also a popularized account written by novelist Alfred Slote. "Slote was my next-door neighbor in Ann Arbor," Dr. Cobb explains, "and one night at a social gathering I told him, 'You should follow me around; the people I see in my work are more interesting than anything you could create in fiction.' He took me up on it, and wrote these people's story." In the following excerpt from his book, *Termination: The Closing at Baker Plant*, Slote poignantly illustrates the human toll that concerns researchers like Sidney Cobb:

"In Cobb's opinion, Big Dave Masiak is practically totally disabled. He is genuinely unemployable. His blood pressure is much too high; his headaches are bad, so is his arthritis, his diabetes, and obesity, and he is getting worse each day. He sits in his living room, rocking in his chair, unable to sit still, even though it hurts him to move. He talks all the time about where it hurts, says he is still job hunting, but is afraid to try seriously for a job. He reads the newspaper backwards to front, starting with the Help Wanted and working his way to the page one headlines. He knows all the news. He knows where all the jobs are, but he doesn't want to leave his living room, and he doesn't leave except on Sundays . . . He is ashamed of himself. He feels guilty that his wife is working. He feels guilty because they don't have a car. They're the only family that has to walk to church, he says sadly.

"If a man is totally disabled — blind, legless, armless — he can, at the age of fifty, receive \$300 a month in social security. Masiak, in Dr. Cobb's opinion, is totally disabled, but his disablement doesn't show on the surface. He is an invisible cripple."

The Michigan research studies were not confined to job loss. There were other projects that tried to assess the kinds of job stresses that occurred in different occupations, as well as the effects of such variables as personality type and family support on the amount and the severity of the stress. Nor did the studies of industry and mental health cease with Dr. Cobb's de-



John Forasté

funding a year, but the research cuts imposed by the Nixon Administration resulted in the grant's reduction to \$20,000 — total. Dr. Cobb is adaptive, however, and he has found that graduate students "work long hours for small pay." He's not ready to divulge any results of the study — they will be packaged in the doctoral dissertation of one of his student workers — but he says the findings look "quite interesting." "The study may lead to some conclusions on the need for greater activity by the social worker in preparing the home environment for the return of the patient," he says.

Loss of some research activity hasn't bothered the professor, though. "It brings me into what I really want to do, which is teaching," he says. He has spent most of his career with at least half, and usually all, of his time devoted to research. Teaching was a great attraction at Brown, he says, and he has found his opportunity in the Brown medical program's section of community health, with some of the more controversial and timely subject areas in medicine. He teaches an undergraduate course on moral problems in mental health, a course for first-year medical students on preventive medicine, and several clerkships in subjects such as malpractice, alcoholism, hypertension, and mental health for children. The clerkships are six-to-twelve-week periods of instruction in various patient-centered activities, which medical students complete in the last two years of the Brown M.D. program. Dr. Cobb says that he likes to set up his clerkships in community health with two things in mind — first, the education of the students, and second, the improvement of community health services.

Dr. Cobb teaches what he has found, through research, to be true: the community has the power to help or hinder a person's struggle for physical well-being. Unlike predecessors in past generations, he and his fellow physicians are becoming increasingly aware of the influence of the nervous system; with all its complicated inputs of fears, emotions, and desires, on the development of disease. They know, for instance, that the mucous lining in the nose of a depressed person becomes swollen and pale, making the individual an easy target for cold viruses. They know that most back pain is psychosomatic. They know that even such killers as coronary disease are influenced by the victim's emotional state. And, they know that there is much more to learn. Already, there are five professional journals devoted to psychosomatic medicine, and Dr. Cobb, as president of the largest organization in psychosomatics, has said that research in the field is "burgeoning" in this half of the decade. "It's so important to teach medical students about these types of problems," the physician adds. "They learn in their medical curricula all about how to take out a diseased appendix and how to recognize a myocardial infarct. But the bulk of their patients are going to be people whose various and complex complaints are not quite so easy to assess." S.R.

parture, in 1973, for his present post at Brown. The Michigan group's latest publication, *Job Demands and Worker Health*, has just been issued by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health. In it, the researchers bring into focus some of the "psychological job hazards" of twenty-three varying occupations. Among their many findings are the following: that the incidence of somatic complaints, job dissatisfaction, and boredom is greater among workers on machine-paced assembly lines; that scientists score lowest on tests for high blood pressure; that university professors in administrative posts and family physicians score highest on a measure of coronary-prone personality; that air traffic controllers at large airports have more psychosomatic disease than their counterparts at small airports; and that high levels of depression are influenced by poor social support from one's supervisor and colleagues on the job.

Since coming to Brown, Dr. Cobb has involved himself in two new research projects, only to see them suffer from diminished governmental support. Because Rhode Island is such a small state, he had hoped to develop an information system that would be able to help psychiatric researchers determine precisely who gets treated in the state and how. "We were coming really close to developing the best system in the country," he says, when the project sputtered last year after the state's decision to curtail its funding.

Another research project — this one on the social circumstances that lead to the re-hospitalization of discharged schizophrenics — is still going, but at a somewhat slower pace than Dr. Cobb had originally planned. At one time, he had an approval from the federal government for a quarter of a million dollars in

"The diagnosis should be anxiety and depression"

During the BAM's interview with Dr. Sidney Cobb, president of the American Psychosomatic Society, a number of broad areas of concern to those dealing with stress-related illness were discussed. Here are some of his comments:

Some magazine articles have indicated that as many as 60 percent of all the medical complaints brought to general practitioners in this country have a psychological origin. Are these figures accurate, and do Americans suffer more from psychosomatic problems?

Estimates run from a minimum of one-third of all complaints, up to as many as two-thirds or more. Most authorities agree that more than half of all complaints fall into this category. And it doesn't make any difference what country you're talking about, at least in the so-called Western world. I have read no decent estimates from Soviet countries in Europe. I have read one study from Yugoslavia that suggests a slightly smaller psychological component to complaints there, but this may be due to the type of reporting. I would assume these countries are about the same as ours.

What exactly is psychosomatic illness? What differentiates it from hypochondria?

I think you can probably find my best answer to that in a paper called "Meditations on Psychosomatic Medicine," which is to be published in the *Journal of Psychiatry and Medicine* this year, along with other papers that grew out of a conference on the subject held at Dartmouth in 1972. One of the conclusions we reached at that conference was that the extent of new knowledge available to the practitioner of psychosomatic medicine lags well behind the new research findings. In my paper, which is justly titled "Meditations," I presented some personal views on the state of psychosomatic medicine as a science. One of the things that I suggested needed attention was the language imprecision — the vague use of words in the literature. And, in an-

swer to your question, I wrote, 'When I say a process is psychosomatic, I mean that it involves extraneural physiological and/or pathological change which is caused in whole or in part by stimuli received via the sense organs.' In other words, psychosomatic illness is a process that goes beyond the nervous system, but is at least in part caused by information, rather than by microbes, toxins, or trauma.

Why would one person develop a psychosomatic illness under stress when another person would not?

Some of us are more sensitive than others; some people have better defenses, some have constitutions that make them more vulnerable in one area or another.

I am inclined to believe that there may be genetic predispositions to a variety of diseases. If you're predisposed to a certain disease, the psychosocial factors act to precipitate the disease. Diabetes is a very good example. Clearly, there is an inherited component to susceptibility to diabetes. What social stress does is bring on diabetes early. It doesn't make a diabetic out of someone who never could have been a diabetic; it just makes it appear earlier. We know of some cases in which, under stress, the diabetes becomes apparent, and when stress is relieved, the diabetes subsides, only to reappear later in life.

What are the diagnostic problems in psychosomatic medicine?

Diagnosis of diabetes, peptic ulcer, rheumatoid arthritis, or what have you, is no different with psychological or social factors contributing than it would be if the patient were quite free of those things. If you can acquire tuberculosis by a massive exposure to tubercle bacilli, you can get such a dose of the bacilli that any defenses you may have are overwhelmed; so it would be possible to get the disease without any psychological factors contributing. On the other hand, there's a lot of evidence to show that most people develop clinical tuberculosis under circumstances of stress, and that having the infection, perhaps a little malnutrition, and a lot of social stress can bring on a case of tuberculosis.

Then you are saying that the nervous system plays a part in many diseases, and that psychosomatic medicine, as such, is not

limited to peptic ulcers, migraine headaches, and the like?

That's what psychosomatic medicine is all about. It's understanding that there are a whole variety of factors that contribute to disease processes. I can't think of any disease — unless you want to call hysteria a disease — that has purely psychological and social causation. On the other hand, take rheumatoid arthritis, for example. It is very clear that the psychological and social contribution may be small; but it's real, and it's important because these are the kinds of things we can manage. We are not in a position to change people's genetic constitutions . . . We can't do anything about susceptibility. But we can do something about the factors that would precipitate the attacks. And those things include injury, infection, and psychological and social factors — usually in combination.

Asthma in children is a beautiful case in point. There are children for whom asthma appears to be almost totally an allergic phenomenon. In others, allergy plays only a small part, and emotional factors play a very large part. Most have some mixture of the two. The task of managing asthma in children, then, is to figure out what factors are important — what things that are inhaled in the physical environment contribute to the allergy, and what things in the psychological environment precipitate the emotional state that leads to the attack. If we can figure out both, we can treat the asthma. The trouble is that most of the time, we can't (figure them out).

You have said that it is important for doctors to differentiate between anxiety and depression in treating the patient with psychosomatic illness. How does a doctor do this?

That's a difficult question to answer because the more I've read on the subject, the more I've come to realize that the two are strongly associated. The very people who are anxious, fearful, and nervous, with sweaty palms and overactive bowels, are apt to be the same people with some symptoms of feeling inadequate, unsupported, unloved, and sad. Their physical symptoms are somewhat similar, too.

We do have people who are very anxious as well as very depressed. This can become a circular process: because they are depressed, they are unable to make decisions and get on with their

jobs. This makes them anxious — afraid they are going to lose the job. The whole depression process is a spiral. That's why it's so hard for people to recover from depression. The more you feel inadequate, the worse you feel on the job; therefore, the more feedback you get that you are doing a bad job, and the more you feel inadequate. It is a very striking phenomenon.

And you've seen the results of this spiral in your studies of the jobless?

Yes. We really lose some people to a permanent depression when jobs get abolished. Everytime we have an economic depression, or a serious recession with a lot of unemployment, we create a group of people who are then no longer re-employable. It is because, I think, they get too depressed. They simply don't recover from that depression. They might, if we were able to

give them appropriate help. They need a lot of work, and confidence-building, and that kind of thing to get them back to where they were. But, by-and-large, the people who aren't employed and are depressed are the people who simply don't have a chance to get that kind of help.

What can a doctor do for a person with a psychosomatic disease?

Nothing, except to give the obvious treatment for the obvious disease. The important thing for doctors to realize is that sometimes when the complaints don't make any sense — and this is what happens quite commonly when people are unemployed — the diagnosis should be anxiety and depression. Depressed people complain, and often they turn up in a doctor's office with sets of complaints that don't fit any syndrome. Often, doctors who are

oriented to somatic disease try to make some sense out of the complaint in a specific diagnostic way. The only real diagnosis they could be making is depression, and they should be treating that.

So, if there is arthritis, or ulcers, or hypertension present, treat it. But remember that recovery is expedited if the stresses can be alleviated. In many cases, this translates to, 'Get the patient a new job.'

Do you think that medical education orients a young doctor to take the whole patient into consideration — something that would obviously be important in the treatment of psychosomatic illnesses?

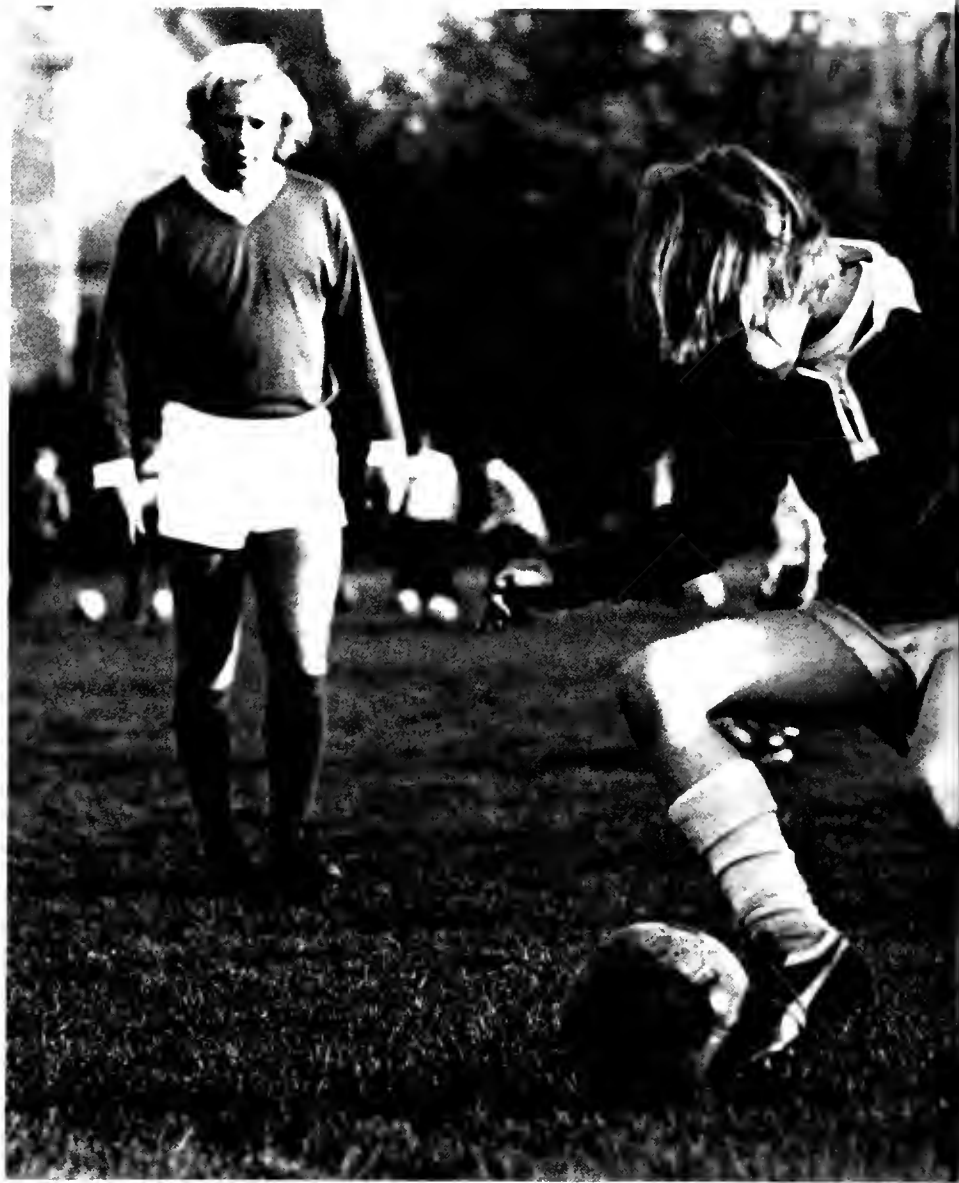
The trouble is that it's exciting to set a broken leg and see it heal and watch the patient return to normal. It's exciting to take out a diseased gallbladder and see the symptoms abate, the wound heal, and the patient recover. But it's a long, frustrating job to treat someone in chronic pain with rheumatoid arthritis, or to treat the alcoholic, who does a little better for a while and then sashes back into a helpless state. It's worth it, though; we've helped a lot of people along the way. Most of medicine is made up of the chronic things, however, and that's something that young physicians have to learn. I don't know whether or not we're training our doctors in America with more of an orientation for acute disease. Certainly, the psychological and financial rewards are there. People pay a lot for cures.

But what most people have are long-term disabilities. By the age of fifty, 50 percent of us have at least one chronic illness. Often, it's pretty mild and not necessarily disabling, but a lot of people have more than one. These things need constant attention; the patient needs to be advised and to understand his condition fully. What it takes in the long run is the most sophisticated use of complex knowledge about the disease and its relation to this particular person — how it affects this particular person's life. Sometimes, the most important thing we can do for a person is not to "cure" his disease, but to find a way to get him back into the mainstream of life.



John Forasté

Under the watchful eye of Stephen Ralbovsky, Matt Widmer, 8-year-old son of Eric Widmer, practices dribbling. At far right, another student practices chesting drills.



*The kids had
fun — and the
soccer field
now has lights*

Because of the interest of a professor who had almost no knowledge of soccer until a few years ago (he played football at Williams), Coach Cliff Stevenson has achieved one of his basic objectives — to secure lights for his Aldrich-Dexter playing field so that some of his games can be played in the evening before (he hopes) larger crowds.

Dr. Eric Widmer, assistant professor of Asian history for the past six years, had never even seen a soccer game while he was at Williams. But he admits to "an act of conversion" once he came to Brown. He says that he was turned on by the brand of soccer played here, by the quality and character of the men on the team, and by the man who runs the show — Cliff Stevenson.

"Cliff and I were talking last fall," Widmer says, "and I told him that if he

ever needed any money for a special project I thought he should consider running a soccer clinic in the spring for younger boys. I also offered my services as an administrator. Before I finished speaking, Cliff broke in. 'Eric,' he said soberly, 'I happen to have a project. I need lights.'

"At first Cliff wasn't convinced that a soccer clinic was the answer. But I knew he had been sponsoring a Sunday soccer league for youngsters for the last fourteen or fifteen years and I kept pressing my point. Once Cliff was convinced that the spring soccer clinic was the route we should go he was gung-ho — as he is about everything he tackles."

During the winter, Widmer put together a brochure, which members of the team helped to distribute through the Greater Providence area and in towns such as Barrington and



Warwick. The clinic would be for boys eight to fourteen years of age, would run twice a week from April 13 to May 22 — a total of twelve sessions and about twenty hours of instruction. The fee would be \$35. By March, 105 youngsters had signed up for the course, including six girls.

"We broke the group down to thirteen teams," Professor Widmer says, "with only about eight players per team. Cliff continued to involve his soccer players in the program, having several of them on hand at each session to demonstrate the art of dribbling, heading the ball, and kicking. The first several sessions were devoted entirely to instruction. After that we'd spend the first ten or fifteen minutes on instruction and then have scrimmages. All the games were supervised and officiated by members of the varsity and freshman soccer

teams.

"Cliff's players were quite loyal at turning out for these sessions, even though it was all voluntary. The thing that really impressed me was the special attention given to the kids by Stephen Ralbovsky and Fred Perreira, both of whom were All-Americans a year ago."

The profit from the clinic came to about \$2,900. When added to some money that Coach Stevenson had in the bank toward the purchase of lights, it brought the fund to \$6,500, about half-way toward the goal of \$9,000, the original estimate for lighting. Stevenson spent three weeks on the phone during the summer, raising his fund to \$19,000, and then was hit with a shocker — the low bid on the project came in at \$26,000.

"Cliff was depressed," Widmer adds. "We went to see Vice-President

Maeder, who listened patiently to our story and then agreed to make up the \$7,000 difference. By mid-September, the lights were installed."

In addition to the tangible results of the spring soccer clinic, Eric Widmer sees several intangibles. "I think what was done is a good example of how members of the academic community can work together to help raise money for worthy projects during this period when Brown is financially strapped. And having taught soccer skills to more than 100 youngsters, hopefully we've helped to promote the game of soccer in Rhode Island." J.B.

Ralbovsky shows Mike Prescott, 9, how to control the ball (far left) and then watches as the student tries his foot. Below, the kids form a circle to watch an exhibition on how to be a goalie.



Photographs by John Forasté



Liberty's Impact:
The World Views 1776

A Hope, a Refuge, and a Model

David Underdown

Professor of History

THE cause of America is in a great measure the cause of all mankind." So wrote Tom Paine in *Common Sense*, the most dramatically effective of all the pamphlets of the American Revolution. Paine's conception of the Revolution as a crusade for liberty was soon to become a commonplace of American rhetoric, enshrined and immortalized in the Declaration of Independence and in countless sermons, patriotic speeches, and revolutionary tracts. And the American case, originally deduced from the specific legal rights of colonists and Englishmen, came to rest increasingly on an appeal to the inalienable rights of all men.

The Revolution in its worldwide context, as an event with implications extending far beyond America, is a major theme of this series. In this article we shall observe the particular way in which many Englishmen came to see the American cause as their own, powerfully reinforcing their desire to sweep away what appeared to them, no less than to Americans, to be a corrupt and discredited aristocratic establishment. The Revolution coincided with a crisis in English as well as American society, and to illustrate this point we need look no further than the career of Tom Paine. For Paine was after all an Englishman: he had arrived in America little more than a year before he published *Common Sense* in January 1776. The pamphlet's flaming invective reflects not so much American experience as the pent-up indignation of a frustrated English craftsman, a failed schoolmaster and hack writer; the bitterness of a dismissed excise officer who had seen the oppressive corruption of the governmental system from the inside. When Paine called on the Americans to accept the logic of their own position and throw off their colonial shackles completely, he was generalizing from his English grievances and going only a

stage further than other alienated Englishmen who were denouncing the injustices of their own society.

The connection between the American crisis and the cause of reform in England existed at several different levels. In the world of high politics it led statesmen like William Pitt (earl of Chatham) and Edmund Burke to call for conciliation with America, as part of their criticism of the North ministry. Both Burke and Chatham thought of the colonists primarily as transplanted Englishmen, with the same rights and liberties. Both compared the Americans' struggle to that of their seventeenth-century English forebears, who had resisted Charles I's unconstitutional taxation in the years before the revolution of the 1640s. The genteel Horace Walpole, son of a famous prime minister, regarded the Americans as being "as much my countrymen as those born in the parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields," adding that in such domestic quarrels he was inclined "to wish better to the sufferers than to the oppressors." When the fundamental principle of "no taxation without representation" was threatened in any part of the empire, no Englishman was safe. "If liberty be not countenanced in America," Chatham thundered, "it will sicken, fade and die in this country." But although he and Burke might wish to reform both the governmental system and the colonial relationship in points of detail, they did not intend to sweep either away completely. That was for Paine and the radicals.

Just as the imperial system was breaking down in the 1760s, so was the comfortable stability of aristocratic England. Gone were the placid days when a Walpole or a Pelham could quietly rule by influence and patronage, while country gentlemen reflected on the perfection of their "glorious constitution" as they presided more or less



A New Method of MACARONY MAKING, as practifed at BOSTON.

For the use of the Officers, standing the Tin

To be used when the Soldier is in the Tin

And they stretched him, as well both behind and before

To be used when the Soldier is in the Tin

Printed by G. B. Bowles, at the Office of the Boston Post, No. 10, N. 2d St. Boston, Mass. 1847.

paternally over their broad acres. By 1776 virtually every English institution, however sacred, was under attack. John Wesley had long since exposed the church's failure to reach the underprivileged; now there were abortive attempts to modify the Thirty-Nine Articles and extend broader civil rights to dissenters. A flood of great books published in 1776 — a vintage year for British authors — shows the wide range of discontent and the variety of proposals for reform. In *The Wealth of Nations* Adam Smith exposed the futilities of trade regulation and proposed a new science of political economy. Jeremy Bentham's *Fragment on Government* undermined the traditional foundations of English legal theory as taught by Blackstone and pointed the way to reform of the laws and the penal code on utilitarian principles. While within the system establishment Whigs like Burke and his allies in the group headed by Lord Rockingham attacked ministerial influence and corruption, from outside it came two notable arguments for more far-reaching change: *Observations on Civil Liberty*, by the dissenting cleric and economist Richard Price, and *Take Your Choice*, by the former naval officer John Cartwright. Virtually all critics of the national malaise agreed that a serious effort was needed to recover the lost virtue of the British people. The political radicals saw no hope unless Parliament itself — “the sink of corruption . . . the putrid grave of the constitution,” as Cartwright described it — was drastically reformed.

FOR radical critics like these, America was both a hope and a potential refuge. Like their Continental counterparts, enlightened Englishmen had their “mirage in the West,” their conception of a freer society beyond the Atlantic. Burke was expressing the common view when he noted that “a love of freedom” was “the predominating feature” of the American character. The diary of Syllas Neville, an English medical student of republican inclinations, abounds in more extreme statements of this belief. In April 1768 one of Neville's friends remarks that “the people in America are much more virtuous and understand the nature of liberty better than the body of the people here.” Later in the same year another friend recommends emigration to America because “Liberty seems to be flying from this country and making a desirable progress there.” The thirteen colonies, Price wrote in his *Observations*, were in that happy intermediate stage between the barbarism of primitive societies and the corrupt degeneration now evident in Europe, and he instanced their rapid population growth, flourishing trade, and low crime rate as proof of their virtue.

Price was not the only Englishman to contrast the moral superiority of pious America with the corrupt frivolity prevailing in Britain.

English radicals welcomed the liberty they saw in America. They also did what they could to encourage its growth. In the generation before 1776 two in particular, Richard Baron and Thomas Hollis, busily collected and published reprints of seventeenth-century republican authors — Milton, James Harrington, and other defenders of the commonwealth that had followed the execution of Charles I in 1649. They were especially interested in sending books of this kind to America, seeing in the colonies the best hope of advancing the cherished cause of liberty. Samuel Johnson, indeed, blamed the whole American Revolution on Hollis's subversive gifts to the Harvard library. Harvard was important, no doubt, but not perhaps that important. Still, Hollis's activities are a reminder of how much the intellectual leaders in America owed to their reading of the commonwealthmen. Such was Harrington's popularity that it inspired a jocular proposal to rename Massachusetts the Commonwealth of Oceana, from the title of his famous utopian work. Hollis's hopes of America were shared by many other English radicals who corresponded freely with the colonists.

America thus appeared, especially to radicals, as a more hopeful alternative society, and as a model for English reformers. But it was also seen as a potential refuge at a time when liberty seemed to be threatened in England, just as New England had been in the days of the Puritan migration. In 1767 a report that some forty thousand people were emigrating annually from Britain to North America inspired Syllas Neville to comment: “May they flourish and set up in due time a glorious free government . . . which may serve as a retreat to those Free men who may survive the final ruin of Liberty in this Country.” One of his acquaintances looked forward to the independence of the colonies so that they could be “an asylum to those Englishmen who have spirit and virtue enough to leave their country.” The wife of another remarked that “if she was young she would fly from our oppressors and go to the banks of the Ohio.” And when Lord Shelburne offered a job to the scientist Joseph Priestley, buried in the provinces at Leeds, Priestley replied that if he left Leeds it would only be to go to America. Eventually he relented and accepted Shelburne's offer, but twenty years later he did take refuge in America, driven out of England by the hysterical climate of the 1790s.

For more than ten years before the American Revolution the cause of the English radicals was linked with that of the colonists; both recognized the connection. Just as some sort of change in the imperial relationship was inevitable in view of the great expansion of population and wealth in eighteenth-century America, so too was

Figure 1. A New Method of Macarony Making (London, 1774). More than ten years after the North Briton affair, militant Americans are still recognized by the “45,” symbol of Wilkesite sympathies.

pressure bound to build up in Britain itself for a more representative political system as accelerating commercial and industrial growth produced a larger and more literate urban middle class. The first stormy portent of the new age was the slightly disreputable figure of John Wilkes. In the notorious No. 45 of his paper *The North Briton* (1763) Wilkes attacked the government so violently that he was arrested for seditious libel. He was released, but soon afterwards had to flee to Paris. In 1768 he returned and offered himself as a candidate for Parliament for the county of Middlesex. Skillfully marshalling the middle-class voters of the suburbs, and with the aid of London artisans rioting on more strictly bread-and-butter issues, Wilkes threw the whole political system into turmoil. He was repeatedly elected by huge majorities and as regularly unseated, until at last the House of Commons declared his hopelessly outvoted opponent elected. Amid the resulting uproar Wilkes appeared as a symbolic victim of the same parliamentary oppression which the colonists had resisted in the Stamp Act and were again resisting in the Townshend Duties. The colonists occasionally adopted Wilkesite slogans: the "45" of the censored *North Briton*, for instance (see figure 1). More important, they sent Wilkes both moral and material support: a gift of turtles from Boston, tobacco from Virginia, a donation of £1,500 from South Carolina, a sympathetic formal address from the Sons of Liberty. In Britain, even the elitist Rockinghams threw themselves into organizing petitions and protest meetings, at which there was much raucous singing of "Britons Never Shall Be Slaves."

THROUGHOUT the 1770s the twin causes of English radical reform and support for American freedom proceeded side by side. Benjamin Franklin and other Americans in London consulted regularly with "Honest Whigs" like Price, Priestley, and James Burgh (yet another prominent radical theorist) at debating societies in London taverns and coffeehouses. Price in particular had a wide circle of American acquaintances, and his letters continued to encourage them to resist even after the outbreak of war. The colonists, as he saw the matter, were fighting for the freedoms of Englishmen as well as for their own. Price's *Observations* were widely and sympathetically read in America. In 1778 Congress gave him official recognition with an offer of honorary American citizenship. Price politely declined the honor, in terms which reflected the dual conception of America typical of radical thinking: America, he said, was "now the hope, and likely soon to become the refuge, of mankind."

But although America might be a hope and a refuge, the English radicals' interest in the struggle for independence naturally took second place to their preoccupation with the need for reform at home. Misgovernment of the colonies by a succession of administrations demonstrated



"It is this ascending & contracting proportion that adds stability to any government &c."

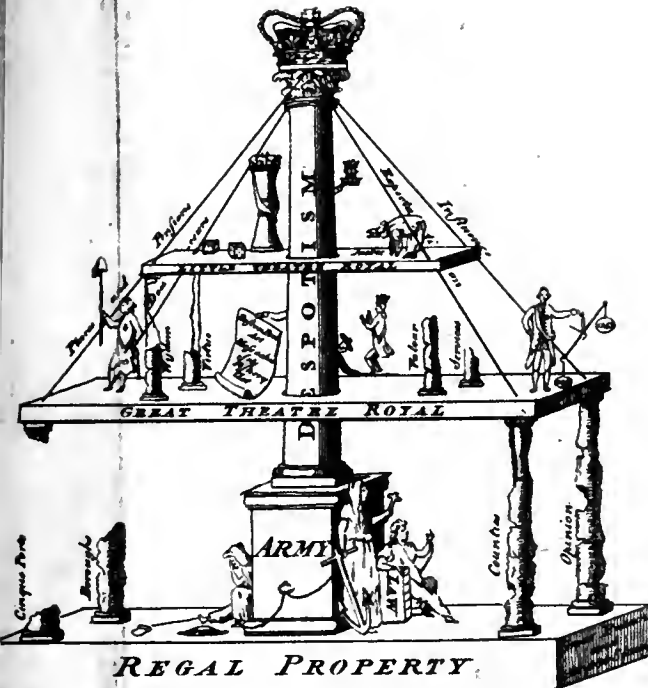
Blackfords Com. Vol. 1. p. 1

Published by T. Almon in Piccadilly

the vicious incompetence of the existing system, but the Wilkes affair showed that reform had to begin in England. Cartwright's first pamphlet, *American Independence* (1774), has been aptly described by his modern biographer, J. W. Osborne, as "less a plan for America, than an urgent demand for reform in England." Two years later, Cartwright's more famous *Take Your Choice* used the American issue as an excuse for advancing a full-scale radical program. His conception of the choice between a healthy "Natural and Civil Liberty" and the existing, corrupt "Regal Property" system is portrayed in the dual pyramid model of his frontispiece (see figure 2). The broad, democratic sweep of his proposals shows how far the American conflict, coupled with the stubborn resistance of North's government to any kind of change, had raised English reform ideology to an entirely new plane.

Earlier radical Whigs like Baron and Hollis had looked backward, back to the mythical freedom of the Anglo-Saxons, or to the virtuous aristocratic commonwealth of the 1650s, not forward to a new order of society. The republican historian Catharine Macaulay,

CHOICE.



When a building is complicated the scaffolding
may be thrown down.

4: 1776 as the Act Directs.

JOHN CARTER BROWN LIBRARY

the first woman to play a significant role on the intellectual fringe of left-wing politics (and thus doubly disliked by Dr. Johnson), exemplifies their marked suspicion of the common people. In the third volume of her *History of England*, published in 1767, she enthusiastically lauded the English revolutionaries of the 1640s who had "set up the banners of liberty." But the banners should be controlled by the people's leaders, not by the people themselves: it was useless "to attempt the explaining political truths to the vulgar and illiterate." So Mrs. Macaulay expounded the concept of a revolutionary elite, leading the people to freedom, against their wills if necessary. Even John Wilkes, who was more at home with the mob, had no interest in anything more than a very limited broadening of the franchise — if indeed he had any systematic ideas at all.

Compared with this historically oriented, elitist radicalism, Cartwright's audacity is as breathtaking as Paine's. In *Take Your Choice* all the staple features of the campaigns for democracy in the following century are anticipated: votes for all adult males instead of a franchise restricted to property owners; annual elections

Figure 2. Frontispiece of Cartwright's *Take Your Choice* (London, 1776), in which the author contrasts the decadent system of royal government with a healthy free society.

instead of the seven-year interval which then prevailed; electoral districts equal in population instead of the chaotic variety of English boroughs. It was a program remarkably similar to the one implemented in 1776 in the new Pennsylvania constitution, as Cartwright was quick to note. Cartwright's conception of an ideal society was the Jeffersonian one of a nation of small, independent yeomen; but his program looked forward to the democratic demands of an industrial population, to the English Chartists of the 1840s. It was the American Revolution, not as has sometimes been argued, the French, in which the seeds of English democratic politics were sown.

In spite of Wilkes's defects as a radical leader, his stand did lead to the foundation of the most influential of the early reform organizations, the Society for the Supporters of the Bill of Rights (again the echoes of the seventeenth century) in 1769. Its leaders included such men as Mrs. Macaulay's brother, John Sawbridge, a London M.P. and alderman and thus an important link with the world of organized politics. But the society was beset by the usual differences over personalities and doctrine that tend to afflict radical minorities, and in its early days its main function seems to have been paying off Wilkes's debts. Yet as its role dwindled to that of a London pressure group the society began to experiment with political methods hitherto unknown in England. In the 1774 election, pledges were demanded from parliamentary candidates as the price of the society's support, thus violating the venerable theory of the M.P.'s right of independent judgment. Among the policies which the society's candidates were to support were reform of the electoral system and recognition of the colonies' "essential right of taxation." Most of the winners in London and nearby Middlesex, including Wilkes and Sawbridge, subscribed, but the proposal made no headway outside the capital.

The radicals suffered from two serious handicaps: the absence of the urgent bread-and-butter issues needed to transform an intellectual platform into a mass movement, and the imputations of lack of patriotism that were naturally leveled against them during the war. Trade suffered from the war, but not to the point of economic disaster, and wartime dislocation was offset by the beginnings of rapid industrial growth — which in turn had not yet gone far enough to produce the awful social tensions that were to propel Britain so near to revolution early in the next century. The radicals denounced the war even more outspokenly than the Rockinghams and Chathamites in Parliament and made some efforts to discourage men from enlisting (see figure 3). But they were unable

to reap much political benefit until military failure and war-weariness gave them a second chance at the end of the decade. In the meantime they could do little more than regret British victories and rejoice in American ones. "If the Government succeeds in making slaves of America," Neville reflected, "Lord have mercy upon us here at home!"

A SECOND and more serious phase of the British political crisis erupted in 1779 and 1780. By this time discontent with high taxation and miserable ineptitude of North's government was turning even many of the privileged political nation — the country gentry — into anxious critics of the system. The results were a resurgence of interest in the schemes of the reformers and the temporary radicalizing of a large segment of the voting population, with county associations being formed to press for reform.

The association movement first sprouted in Yorkshire, a county that was both large and underrepresented in the House of Commons, as well as being a region of early industrialization. The leader was a progressive Anglican parson (an unusual phenomenon) named Christopher Wyvill. The squires and yeomen of the Yorkshire Association petitioned for controls over government spending (to eliminate corruption), elections every three years, and a sweeping reapportionment of constituencies. Control of spending ("economical reform" as it was called) was acceptable to the cautious Rockingham politicians, many of whose local supporters were prominent in the associations. But the other points, mild as they sound by comparison with Cartwright's ideas, went much further. Behind them lay a denial of the theory of "virtual representation" — the idea that in some mysterious way all Englishmen were represented in Parliament whether they had votes or not — that was at the heart of the original argument with the Americans. The association movement spread quickly into other counties, and by the early months of 1780 both Lord North and the political order he stood for were seriously threatened.

The aims of Wyvill and the Yorkshiremen were basically conservative: to restore the independence of the rural gentry and freeholders in a still agrarian society. But in London they obtained allies with more far-reaching aims. While Wyvill was organizing in Yorkshire, a Middlesex county meeting discussed similar proposals, and a Westminster Committee was formed to elaborate them. Among its members was a Unitarian physician, Dr. John Jebb, who made the revolutionary proposal of a national convention of association delegates. Legitimized by popular election, the convention would in effect assert the right to legislate (as a sort of English Continental Congress) if Parliament refused to cooperate. In the spring of 1780 the Westminster Committee adopted a platform drawn up by Jebb and Cartwright, calling for much the same reforms as outlined in *Take Your Choice*:

manhood suffrage and the rest.

Wyvill was caught in the middle between the conservative Rockinghams and the radical Londoners. Rockingham policy was expressed in Dunning's famous resolution, passed by the Commons on April 6, "That the influence of the Crown has increased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished." By the "influence of the Crown" was meant, of course, not the largely formal powers of George III, but the influence available to North's government through the corrupt use of pensions, bribes, and sinecures. Bills to curtail this kind of influence Burke's friends supported and were later to enact. But beyond this they would not go. On the other side, the ideology of the Westminster radicals was more appropriate to the kind of urban, industrial society that as yet scarcely existed in England outside London than to the rural world of relatively stable hierarchies in which Wyvill operated.

In spite of these divisions, the demands for sweeping reform in England in the spring of 1780 are impressive testimony to the shattering impact of the American Revolution on the old system. That system was saved, paradoxically, by the worst outbreak of mob violence ever to occur in eighteenth-century London. Anti-Catholic feeling whipped up by the Protestant Association under its fanatical and eccentric leader, Lord George Gordon, exploded in a week of tempestuous rioting. Directed only at first at Catholic victims, the Gordon Riots soon engulfed all visible symbols of authority and property. Houses, shops, and gin distilleries were looted and burned; there were attacks on Woolwich Arsenal and the Bank of England. Wilkes played a notable part in assisting the troops to restore order, but after such carnage the question of extending voting rights to the unpropertied was an academic one, if it had ever been anything else. North saw his chance and held new elections, riding the backlash to a victory that prolonged his power until continuing American disasters unseated him two years later.

NORTH survived for two years; the unreformed parliamentary system lasted for another half-century. Radicals like Jebb and Cartwright retreated into intellectual elitism, using their newly founded Society for Constitutional Information to keep alive the cause of democracy by educational and propagandist means rather than by organized political action. In the short run, a more important legacy of the radical ferment was provided by Lord Shelburne. In the 1770s at Bowood, his Wiltshire home, Shelburne had surrounded himself with many of the leading avant-garde intellectuals: Adam Smith, Price, Priestley, and Bentham were all there at one time or another. In the brief spell as prime minister after North's downfall, Shelburne set about implementing some of their proposals. The true heir of Chatham, Shelburne offered generous terms to the United States (not

Exposed to the Horrors of War, Poverty and Famine for a Trifling Gain.



Six-Pence a Day. Six-Pence a Day. Six-Pence a Day. SIX-PENCE A DAY. Unhappy, Sick and Wretched, Poverty and Famine
and this is the soldier's lot, and his family's too, in the low station of a soldier, while the lowest tradesman can enjoy the comforts of life.
Printed in the Year 1775 by W. Humphreys, General Printer.

Figure 3. Six-Pence a Day (London, 1775). An antiwar cartoon aimed at potential recruits to the British Army.

JOHN CARTER BROWN LIBRARY

that he had much alternative), to ease the path of British commerce in America, a development of far greater consequence than hanging on to territory. In the peace treaty he abandoned the American Loyalists to their fate, as his critics were quick to point out (see figure 4). Schemes for more rational taxation and the freeing of economy from restrictive regulation of foreign trade — effected by Shelburne's successor, the younger William Pitt, who greatly admired Adam Smith — show Shelburne's importance as the link between the theoretical reformers and public policy making. Later in the 1780s Pitt also promoted measures, similar to Wyvill's, for limited electoral reform, though he was unable to get them through Parliament. More successful was his quiet continuation of "economical reform" by the gradual elimination of sinecures and an insistence on higher standards of public service. So an important stage in the modernization of English government also owes a good deal to the upheaval of the American Revolution.

The Revolution was thus a crucial event in British as well as American history. From Hollis to Jebb, English

reformers had close relations with leading Americans, and the American and British reform causes constantly interacted with each other. After the war America remained the idealized model and potential haven of English libertarians. "Next to the introduction of Christianity among mankind," wrote Price in 1784, "the American Revolution may prove the most important step in the progressive course of human improvement." The United States would be "a place of refuge for oppressed men in every region of the world, . . . the seat of liberty, science and virtue," a nation whose influence would spread until "kings and priests have no more power to oppress." Price hoped that his countrymen would be the greatest gainers from the loss of an empire, provided they were "wise enough to improve properly the check that has been given to the despotism of their ministers, and to catch the flame of virtuous liberty which has saved their American brethren." Disillusion came in the end, but even sixty years later the Chartist leader, William Lovett, could still see America as "a beacon to cheer and animate the friends of human rights and equal laws."

In the short run this crisis in English society produced the gradualist changes presided over by Pitt in the 1780s, but these were cut short by the reaction against Jacobinism during the French Revolution, the reaction which drove Priestley to Pennsylvania. In the long run, perhaps, the foundation of an indigenous English radicalism was even more significant. The ideals which inspired nineteenth-century English reformers in their long struggle to turn an aristocratic society into a democratic one had their origins in the crisis of the American Revolution.

Suggested Readings

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Black, Eugene C. *The Association: British Extraparliamentary Political Organization, 1769-1793*. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1963. Valuable on the Bill of Rights Society and other radical groups.

Christie, I. R. *Crisis of Empire: Great Britain and the American Colonies, 1754-1783*. New York: W. W. Norton, paperback, 1967. British governments and their American policies.

Cone, Carl. *Torchbearer of Freedom: The Influence of Richard Price on Eighteenth Century Thought*. Lexington: University of Kentucky Press, 1952.

Guttridge, G. H. *English Whiggism and the American Revolution*. Berkeley: University of California Press, paperback, 1966. Deals mainly with the Rockingham group.

Osborne, John W. *John Cartwright*. Conference on British Studies Biographical Series. Cambridge University Press, 1972.

Plumb, J. H. *England in the Eighteenth Century*. Baltimore: Penguin Books, paperback, 1950. The most useful short survey.

Robbins, Caroline. *The Eighteenth Century Commonwealthman*. New York: Atheneum, paperback, 1968. Detailed and encyclopedic on the transmission of seventeenth-century radical ideas.

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Smith, Robert A. *Eighteenth-Century English Politics*. Berkshire Studies in History. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, paperback, 1972. Brief but masterly analysis of how politics actually worked.

Figure 4. *Shelburne's Sacrifice* (London, 1783). One of many bitter attacks on Shelburne for sacrificing the Loyalists to the murderous Yankees.



SHELBUENE'S SACRIFICE

or the recommended "Loyalists," faithful representation of a Tragedy shortly to be performed on the Continent of America

NCAA rules make Ivies unhappy

When the jovial Herman Hickman was coaching football at Yale more than a quarter of a century ago, he had a philosophy to cover his less than successful seasons: "Keep the alumni sullen, but not mutinous." This fall it's the coaches who are sullen over recent National Collegiate Athletic Association legislation aimed at curbing the rising costs in intercollegiate athletics. Some of the coaches may even become mutinous, if the talk about pulling out of the NCAA can be taken seriously.

At a rare special session in Chicago, the NCAA adopted rules that, in essence, put new national limits on coaching staffs, recruiting activities, grants-in-aid for athletes, and the size of squads. At a press conference after the final NCAA session, Walter Byers, the executive director of the group, estimated that the savings could amount to \$15 million nationwide on grants-in-aid and coaches' salaries in Divisions I (major colleges and universities, including Brown) and II alone.

Six of the seven new policies don't directly affect the Ivy League, whose members can be excused if they sit back and yawn while the NCAA debates reducing from 105 to ninety-five the maximum number of grants-in-aid that may be given to football players. The Ivies don't have grants for athletes and seldom are blessed with 100 men out for football.

However, there is concern over the policy that limits the size of both home and travel squads in all sports. Under the new NCAA guidelines, coaches must limit the number of men they dress for football games to sixty at home and forty-eight on the road. The respective limitations in some other sports are: basketball, thirteen and ten; hockey, thirteen and twelve; swimming, twenty-three and eighteen; and indoor track, twenty-eight and twenty-two. All of this goes against the athletic philosophy of the Ivy League — participation.

Andy Geiger, athletic director at Brown for four years until he took a similar post at Penn last June, was

spokesman for the "hopelessly outnumbered opposition" at the NCAA convention. His feelings on the rule governing squad size are quite strong.

"We can't live with that legislation in the long run," he told Frank Dolson of *The Philadelphia Inquirer*. "It kills the real purpose of athletics. It's against everything we're for. The people who come out second best again are the kids."

"We did some terrible things out there. Just being in that room, seeing the mood the last few hours. It was, 'Let's get out of here and go home.' I think the legislation winds up being anti-athletic. That's the only term I can use. I think economy is important, but I believe in intercollegiate athletics more than economy. I can't see twenty-two kids on a bus to Princeton for a track meet and have fifteen empty seats. A twenty-two-man squad isn't a squad at all. But they're not going to vote with us at the convention. We're like orphans in the storm."

The man who replaced Geiger at Brown, Bob Seiple '65, is also unhappy. He doesn't see the Ivy League pulling out of the NCAA, mainly because of the loss of TV revenue and the opportunity for its teams to play for national titles. The only recourse, he says, is for the league to submit amendments on the floor at the next NCAA convention at

John Anderson: No more JV football?



Hugh Smyser

St. Louis in January.

"The Ivy policy has been unlimited squads at home and fifty on the road in football," Seiple says. "We can come down from fifty to forty-eight for the traveling squad. That's not the problem. But we resent being told that we can only dress sixty for home games."

"A good example of the problem I see is that in football you have maybe eighty kids taking their knocks on the practice field Monday through Friday and then you have to say to twenty of them, 'You can't dress on Saturday. Go and sit up in the stands.' Chances are these twenty kids wouldn't get into the game anyway, but they do enjoy being able to suit-up and be there on the sidelines for the home games."

"At the Ivy colleges, we have no leverage to keep a person out for a given sport. He takes the time and makes the effort because he wants to. If you take away the reward factor, I think it's inevitable that the squads in all sports are going to be that much smaller. Last year we had 20 percent of our undergraduates involved in intercollegiate athletics. I'd like to feel that five years from now we'd still have that percentage. No way now, not with this new policy. And all of this brings up another problem: how can you justify high budgets with smaller participation?"

"If the NCAA had come up with a policy and showed us that it would save \$5,000 or \$10,000 a year, tangible savings, fine. We could live with that. But when they put through legislation that doesn't help the pocketbook and at the same time hurts the program, then that is bad legislation."

On the football front at Brown, Coach John Anderson feels that the new NCAA policy on squad size may bring the end for his JV program. "Once you settle on your top sixty men, what incentive do the next twenty have to remain on the squad? Sure, you always have some fringe players in the bottom twenty, men who probably will never help the varsity. But you also have some late-comers, men who need those two or three Jayvee games. Kevin Slattery had a great day against the Yale Jayvees two years ago. Last year he was our leading rusher and this year he is our co-captain. Paul Michalko passed for

more than 250 yards against the Yale Jayvees last fall, moved up to the varsity, and may start at quarterback for us this season.

"This policy is going to hurt our squad and our program. And it isn't going to save a school like Brown any money. The rules the NCAA just passed were aimed at the Pacific 8, the Big 10, the Southwest Conference, and schools like that — the big football powers. The rules weren't made for us and yet we have to abide by them. I'd like to see the day when each league would have its own rules, rules pertinent to the problems faced by those institutions."

The problems caused by the NCAA legislation go beyond football. Penn track coach Jim Tuppenny said he felt the legislators were "insulting the intelligence of people" and went on to suggest that "it's time to stand up for what we believe in or get out."

Tuppenny's counterpart at Brown, second-year track coach Doug Terry, doesn't feel as strongly about the issue. "I'm not sure this policy is going to save us any money," Terry says. "But being selfish about it, I can see some advantages for us at Brown, where our recruiting effort has had to be on quality rather than quantity. For example, Penn's top men are good, but they can be beaten. Where Penn beats down on you is in depth. They can put men in every event and constantly score something on the scale of six points for first and one point for sixth. Maybe now we can cut them down to our size."

Ed Reed, Brown's swimming coach, feels that being limited to eighteen men for a road meet probably won't adversely affect the outcome. Like most of his colleagues, however, he is concerned about the cut-back in participation, about the six or seven men on his squad who won't dress — or undress, as the case may be in swimming.

"If you go to an away pool with eight lanes, each team can use four swimmers," Reed points out. "This provides an opportunity for that fourth man to swim and get some experience."

Coach Reed doesn't see any great saving in money in his sport as a result of the limits imposed on squad size. "If we take eighteen men on a trip instead of twenty-five, it just means that there will be seven more empty seats on the bus. Meals are not a real factor on a day trip. When we go on an over-night,

such as to Navy, we always have cut back to eighteen men anyway. But on a meet just up the road I'd like to take my full squad. This new NCAA rule takes away my flexibility and I don't like it."

Controversies such as this often make strange bedfellows. That certainly was the case following the NCAA convention. Alabama's head football coach, Paul "Bear" Bryant, joined the Ivies in screaming about wider participation, although it's safe to say his motives were different. Bryant had university lawyers file a suit in state circuit court seeking an injunction against implementation of the new limits on squad size. The Bear got his injunction just in time for his game with Missouri, which his team promptly went out and lost. Two weeks later, the 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals threw out the injunction and reinstated the forty-eight-player limit on traveling squads. The three-judge panel also denied a motion to expedite the suit against the NCAA, meaning that before the issue is settled the 1975 collegiate football season may be history.

Still, it's possible that Bear Bryant may have shown the way for the Ivy League. If the Ivies live by wide participation, and they do, then it seems incongruous that the league would try to live with this recent legislation. Maybe the Ivies will have to take their case to court. The alternative may be to remain, as Andy Geiger says, "orphans in a storm."

John Parry is named assistant athletic director

When the directors of sports information in the Ivy League selected an All-Ivy team for the years 1956 to 1972, Ed Marinaro, Cornell's record-setting fullback, was the top vote-getter. Close behind in second place was Brown's brilliant 6'3" end, John Parry '65, who owned five Brown and six Ivy League pass receiving records when he graduated.

Parry was one of two fine ends Coach John McLaughry had for three years, the other being Bob Seiple '65, who was named athletic director of the University in June. Later in the summer when Seiple was looking for an assistant athletic director, he learned that Parry was interested in the job. A few weeks later the two former teammates were back together again, this time working in adjoining offices.

During his illustrious career, Parry caught ninety-six passes for 1,190 yards. Twice he was an All-Ivy first-team selection, and in 1964 he was named to the AP All-East and All-New England teams.

After graduating from Brown with a degree in economics, Parry attended Penn's Wharton Graduate School of Finance and Commerce, receiving a master's degree in business administration in 1967. Since then he has held marketing representative positions with IBM and ITEL Corporation, served more than four years as vice-president of Instant Data, Inc., and most recently was sales manager for Philadelphia Data Center, a subsidiary of Scott Paper Company.

The teams: a roundup

With transfer quarterback Bob Bateman brilliant in his debut, Brown opened what promises to be a successful football season by defeating a stubborn and fired-up URI team, 41-20. The 6'-5" Bateman, who came to Brown from the University of Vermont last January when that college dropped football, completed 12 of 20 passes for 188 yards, ran for 60 yards, scored two touchdowns, made a touchdown-saving tackle, and showed poise and leadership ability every minute he was on the field.

According to Coach John Anderson, Brown played about as well as it had to in this game, building up a 24-7 lead, watching it shrink to 24-20, and then quickly adding 17 points. The veteran offensive line opened gaping holes for the backs and gave the passer superb protection. Co-captain Kevin Slattery had 91 yards in 19 attempts for a 4.8 rushing average. Brown appears to have a stronger, more exciting team this fall, one that should be in contention for the Ivy League title.

Coach Cliff Stevenson's soccer team, also rated as an Ivy contender, drew close to 4,000 fans for a pre-season game with St. Louis, perennial national champions. The Bears lost that game, 2-0, after outplaying the visitors through the first half. Not satisfied with his offense, Stevenson moved All-American Steve Ralbovsky from center fullback to the front line, where he played two years ago. In its season-opener, Brown blanked Boston University, 6-0 — with the first goal scored by Ralbovsky.

'A very good year' for the Brown Fund

Maybe Frank Sinatra sang it best — "It Was a Very Good Year" — but Dick Seaman has been singing a similar tune on the Brown campus the last few months. Richard F. Seaman is associate vice-president and director of development for the University, and his version of "It Was a Very Good Year" deals not with romance but with that other commodity that makes the world go 'round — money.

Seaman is singing about the fact that the Brown Fund, given new life this past year, jumped 86 percent, achieved a new record for percentage of participation, and climbed into what Seaman terms "the Big League" of annual giving with an income of \$1,353,059.

In June 1974 the Corporation voted to give top priority to the Brown Fund (successor to the old and somewhat forgotten Brown University Fund) as the University's main vehicle for attracting unrestricted funds for such things as faculty salaries and student services.

Operating for the first time in 1974-75 with this new emphasis, and spurred by the Richard Salomon '32 challenge grant, the Development Office increased Brown Fund income from \$727,725 in 1973-74 to the \$1,353,059 figure mentioned above. The 86 percent increase represents the equivalent earnings from \$12 million in endowment.

There were other plus factors to this year's Brown Fund. The percentage of participation by alumni went from 43 to 48 percent, the largest increase in five years and the highest percentage figure in recent fund history. It is also noteworthy that last year more than 4,000 alumni increased their gifts and more than 7,000 made new gifts.

Conventional wisdom says that in this era of inflation and recession, fund raisers are not expected to write this sort of success story. This is supposed to be a hold-the-line period. Then why the dramatic improvement in the Brown Fund?

Seaman credits the efforts of 3,400 national volunteers and the leadership of such people as William D. Rogers '52 and Ruth Harris Wolf '41, national lead-

ers of the Brown Fund. He also credits the "testimony of concern" for Brown's excellence shown by Dick Salomon's \$500,000 challenge gift. But he feels that there is a deeper reason for Brown's success.

"I don't want to sound corny or trite," Seaman says, "but I really believe that alumni and others recognize the superb education that Brown offers. They also have come to recognize the serious, even critical, financial difficulties facing Brown and all other colleges today. And the alumni responded. This is clear evidence to me that the Brown family really cares what happens to the University and wants to do its part to help."

Seaman points out that the loyalty of alumni was put to the test last spring during the period of the student strike and then the occupation of University Hall. "It's clear that the events of last spring did create a short-term period of uncertainty," he says. "It's also clear from the final record of increased giving and rising percentages of participation that, while the strike and occupation were troublesome, alumni and alumnae have a basically strong and positive view of what the University is doing and how it is wisely coming to grips with the serious problems Brown and other institutions of higher learning are confronted with today."

Seaman hopes that this loyalty and

understanding on the part of alumni will continue. Brown may have entered the Big League in annual giving when it passed the million mark for the first time this spring, but this is a pretty fast league and there still is much to be done. While Brown was raising just over \$1.3 million in annual giving, for example, four of the colleges the University competes with had much stronger records: Yale had an income of \$6.3 million, Harvard College had \$4.8 million, Dartmouth \$4.2 million, and Princeton \$3.5 million.

Although private gifts to Brown jumped from \$7.1 million to \$10.6 million this spring, Seaman has another set of sobering statistics. Presently, Brown has the lowest endowment in the Ivy League on a per-student basis. As of June 1974 the endowments of the five colleges mentioned above were as follows: Brown, \$87.5 million; Dartmouth, \$155.3 million; Princeton, \$344.9 million; Yale, \$466.1 million; and Harvard, over \$1 billion.

"These figures show that Brown must rely more heavily on its annual fund than many of its sister institutions do on theirs," Seaman adds. "The figures also indicate that the long-term financing of Brown's program — if it is to continue to compete successfully with its peers — will require an increase in both annual giving and gifts to endowment."

Ruth Wolf briefs volunteers before 1974 phonathon in Providence.



Hugh Smyser

Coming off the most successful Brown Fund drive in history, what can its leaders do for an encore? One thing is to jump the goal for 1975-76 to \$1.5 million.

Plans developed by the volunteer leadership (Dorothy Williams Wells '52 is serving as co-chairman with Bill Rogers this year) and the staff call for phonothons in Boston, Providence, New York, Washington, Baltimore, and Philadelphia in October to get the drive under way. Reunion chairmen of the five-year classes spent a weekend at Brown in September in preparation for their special fund-raising efforts. A nationally oriented major gifts campaign will be started shortly. And present plans call for close to 3,000 class agents and regional agents to be at work throughout the year.

"Reaching this \$1.5-million goal represents a critical assignment," Seaman says, "because this projected income is already incorporated into the University's five-year budget plan.

"If we are unable to achieve our goal, Brown will have to make additional retrenchments and painful cuts in both programs and services. In short, we have no choice but to go out and raise the money. Brown's future is in the hands of its constituency."

Brown's "uncommon regard" for the performing arts

Paramount Pictures chief Bob Evans has good credentials — the *Godfather* films, *Chinatown*, and *The Day of the Locust*, to name just a few of his more recent hits. Brown alumni on the West Coast were exposed to the Evans touch last spring when he hosted a party at The Bistro in Beverly Hills for alumni associated with the performing arts.

Approximately seventy-five alumni and parents were on hand at The Bistro. The program included a continuous slide show of many of the show business personalities present, using the then-and-now technique ("That picture has to be destroyed," yelled Stu Erwin '55 when he saw a slide of himself as a freshman). Also featured were slides of the theater and music complexes toward which Brown is working (BAM, April 1973).

Stu Erwin, son and namesake of the late Hollywood character actor, was accompanied by his wife, actress Julie Sommars. Erwin is currently vice-



At the Beverly Hills party for the performing arts campaign, David Groh '61 and his date, Nina Iliescu, talk with Joe Bologna '56.

president and producer of Mary Tyler Moore Enterprises, with responsibility for "Rhoda," "Phyllis," and "The Mary Tyler Moore Show."

Also present was Joseph Bologna '56 and his wife, Renee Taylor, who had just completed a remake of the Tracy-Hepburn film, *Woman of the Year*; David Groh '61, who co-stars with Valerie Harper in "Rhoda"; David Hedison '51, star of films and lead in the TV show, "Voyage to the Bottom of the Sea"; and Ruth Hussey Longenecker '33, one of Hollywood's leading actresses in the 1930s and '40s.

The oldest alumnus present was William E. Sprackling '12, a three-time football All-American. His wife, Mary, was the first Lucky Strike girl and was the singing voice for many stars of radio and films. The Spracklings were close friends of the Walt Disneys and have long been deeply involved in Brown's program for the performing arts.

Marion M. Wolk, coordinator for the arts at Brown, noted that the common denominator for the evening was an "uncommon regard" for the performing arts. She also explained that Brown is currently working to match the Kresge Foundation Challenge Grant of \$900,000 with \$1.8 million from alumni, parents, friends, and foundations by next June 15.

Dana G. Leavitt '48, group vice-president of Transamerica in San Francisco and a Brown trustee, asked the

group for its support of the drive and set a goal of \$100,000 to be raised by the West Coast alumni. He cited the "unique opportunity" for theater and music enthusiasts to help Brown in this fashion.

At the same time, a fund-raising committee was named for the Los Angeles area. It will include Alfred S. Bloomingdale '39, Joseph Bologna '56, Devra Miller Breslow '54, Perry S. Herst, Jr. '51, and Charles H. Keilus '48. The national chairman of the performing arts fund is Isabelle Leeds, a trustee and former Brown parent.

Several of the celebrities present at the Bistro party will return to campus at Commencement time to present a week-long benefit for the performing arts. Bob Evans will visit Brown this fall as a guest lecturer in film, and film director Richard Fleischer '39 will stop at Brown to talk about theater and film on his way back from London, where he currently is directing Glenda Jackson in a film about Sarah Bernhardt.

The Associated Alumni of Brown University



Present a guide to all Alumni, Alumni, Students, Parents and Friends of Brown

- Calendar of selected Alumni events throughout the country with days and dates
- Alumni Leadership — Lists of the Board of Directors of the Associated Alumni, Club Presidents, and Regional Directors of the National Alumni Schools Program

October 1974 saw the inauguration of a successful feature in the *Brown Alumni Monthly*, a master calendar of nationwide alumni events. The acclaim which greeted its publication demanded its repetition; but while we are grateful for these contributions from Brown Club Presidents, we ask you to note

that is, in fact, a guide to all Alumni, Students, Parents and Friends of Brown. Brown alumni everywhere are engaged in vital programs which had to be omitted because of printing deadlines and lack of space. Only a fraction of the "Introduction to Brown" programs that will be held across the country have been indicated here. Holiday parties for alumni, undergraduates, and prospective students abound. Again, space does not permit the necessary detail which would allow you simply to appear on the scene at one of these events; rather, follow through with club officers is essential.

You may miss a wild boar roast, a day at the races, an enlightening Saturday seminar, an evening with a celebrity. Don't run the risk. Contact your Brown Club President today and find out what's happening.

Associated Alumni of Brown University

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Bernice Cohan Meyer '46 (1976)
Miami, Fla.
W. Terence Walsh '65 (1977)
Atlanta, Ga.

Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky
William K. Engeman '61 (1976)
Cincinnati, Ohio
John R. Nicholson '63 (1977)
Grosse Pointe Shores, Mich.

Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota
Constance McIlwain Michael '48 (1976)
Milwaukee, Wisc.
Marjorie Ford Pohlmann '54 (1977)
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Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska
Richard M. Rieser, Jr. '65 (1977)
Evanston, Ill.
Barbara Hunt Robb '51 (1976)
Chicago, Ill.

Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Arkansas
Richard M. Hardy '61 (1977)
Houston, Texas
P. Andrew Penz '61 (1976)
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Colorado, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico, Idaho, Nevada, Wyoming, Montana
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October

- 4 Saturday** **Connecticut Valley Brown Club**
Wild boar roast at estate of John Bowles, Somers, Connecticut
- St. Louis Brown Club**
NASP/Admission/Administration representatives meet for the weekend with area alumni
- Brown Club of Philadelphia**
Post-game reception following Brown/Penn football
- 5 Sunday** **Brown University Club of Fairfield County**
Prof. Walter Ouevedo speaks on "What if Darwin Lived Next Door" at 5 p.m. joint meeting with NASP and Kathryn Arnold of Admission
- Oklahoma City Alumni/ae**
David J. Zucconi, Associate Director of Alumni Relations, meets with prospective students
- 6 Monday** **Associated Alumni/Alumni Relations Office**
Cookout at Maddock Alumni Center for alumni sons and daughters attending Brown
- Brown University Club of Tulsa**
An evening with David J. Zucconi, Associate Director of Alumni Relations
- Memphis Alumni/ae**
An evening with James H. Rogers, Director of Admission
- 7 Tuesday** **Nashville Alumni/ae**
An evening with James H. Rogers, Director of Admission
- Brown Club of Colorado**
An evening with David J. Zucconi
- Associated Alumni**
Tour group returns from 10-day fly/cruise to Mediterranean
- 8 Wednesday** **New York City Brown Club**
Film of Brown/Penn Football Game * New York City Brown Club, 3 West 51st Street, 5-30 p.m.
- Kansas City Alumni**
John Eng-Wong, Admission Officer, presents "An Introduction to Brown"
- 9 Thursday** **Downtown Brown Luncheon Club of Boston**
(sponsored by the Brown Club of Boston)
Luncheon with John Anderson, Downtown Harvard Club, 22 Battery March Street, 12 noon
- New York City Brown Club**
Film of Brown/Penn Football Game, New York City Brown Club, 12-30 p.m.
- 10 Friday** **Freshman Parents Weekend at Brown University**
- 11 Saturday** **Council 3: Associated Alumni**
Board of Directors of the Associated Alumni of Brown University meet at Maddock Alumni Center and other sites on campus
- "Saturday at Brown"**
Pregame faculty lecture, soccer, tailgating, football and post-game fun
- Oktoberfest**
Festive evening for freshmen, their parents, and alumni attending Council 3 9-30 p.m., Sayles Hall
- 12 Sunday** **Associated Alumni**
Sunday evening suppers begin for Brown students in homes of local alumni
- Associated Alumni/Alumni Relations Office**
Series of brunches for seniors begins in Maddock Alumni Center
- 14 Tuesday** **New York City Brown Club**
"The Creative Arts in New York: Surviving or Suffering?" Richard Fishman, Art Department, presents the first of a series of three lectures Brown Club of New York, 3 West 51st Street, 8 p.m. For further information, contact Ann Bradley at (212) 581-2707

*Wednesday/Thursday film schedule for the New York City Brown Club continues each week until end of the football season.

- 15 Wednesday** **Pembroke Club of Providence**
Dr. Lucille F. Newman speaks on "Further Thoughts on Anatomy and Destiny" Maddock Alumni Center, 8 p.m.
- 16 Thursday** **Associated Alumni** present the Brown Street Series "Cathedral of Ice" and Fountain of Champagne. Premiere of Professor James Scheville's new play. Exhibit of work of Professor Walter Feldman. Champagne gala. Trinity Square Theatre, Providence. 8 p.m.
- 18 Saturday** **Associated Alumni/Alumni Relations Office**
Post-game reception following Brown/Dartmouth football. Tent near Alumni gym
- 19 Sunday** **Brown Club of Boston**
Panel of Brown undergraduates, Jon Keates, Director of Alumni Relations, Connie Evrard discuss "Brown/Fall/75" with alumni at Boston University Student Union. 12 noon
- 20 Monday** **Miami Brown Club**
David J. Zucconi presents "An Introduction to Brown" and meets with the Club
- 21 Tuesday** **New York City Brown Club**
Second lecture of a series (see October 14) with Don Wilmeth, Theatre Arts lecturer
- 25 Saturday** **Los Angeles Brown Club**
Evening on the Town! Cocktails, dinner, dancing
- 26 Sunday** **Westchester County Brown Club**
Professor Edward Beiser, Political Science Department, meets with alumni at the home of Phil and Scot Winters in Larchmont, 4-30-7 p.m.
- Louisville Alumni/ae**
Gail Mitchell of the Admission Office presents "An Introduction to Brown" for prospective students
- 28 Tuesday** **New Orleans Alumni/ae**
David Bloom, Admission Officer, presents "An Introduction to Brown"
- New York City Brown Club**
Third and final lecture of a series (see October 14) Michael Silverman, English Department, discusses film
- 31 Friday** **Brown Club of Central New Jersey**
Robert A. Seiple, Director of Athletics, lunches with Princeton area alumni

November

- 1 Saturday** **Brown/Princeton Football Special**
Train leaves Boston 7:05 a.m. with stops in Providence, New London, New Haven, Stamford, and New York en route to Princeton Junction
- Brown Club of Central New Jersey**
Reception following Brown/Princeton football Nassau Inn
- 2 Sunday** **Brown Club of Chicago**
Carolyn Walker, Admission Officer, reviews Case Studies with alumni
- Central Connecticut Brown Club**
Panel of Brown undergraduates meets with alumni at brunch
- Dallas Alumni/ae**
Douglas Langdon, Assistant Director of Admission, and David Bloom, Admission Officer, discuss Admission Case Studies with alumni
- 3 Monday** **Brown Club of Rhode Island**
Tour Paris with Professor Laura Durand. Group will return November 11
- 4 Tuesday** **New York City Brown Club**
Fashion Show. Dining Room of the New York City Brown Club
- Downtown Brown Luncheon Club of Boston**
(sponsored by the Brown Club of Boston)
President Donald F. Horng speaks at luncheon Harvard Club of Boston, 374 Commonwealth Avenue, 12 noon
- Brown Medical Association**
BMA holds reception at the Washington Hilton Hotel during annual meeting of American Medical Colleges for all physician alumni and interested Brown Club members in Washington, D.C., 6-8 p.m.

- 5 Wednesday** **Michigan Alumni/ae**
Gail Mitchell, Admission Officer, presents an "Introduction to Brown" for prospective students in the Birmingham Community Center
- 7 Friday** **Associated Alumni**
present the Brown Street Series, "An Evening in Old China" Selections from the renowned oriental art collection of John Crawford on special gallery tour Art film complementing the collection Oriental music Light exotic repast List Art Building, 8 p.m. For information and reservations phone Alumni Relations Office
- Connecticut Valley Brown Club**
Fall cocktail party and dinner featuring Professor Walter Quevedo Sheraton/West in West Springfield
- Western Massachusetts Alumni/ae**
Jon Keates, Director of Alumni Relations, presents an "Introduction to Brown" at the Stockbridge School, Stockbridge, Massachusetts Headmaster Richard Nurse '61 is sponsor.
- 10 Monday** **Milwaukee Brown Club**
"An Introduction to Brown" with Carolyn Walker, Admission Officer
- 12 Wednesday** **Los Angeles Brown Club**
Professor Anthony Houghton, Physics department, speaks at luncheon
- 14 Friday** Annual Hall of Fame Dinner at the University
- 15 Saturday** **"Saturday at Brown"**
See October 11 for activities
- 16 Sunday** **Brown Club of Boston**
The University Chorus performs at Newton High School for alumni, their families, and friends 4 p.m.
- Brown University Club of Minnesota**
Professor William Poole, Economics Department, and Connie Evrard meet with Minneapolis/St. Paul alumni at brunch
- 19 Wednesday** **St. Louis Brown Club**
President Hornig is honored guest and speaker at dinner
- 20 Thursday** **Michigan Brown Club**
Admission Case Studies discussion with alumni, moderated by Connie Evrard, Assistant Director of Alumni Relations
- Brown Club of Rhode Island**
An evening with the Brown University Chorus
- 22 Saturday** **"Saturday at Brown"**
- 29 Saturday** **New York City Brown Club**
Shoppers Open House at the Club, 4-7 p.m.
Open Houses continue each Saturday through December 20

December

- 2 Tuesday** **Associated Alumni**
Tour Waltz Time in Vienna, with Professor Karl Weimar, German Department, and Alumni Relations staff Tour group returns December 10
- 4 Thursday** **Brown Club of Rhode Island**
3-P Party featuring Pretzels, Professor, and Pabst
- 6 Saturday** **Central New Jersey Brown Club**
An evening with the faculty
- 7 Sunday** **Monmouth Brown Club**
An afternoon with the faculty
- 10 Wednesday** **New York City Brown Club**
John Anderson speaks Film of "Highlights of the Season"
- 11 Thursday** **Associated Alumni**
present the Brown Street Series Mike Renzi and Twelve Strings Gala holiday musicale at the Maddock Alumni Center Wassail, good cheer, traditional Christmas treats 8 p.m. For information and reservations call Alumni Relations Office

- 12 Friday** **Nashville Alumni/ae**
Area alumni welcome John Anderson
- 14 Sunday** **North Florida Brown Club**
Local alumni welcome John Anderson 8 p.m.
- 16 Tuesday** **Brown Club of Rhode Island**
History of the Piano Maddock Alumni Center
- 21 Sunday** **Seattle Brown Club**
Professor Reinhard Kuhn, French Department, students, alumni, prospective students enjoy a holiday party at the home of Mrs. Charles Davis Prof. Kuhn discusses his forthcoming book, *The Demon at Noon*
- 29 Monday** **North Texas Brown Club**
Holiday Reception for candidates for the Class of 1980
- 30 Tuesday** **Tucson Brown Club**
Holiday Social for undergraduates and prospective students
- Indianapolis Brown Club**
Holiday party for applicants, alumni, undergraduates with David J. Zucconi
- Central Connecticut Brown Club**
John Anderson speaks in Hartford "Highlights of the Season"
- 3 Saturday** **Houston Brown Club**
An evening with John Anderson
- 8 Thursday** **San Francisco Brown Club**
An evening with John Anderson and "Highlights of the Season"
- 17 Saturday** **Brown Club of Boston**
Annual Tennis Night Tournament and party
- 23 Friday** Midwinter Seminar on Communications Brown University Sponsored by the Associated Alumni and Continuing Education staff For further information write Box 1920, Brown University
- 24 Saturday**
- 25 Sunday**
- 31 Saturday** **Associated Alumni**
Tour leaves for Caribbean/Yucatan

January

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R 203-329-8228

N.J.
Mrs. Michael Hargrave '62 (Margery)
68 Willett Street
Albany New York 12210
R 518-434-8991

N.J., Pa., Del., P.R.

Mr. G. Kenneth Chambers '55
390 Gallup Road
Princeton New Jersey 08540
B 201-524-5106
R 609-921-3476

D.C., Md., Va., W.Va., N.C., S.C.

Mr. Edward R. Levin 65
3171 Porter Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20008
B 202-331-8700
R 202-686-1283

Ga., Fla.

Mr. Paul L. Maddock 33
One Plaza Building
250 South County Road
Palm Beach, Florida 33480
B 305-655-1483
R 305-844-0532

Ala., Miss., Tenn.

Mr. J. Richard Chambers 69
3428 Woodmont Boulevard
Nashville Tennessee 37215
B 615-251-9366
R 615-383-5056

Ky., Ohio, Ind., Mich.

Mr. Theodore B. Selover, Jr. 52
3575 Traver Road
Shaker Heights Ohio 44120
B 216-575-5007
R 216-751-3658

Iowa, Wis., Minn., N.D., S.D., Mont.

Mrs. Wayne L. Carlson 65 (Patricia)
880 Como Avenue
St. Paul Minnesota 55103
B 612-221-5813
R 612-489-0679

Ill., Mo., Kans., Neb.

Mrs. Donald B. Strominger '47 (Marleah)
701 Yale Avenue
University City Missouri 63130
R 314-721-7568

La., Ark., Okla., Texas

Mr. James L. Whitcomb '36
5313 Pine Forest Road
Houston, Texas 77027
B 713-523-9568
R 713-621-1626

Colo., Wyo., Idaho, Utah, Ariz., N.M., N.

Mr. Richard F. Mauro 67
4560 Zephyr Street
Wheat Ridge, Colorado 80033
B 303-222-2855
R 303-423-0990

Calif. (South), Hawaii, Alaska

Mrs. John S. Manley 49 (Phyllis)
712 East California Boulevard
Pasadena California 91106
R 213-795-8271

Calif. (North), Ore., Wash.

Mr. David L. Olson 67
878 Chestnut Street
San Francisco California 94133
B 415-398-3344
R 415-673-6115

Foreign (inc. Canada)

Mrs. Stephen T. Ward 63 (Vickie)
212 Cote St. Antoine Road
Westmount Quebec Canada
R 514-935-6178

From the University

Merton P. Stoltz
Provost
401-863-2701

Alan P. Maynard
Director of Financial Aid
401-863-2721

Ronald A. Wolk
Vice-President
401-863-2232

James H. Rogers
Director of Admission
401-863-2378

David J. Zucconi
Director of National Alumni Schools Program
401-863-3306

The Classes

written by Janet Phillips

18 Eight members of the class of 1918 met at Carr's for luncheon on May 31. The following were present: *Ida Arnold, Madeleine Webster Arnold, Dorothy Beals Brown, Imogene Minkins Clark, Esther Greene, Rose Presel, Mildred Stanton, and Agnes Johnson Wrynn.*

Ruth E. Wells and *William Bowker* were married July 2 in Coventry, R.I., where they now live.

Anne Terry White is the author of *Eugene Debs, American Socialist*, recently published by Lawrence Hill & Co., which will also be publishing her most recent work, *Black Revolts in the United States*. Anne lives in Stamford, Conn.

A professorship in mathematics at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, has been named after Professor Emeritus *Raymond L. Wilder*, a member of the Michigan faculty from 1926 until his retirement in 1967. Professor Wilder lives in Santa Barbara, Calif.

27 *Dorothy Hampson Pope* is co-editor of the *Journal of Parapsychology* and editor of the Parapsychology Press at the Foundation for Research on the Nature of Man at Duke University. She is listed in *Who's Who of American Women*, 1975-76.

28 Dr. *Harold F. LaRoe* recently retired after forty-four years as an attending surgeon at the Long Island College Hospital. He lives in Queens, N.Y.

29 *Herbert H. Uhlig* retired in February as professor of metallurgy at MIT and has been appointed visiting investigator at the Woods Hole (Mass.) Oceanographic Institution. He has been invited to present a series of lectures next spring at Eindhoven University in the Netherlands.

31 *John B. Chaffee* retired recently from his position as a lecturer at Boston College and has been appointed acting superintendent of schools in Oxford, Mass., where he lives.

33 *Jessie Barker* has been re-elected assistant treasurer and assistant secretary of the Providence Journal Co. Jessie is the only woman on the twenty-seven-member board of officers and directors.

David L. Davidson ('37 Ph.D.), Arlington, Mass., has retired from Technical Operations, Inc.'s advanced technology division after twenty-two years as a research chemist and "trouble-shooter." He is now working two days a week as a volunteer at Arlington's Symmes Hospital.

Ada Ahearn Full, Yarmouth, Maine, reports that her two daughters are both married and living in Europe. Ada's husband, Charles, works for the federal government in Maine.

Gladys Burt Jordan is associated with the World Wide Travel Agency of the Rhode Island AAA and divides her time between Rhode Island and Florida.

34 *Lolita Pannell* retired in June after twenty years on the faculty of the Medical University of South Carolina, where she was professor of microbiology.

36 The committee planning our 40th reunion met during the summer, feeling that an early start would bring a fast finish. The dates for the get-together are June 4-7. As details are worked out, information will be passed along through this column. Those attending the initial meeting included: *Gordon Cadwgan, Gerry Dunn, Joe Olney, Bob Kenyon, Bud Gifford, Ernie Wilks, Jack Despres, Ray Noonan, Dick Pearce, Whit Easton, and Al Owens.*

Joel A. H. Webb retired recently as chairman of the board of the First National Bank of Colorado Springs, Colo., after serving with the bank for forty years.

39 *Charles Mercer* has been named a vice-president of G. P. Putnam's Sons in New York City, where he is director of young adult books.

42 *Joseph R. Weisberger*, presiding justice of the Superior Court of Rhode Island, has been elected to the board of directors of the National Center for State Courts.

44 The Rev. *Peter Chase*, rector of St. James Church in Greenfield, Mass., has been elected to the board of trustees of the Episcopal Church Building Fund.

Margaret Oldham Farabee's husband, Lawrence, retired in December 1974 from the Union Carbide Nuclear Corp. after twenty-nine years of service. They have three children in college: Stan is a junior at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, where Nancy is a freshman; and Donna is a sophomore at the University of Kentucky in Lexington. Margaret lives in Oak Ridge, Tenn.

48 *Joseph P. Earabino* has joined International Manufacturing Services, Inc., in Middletown, R.I., as vice-president and general manager of the resistor products division. He lives in Newport.

Jean R. Tartter, a foreign service officer, is deputy chief of East-West trade at the State Department in Washington, D.C. He lives in Arlington, Va.

49 *John Bennett, Jr.*, is a clinical psychologist at the Crownsville (Md.) Hospital Center. He lives in Odenton, Md.

George T. LaBonne is president of LaBonne, Jones-Mulvihill, Inc., a property and casualty insurance agency he recently formed with a business associate, in Manchester, Conn.

50 *Donald R. Colo* is president of Lightning Warehouses, Inc., a subsidiary of Leaseways. He lives in Scottsdale, Ariz.

Henry P. Reynolds has been named divisional vice-president and general manager of Uniroyal Plastic Products in Middlebury, Conn.

52 *Maurice Adelman, Jr.*, has become a partner in the firm of Donovan, Donovan, Maloof & Walsh in New York City.

Dr. *Donald B. Giddon* has been appointed dean of New York University's College of Dentistry, effective Jan. 1, 1976. He is presently professor of dental ecology and assistant dean for administration at the Harvard School of Dental Medicine.

John Grainger, Bedford Hills, N.Y., has been appointed director of media and market research for Healthmark Communications, Inc., a subsidiary of MEDCOM, a firm that specializes in multimedia health education programs. John was previously with the Deltakos Division of the J. Walter Thompson Co.

55 *Jane Neide Ashcom* and her husband, Ben, are parents of a son, Jonathan Benjamin, born May 8, 1974. They live in Philadelphia. Jane has begun working toward her Ph.D. degree in English at Temple University.

Philip E. Bonz is a law student at the Vermont Law School in South Royalton, Vt.

George E. Hotton has been appointed director of benefits and compensation for the Kraftco Corp. in Glenview, Ill.

Marcia Searles McGuinness is executive secretary to the associate secretary of the General Electric Co. at its new corporate headquarters in Fairfield, Conn. She lives in Fairfield.

Ann Stewart Orth, Nashville, Tenn., teaches sophomore English at a girls' school in Nashville and also has a part-time job at Vanderbilt University.

Cherry Collins Provost, Glen Ridge, N.J., recently completed her first year of a three-year term on the Glen Ridge Board of Education.

Dr. *Frank M. Yatsu* has been appointed professor and chairman of the School of Medicine's department of neurology at the University of Oregon Health Sciences Center in Portland.

56 *Barbara Silverman Efrat* is curator of linguistics for the British Columbia Provincial Museum in Victoria, B.C., where her specialty is the native Indian languages of British Columbia.

Robert L. Sterling and his wife are parents of their third son, Cameron, born in March. They live in Greenwich, Conn. Robert was recently appointed a trustee of Lenox Hill Hospital in New York City.

Andrew Wojcicki has received a Guggenheim Fellowship for studies in organometallic chemistry at the University of Cam-

bridge, England, in 1976. Prior to going to Cambridge, Prof. Wojcicki will spend six months at the Max Planck Institute für Kohlenforschung in Mülheim, Germany, as a recipient of one of the U.S. Senior Scientist Awards administered by the Humboldt Foundation.

57 Margaret Speer Hotton is director of public relations for the West Suburban YMCA in LaGrange, Ill. Her daughter, Eleanor, is a sophomore at Miami (Ohio) University.

William Wadsworth, chairman of the geology department at Whittier College, has been named an Outstanding Educator of America.

58 Hans Fricke is president of the Hanric Group, Inc., a management consulting firm in Beverly Hills, Calif. He is also a lecturer at UCLA in the management program. Hans lives in Playa del Rey, Calif.

Richard Seid is living in Guadalajara, Mexico, where he is an officer of the brokerage firm Valores de Inversión. He and his wife, Maria Victoria, a local TV personality, have two children, Marivi and Alan. Richard, who received his J.D. degree from Columbia, had previously practiced law in New York City.

59 June M. Fessenden-Raden has been named a vice-provost of Cornell University, where she is an associate professor of biochemistry, molecular and cell biology, and associate director for academic affairs in the Division of Biological Sciences.

Lois Wolpert Graboy, a painter in Barrington, R.I., is one of the founders of Anyart, a Rhode Island artists' cooperative and gallery in Warren.

C. Jonathan Shattuck is executive vice-president of the Children's Memorial Hospital in Chicago.

60 Walter S. Jones, Jr., has been named the Edward W. Brooke Professor of Political Science at Northeastern University, where he is chairman of the political science department.

Richard W. Roberts (Ph.D.) has been appointed assistant administrator for nuclear energy at the Energy Research and Development Administration in Washington, D.C. He had previously served as director of the National Bureau of Standards.

James Townsend, who received his Ph.D. degree in aerospace engineering from the University of Virginia in January, is with NASA's Langley Research Center in Hampton, Va. He was recently elected a reader in the Christian Science Church.

61 Brian L. Murphy has been appointed chief scientist for environmental operations and research at Environmental Research & Technology, Inc. He lives in Waban, Mass.

Ann Durno Shafer is an instructional services consultant for the Glen Ellyn, Ill., school system. She is also an executive committee member of the Sierra Club's Great Lakes Chapter and editor of the chapter newspaper, and a member of the Glen Ellyn

Environmental Protection Commission. Ann was recently named Woman of the Month for the Glen Ellyn League of Women Voters. Her husband, Bob, is a physicist with the Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory.

Howard R. Whitcomb has been promoted to associate professor of government at Lehigh University.

62 George A. Mairs is an English teacher and chairman of the language arts department at Salpointe High School in Tucson, Ariz.

Michael W. Teitelman (M.A.T.) is headmaster of the Garland Country Day School in Denver, Colo.

63 Richard Allen (A.M.), director of the creative writing program at the University of Bridgeport, is the author of a book of poems, *Regions With No Proper Names*, published recently by St. Martin's Press. He lives in Trumbull, Conn.

Jim Cheever and his wife, Diane, are parents of a daughter, Amy Ellen, born June 15. They live in Woonsocket, R.I. Jim is a history teacher and varsity tennis coach at Bellingham (Mass.) High School.

Barbara Hoffman has been named assistant professor of law at the University of Puget Sound's School of Law in Tacoma, Wash.

Janice Sheftel Plotkin is with the department of history at Fort Lewis College in Durango, Colo.

David A. Sanders, who received his Ph.D. degree in English from Cornell in 1974, is a member of the English department at Germantown Friends School in Philadelphia.

Ward C. Thompson recently completed three years as political officer at the American Embassy in Seoul, Korea, and has returned to Washington, D.C., with his wife, Marianne, and their two children, Jonathan and Mikkela.

64 Rodelinde Albrecht is production manager for the Latham Publishing Corp., a textbook publishing firm in New York City.

Stephanie Cary Bloch, Stony Brook, N.Y., received her master's degree from the State University of New York at Stony Brook and teaches English at Suffolk Community College on Long Island. She also participates as a singer and actress in local opera and theater groups. Her older son, Lewis, is a student at Georgetown University, and her younger son, Philip, plans to attend a music school.

Davis E. Burbank III and his wife, Jane, are parents of their first child, Davis Edward IV, born May 18. They live in Minneapolis.

Jay M. Dulberg has become a partner in the law firm of Grosby & Hohn in Norwalk, Conn.

Richard K. Goeltz, New York City, has been elected a director of Joseph E. Seagram & Sons, Inc. He had previously served as treasurer of the firm.

Dena Obus Rakoff is a guidance counselor at the Birch Wathen School in New York City.

Carl T. Thomsen and Catherine M. Howard were married July 12 in Center Sandwich, N.H., and are living in Washington, D.C.

65 Dr. Jeffrey S. Hanzel, a pediatrician, is a fellow in the handicapped children's unit of St. Christopher's Hospital in Philadelphia.

Sally Miller Johnston and her husband, Alan, have moved to Ile-Ife, Nigeria, where Alan is a visiting research fellow at the Institute of Population and Manpower Studies at the University of Ife.

Amy Waldstreicher Lubensky is a clinical psychologist at the West Philadelphia Children's Service Center. She lives in Merion, Pa.

66 Brian L. Carr is deputy county counsel for Santa Clara (Calif.) County. He lives in San Jose, Calif.

Dr. Fredric R. Googel has opened an office for the practice of oral surgery in Newington, Conn.

J. Paul Kinloch has been named senior vice-president in the western division headquarters of Hornblower & Weeks-Hemphill, Noyes, Inc. He lives in Malibu, Calif.

Robert L. Knowles has been promoted to actuary in the product services department of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co.'s actuarial division. He lives in Springfield, Mass.

John W. Reifenberg, Jr., an assistant professor of law at Nova University Law School in Fort Lauderdale, Fla., is currently on leave to study in the LL.M. program at Yale Law School.

Dr. Bernard Robinowitz is a dermatologist in Tulsa, Okla.

67 William R. Barrett, who received his M.B.A. degree from the University of Chicago, is with Chemical Bank and Trust in New York City. He lives in Maplewood, N.J.

Capt. Allen F. Browne, M.D. (U.S. Army), has begun a residency in general surgery at the Maine Medical Center in Portland. He recently completed three years at the Army's 7th Army Training Center in Germany as a general medical officer. He and his wife, Dr. Madonna Browne, have two children.

F. Craig Coleman, who received his M.Div. degree from Harvard Divinity School in June, was ordained by All Souls Unitarian Church in Indianapolis and has begun a year of clinical training as chaplain at Worcester (Mass.) State Hospital.

Michael Diffily and Anne Hinman '73 were married July 12 in Mattapoisett, Mass., and are living in Providence. Michael is associate director of admissions at Roger Williams College, and Anne is office manager of the Brown News Bureau.

David Gerhan and his wife, Judy, are parents of a son, Andrew Nelson, born Dec. 15, 1974. Their daughter, Lisa, is 4. The Gerhans live in Scotia, N.Y., and David is an instructor and assistant reference librarian at Union College in Schenectady.

Sonna Miller Loeventhal and her husband, Norman, are parents of a daughter, Lena Miller, born March 30. Sonna is community development planner for the city of Durham, N.C., and Norman is program coordinator for independent study in the extension division of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

Terry A. Mood is periodicals librarian for
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Robert E. Starr '40

A "sideline" became a second career

Many people dream of the remote possibility of someday converting their hobby into a vocation. Robert E. Starr '40 did just that. For many years one of the nation's finest contract bridge players, Starr decided eight years ago to establish his own Bridge Club in Providence.

Starr had been extremely active in bridge as an undergraduate at Brown, winning the College Bridge Championship in his senior year. After five years in the Air Force during World War II, he took the game up seriously and became Rhode Island's first Life Master, the highest rank in bridge. Rhode Island and New England titles became commonplace for Bob Starr, who also captured several national championships. As recently as 1970 he took the New England Open Pair Championships, and he followed that with the Massachusetts Team Title last year.

"I had been in the merchandise club plan business for years with bridge as a sideline, when suddenly my company folded and I was out of a job," Starr says. "At about this time various couples asked if I would teach them to play bridge, which I did. At some point it occurred to me that I had a sufficient backlog of potential pupils to perhaps make a go of it in the bridge field.

"But if circumstances hadn't forced my hand I never would have dared to make the break, even though I had often wanted to. I

had two small children, which makes chancing something as uncertain as a new business extremely difficult. One night in 1967 I said to my wife, 'I'm in the bridge business now and doing fine. What do you say if I stay in it?' She said it was all right with her and that was the start of a second career."

The business was on solid ground financially from the start, with Starr purchasing the old Packard repair garage on Hope Street and converting it into a modern playing space. He installed wall-to-wall carpeting, insulated and paneled movable walls to divide the one large room into smaller rooms, and acoustical drop ceilings and double-thick draperies to deaden sound for the 100 or more players who might be there at a given time.

"I decided I would make my club a home for the players," Starr says. "Bridge is a highly competitive game, especially tournament bridge, and I wanted things as pleasant as possible. I even installed a small kitchen where there was always coffee and pastry. After having been involved with bridge for more than thirty years and after traveling around a lot, I wanted to put into my club all the refinements that were usually missing in other clubs. We succeeded in this, and gradually players from other parts of the country who were passing through would pay us a visit."

For Bob Starr, having his own club meant that he was on the job 365 days a year, usually from early morning until after midnight. He'd probably still be there today except that five years ago he developed an illness that makes it increasingly difficult for him to get around as he once did.

When several of his regular players moved to Cape Cod in 1972, they sent back glowing reports of the "come-down-and-join-us" variety. There was very little competitive bridge played there, they said, and the area was rich in retirees with both time and money to spare.

Eventually Starr was "talked into" giving lessons on the Cape, one afternoon a week at first and later on a day-long basis. After a doctor told him that he'd live ten years longer if he moved to Cape Cod and paced himself, Starr established a new club in a South Yarmouth shopping center in June 1974.

Although it took some doing, Robert Starr has slowly learned to pace himself, finding time now for such "lost pleasures" as antiquing and beachcombing while his wife and son help run the club.

Asked about the caliber of bridge played on the Cape, Starr replied, "The players here are not as vicious or as competitive as they are in Rhode Island. But you know something? They sure enjoy the game more."

J.B.



Bob Starr at his club: "A home for the players"

John Forastie

the Metropolitan State College Library in Denver, Colo.

Lawrence M. Schenk has been named an investment officer of the Lincoln First Bank of Rochester, N.Y.

Dr. Richard A. Berkson is a fellow in diabetes at the Joslin Clinic in Boston.

Marcia Knight is a staff psychologist at Metropolitan Hospital in New York City.

Donald L. Lusardi, Jr., received his master's degree in liberal studies from Wesleyan University in June. He is with the Hoosac School in Hoosick, N.Y.

69 *Stewart A. Baker* and *Ann Kornhauser* were married last year and are living in the Los Angeles area. Stewart is a law student at UCLA and a member of the *Law Review*. Upon graduation he will be clerking for Judge Coffin of the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Portland, Maine.

Don Bernis is now with KLIF Radio in Dallas, Texas.

Grant Dulgarian has been appointed by Providence Mayor Vincent Cianci to a five-year term on the City Plan Commission.

Richard S. Harrigan and *Kathryn Rudie* were married June 1, 1974, and are living in Austin, Texas. *J. Richard Chambers* was the best man, and the Rev. Richard Dannenfelder officiated. Rick, who recently received his M.B.A. degree from the University of Texas, is a consultant for several firms in the Austin area and is pursuing doctoral studies in international business and marketing at the University of Texas. Kathryn, also a consultant, is working toward her M.B.A. degree at the university.

Eric Hertfelder is a graduate student in city and regional planning at Cornell.

William V. Lipton (Sc.M.) is a health physicist for the occupational health and safety division of the Argonne National Laboratory. He lives in Downers Grove, Ill.

Wynn Major is a legislative aide to Rhode Island Senator Claiborne Pell. He lives in Washington.

Joseph C. Petteruti, Jr., has been named assistant vice-president in the mortgage department of Old Stone Bank in Providence.

Marjorie E. Scheffer is assistant to the vice-president of book services at Standard & Poor's Corp. in New York City.

John R. Thelin has been named curator of the Marquand Society for Studies in History and Literature. He lives in Lexington, Ky.

Catherine Walker and *W. Byron Levy* were married Nov. 23, 1973, in Portland, Maine, and are living in San Mateo, Calif. Catherine is a banker with the Morgan Guaranty International Bank in San Francisco, and her husband is an attorney.

Stephen H. Wilson has been promoted to operations assistant at the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co. in Springfield, Mass.

Richard Yost, recently released from active duty with the Air Force, is a graduate student in business at Harvard.

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James F. Mello '58

From foraminifera to budgets



Jean Gwatney

During his undergraduate days, James F. Mello '58 would spend his summers digging for quahogs in Narragansett Bay. Then, after his 1962 Ph.D. from Yale and his appointment as research paleontologist at the U.S. Geological Survey in Washington, D.C., Dr. Mello's interest shifted from quahogs to such things as foraminifera, those single-celled marine organisms which have been around in ocean waters for 400 to 500 million years, give or take a million.

Now as assistant director of the National Museum of Natural History, also in Washington, the Warren, R.I., native has sacrificed his love of scientific research for administration. And instead of dealing with foraminifera, he's immersed in budgets. According to Jim Mello, there are days when the foraminifera would look pretty good to him.

"My original intent was to remain a scientist," he says. "But then I became something like the fish that found himself in a pond that was drying up. He hated to leave the old homestead but something told him that he'd better try to get over to the next pond."

Working with the U.S. Geological Survey from 1962 to 1968, Dr. Mello became increasingly frustrated by the vast quantities of information with which he had to deal in his research and the largely inadequate means at

his disposal for properly gathering and comprehending this information. This led him to investigate the computer as a device for the storage and retrieval of his information.

"At first I really had to shake and rattle to get people's attention for this idea," Mello recalls. "By 1968 when I finally succeeded in establishing a small program for computer storage and retrieval of paleontological data, I had been promoted to staff assistant in the office of the director of the Geological Survey. But even as an administrator, my interest in the computer as a scientific tool continued and I was able to enhance the capabilities of the U.S. Geological Survey's computer center by helping to acquire a comprehensive data storage and retrieval system.

"Our system was one of the first in the scientific field to store and retrieve words with words and then to link them to other words," Dr. Mello points out. "Let's take a scientific oceanic expedition as an example. If the name of the ship was *Verma*, the cruise was prior to 1950, the genus was *mercenaria*, and the species was the same, then you could ask the computer to quickly list the dredge sample from that trip and even get data on the other species found in that sample. If you're dealing in a dozen samples or so, this would be trivia. But if you're talking about thousands of samples, then this computer system is of tremendous value."

Dr. Mello feels that we haven't yet discovered the true value of the computer in the scientific field, and may not find that value for a generation. He does believe that the computer will be of tremendous value in the years ahead.

When Jim Mello joined the Museum of Natural History in 1970 as special assistant to the director for atomic data processing, he ran into no immediate budget problems. That's because the department at that time had no budget, and only one other employee. When Dr. Mello gave up leadership of the program in 1973 the budget was \$400,000 a year, thirty-five people were employed, and more than fifty data files were being created at the Museum.

As assistant director of the Museum for the past two years, Mello has been responsible for budget, personnel, and finding support for basic scientific research. The budget proposals go directly to the President of the United States through his budget office.

"The President's staff passes judgment on us first and then they make recommendations to Congress," Dr. Mello says. "First impressions are very important here, and so we make sure that all our reports are suc-



Jean Gwalthney

Jim Mello stands before an eight-ton African bush elephant, one of the museum's most popular exhibits.

cinct, interesting, and show the real guts of what we want to do.”

With the economy in trouble, Dr. Mello’s reports may have to be more than well written and interesting. They also may have to be lucky. “Congress is going to have the machete out this year,” he says. “I just hope they don’t hack us up too badly.”

As a change of pace a year ago, Mello accepted the chairmanship of the Fairfax City Planning Commission. A few short meetings and some good fellowship, so he thought. Not so. The commission became involved in putting together a comprehensive develop-

ment plan which would radically alter the zoning structure in the city and brought Chairman Mello head to head with the president of the City Council. Not much therapy there.

So now Jim Mello has turned to woodworking as mental therapy. He’s built a studio for his wife (Sally Cameron ’58) to paint in, “thrown together” an adjoining workshop for himself, and has just finished adding a dining room to the house that is also occupied by four children, ages seventeen, sixteen, fourteen, and eleven.

Last spring, Jim Mello decided that he

needed some therapy of a different sort. Setting out two boxes in his back yard, he went into the bee-hive business and had his first harvest of honey by mid-summer. “Sally looks upon this project with something less than genuine enthusiasm,” he says, “but the bees are lots of fun — once you get over the scariness and the pain of the stings.”

J B

70 George J. Armstrong and Lanette G. Steiner were married May 17 in South Amboy, N.J., where they now live. *Clayt Dovey* was an attendant. George and Lanette both work for Asarco, Inc., in New York City — he as a traffic analyst and she as an administrative assistant.

Clayt Dovey is associate counsel with the firm of Drexel Burnham & Co. in New York City.

Laurence Goldstein (Ph.D.), an assistant professor of English language and literature at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, is spending the current academic year completing a book on romantic poetry at the University of Pittsburgh on an Andrew Mellon Fellowship.

Delos E. Hibner IV is a supervising correspondence approver with the Prudential Insurance Co. in Boston. He lives in West Newton, Mass.

David G. Mountain, who received his Ph.D. degree in physical oceanography from the University of Washington in 1974, is an oceanographer with the U.S. Coast Guard's International Ice Patrol.

L. Bernhard Olbrich is a student at the University of München in Germany.

Barbara Pite (M.A.T.) received her M.B.A. degree from the University of Michigan this year and is with the commercial lending department of the Harris Bank in Chicago.

Eugenia J. Robinson and *Alfred V. Bartlett III* were married July 18 in Kingston, R.I., and are living in New Orleans. Eugenia is a graduate student at Tulane University, where her husband is a medical student.

Dr. Ronald C. Silvestri is a medical resident at the University of Washington Affiliated Hospitals in Seattle.

Robert L. Simpson is director of music at the Cathedral Church of St. Luke in Orlando, Fla.

Deirdre Wallace Stecker and her husband, Harold, are parents of a daughter, Sarah Danielle, born May 30. Deirdre is at home after a year of teaching at Woodhaven Center in Philadelphia. Her husband is a psychologist with NARCO in Atlantic City. They live in Maple Shade, N.J.

Larry Weissman is a visiting assistant professor of computer science at the University of Toronto for the 1975 fall term.

Barry L. Zarum received his M.D. degree from New York Medical College and is doing his internship in internal medicine at Beth Israel Hospital in New York City.

71 *Bram J. Amsel* has passed his doctoral examination in medicine (equivalent to an M.D. degree) at the University of Amsterdam and is interning at several Amsterdam hospitals.

Christopher L. Barker, who received his M.D. degree from the University of Southern California in May, is interning at the U.S. Public Health Service Hospital in San Francisco.

Alfred L. Boulware (Sc.M.) received his M.D. degree from Case Western Reserve University in May and is interning in medicine at the University Hospitals in Cleveland, Ohio.

Jeffrey A. Carver, who received his

master's degree in marine affairs from the University of Rhode Island in 1974, is a fiction writer living in Cambridge, Mass. He is currently at work on his first science-fiction novel, *Seas of Erathe*.

Charles F. Colby, who received his M.D. degree from New York Medical College in June, is a resident in family medicine at the Duke University Medical Center in Durham, N.C.

Patricia L. Gerbarg, who received her M.D. degree from Harvard in June, is an intern at the Cambridge (Mass.) Hospital. Her husband, Nelson Braslow, is an intern at Massachusetts General Hospital. They live in Brookline, Mass.

Richard B. Lacki, who received his M.D. degree from the University of Vermont in May, is a resident in family medicine at the State University of New York at Buffalo.

Jerold Mikzewski, who received his M.D. degree from Georgetown University in June, is doing his internship and residency in internal medicine at Rhode Island Hospital in Providence.

Robert Novak and *Pamela Peksa* were married June 22, 1974, and are living in Peoria, Ill. Robert and Pamela both received their M.D. degrees in May from Duke University and are doing their residencies in pediatrics at St. Francis Medical Center in Peoria.

Lise Pothin O'Farrell and her husband, *Anthony G. O'Farrell* (see '73), are parents of a son, Michael, born in 1974.

Stephen Preblud received his M.D. degree from Boston University this year and is doing his pediatric internship at Boston Children's Hospital Medical Center.

Christine Riley, who received her Ph.D. degree in psychology from Princeton in January, is assistant professor of psychology at the University of Iowa. Her husband, Christopher Bertelo, is a research associate in chemistry at the university.

Rick Roedersheimer, who received his M.D. degree from the University of Cincinnati this year, is doing his internship and residency in surgery at Strong Memorial Hospital in Rochester, N.Y. He and his wife, Marianne, have a nine-month-old daughter, Melissa.

John W. Thompson and *Diana R. Garmat* were married Aug. 31 in Wheaton, Md. John is a third-year medical student at Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, and Diana received her B.S. degree in medical technology from Thomas Jefferson University in 1974. They live in Camden, N.J.

Edwin M. Wilson, who received his M.B.A. degree from the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School of Finance in 1973, is assistant director of capital analyses, long-term planning, and special projects for CBS, Inc., in New York City.

72 *William Brown* is a development engineer with Harvey Hubbell, Inc., in Huntington, W.Va.

Meg Fidler is a waitress at Leo's, a restaurant in downtown Providence.

Laura D. Goodman and *John H. Humphrey* were married July 26 in Boston. *Bertrice Wood* was maid of honor. Laura is a psychiatric social worker and her husband is an assistant professor of archaeology at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, where they now live.

Roger C. Quinn, Jr., and *Joanne Rolfe '74* were married May 17 in New York City and are living in Hackensack, N.J. Attendants included *Wayne Mathews*, *Tom Mastro '73*, and *Myron Rolfe '78*. Roger is a staff assistant in the treasury division of American Cyanamid, and Joanne is clinic coordinator for the New York Institute for Child Development.

Bruce Schneider and *Donna Perry* were married June 21 and are living in King of Prussia, Pa. Bruce received his M.S. degree from Villanova University in 1973 and is working toward his Ph.D. in applied statistics at Temple University. He is employed as a senior analyst/statistician by Wyeth Laboratories in Philadelphia.

Robert S. Sparks (M.A.T.) and *Zelda Silverberg* were married Aug. 3 in Cranston, R.I., where they now live. Robert is with the Cranston School Department.

Lucile Wawzonek Thompson is a graduate student in microbiology at Pennsylvania State University. She and her husband, *Steven G. Thompson* (see '73), live in State College, Pa.

Kenneth Weiner, who received his J.D. degree from the University of Chicago in June, has accepted a position with the 1975-76 Legal Honors Program in the Department of Housing and Urban Development's Office of General Counsel in Washington, D.C.

73 *William H. Brown III* received his master's degree in international affairs from Columbia in May and is now employed as a petroleum analyst with *Walter J. Levy Consultants, Inc.*, in New York City.

Jeannie deBrun Duffy (Ph.D., '69 A.M.) has been promoted to assistant professor of English at Simmons College.

William P. Hankowsky, who is completing requirements for his master's degree in public administration from the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School of Finance, is director of the department of community development for the city of Camden, N.J.

Lynn Higgins received her M.Phil. degree from the University of Edinburgh's department of urban design and regional planning and is now working as a town planner in Glasgow's local plans and implementation department.

Anne Hinman and *Michael Diffily '67* were married July 12 in Mattapoisett, Mass., and are living in Providence. Anne is office manager of the Brown News Bureau, and Michael is associate director of admissions at Roger Williams College.

Suzanne Nolan is a teacher and coach at the Kingswood-Oxford School in West Hartford, Conn.

Anthony G. O'Farrell (Ph.D.) has been appointed to the chair of mathematics at St. Patrick's College in Maynooth, Ireland. He was previously an assistant professor at UCLA. Anthony and his wife, *Lise Pothin O'Farrell '71*, are parents of a son, Michael, 1. *Earlene Wright O'Hare* (A.M.) is an executive secretary with the Sun Chemical Corp. in New York City.

Steven G. Thompson is working toward his Sc.M. degree in electrical engineering at Pennsylvania State University under a Western Electric Fellowship Program. He and his wife, *Lucile Wawzonek Thompson* (see '72), live in State College, Pa.

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Susan Cutler Linsley '64

"Flying is a dynamite feeling"

Susan Cutler Linsley '64, a commercial pilot and flight training instructor at North Central Airways in Lincoln, R.I., first started flying five years ago when a friend offered to teach her and, she recalls now, "I just didn't want to hurt his feelings."

She liked flying so much that she earned her private pilot's license nine months later and switched from teaching pottery at her home in Wrentham, Massachusetts, to teaching ground school in the aviation department at a nearby junior college. In 1974, she received her commercial pilot's license with instrument rating (allowing her to fly in bad weather) and this past July, she became a certified flight instructor at North Central, the largest flight school in southern New England.

The first woman instructor the school has ever hired, Susan Linsley is totally unruffled by the double entendre joking of the male pilots and the occasional locker-room-like atmosphere of the airport lounge. "You have to roll with the punches," she says. "You can't be squeamish about the language because they don't make any concessions. And," she adds bluntly, "I wouldn't want them to."

Sue has initiated a new program at North Central, a "first-mate course," for people who are frequent passengers in light aircraft but do not have pilot's licenses. The program includes four hours of ground

school (training in such areas as basic aerodynamics, navigation, how an engine works — "it's more important to know this in the air than it is on the ground because you can't pull over to the side of a cloud and park") as well as four hours of flying time. Sue also gives flight instruction to private students who are working toward various types of licenses.

Sue has competed in a number of air races, including this year's 1,429-mile Angel Derby (also known as the All Women's International Air Race) from Ontario, Canada, to Titusville, Florida, in which she flew against 105 women from the United States, Canada, and the Bahamas. In 1973, she placed ninth in the All-Women New England Air Race out of Worcester, Mass., with her mother as copilot. (Although Sue's mother didn't have her pilot's license at the time, she now owns her own plane and expects to get her license this fall.)

"Flying is a dynamite feeling," says Sue, "especially when you're alone and you can fly wherever you please. And it's a challenge knowing that nobody except you can land the plane, for if any part of flying is seat-of-the-pants, it's landing. There's very little inside the cockpit to help you." There's also a touch of glamor in knowing how to fly. Susan often uses her own private plane, a Cessna 210, to wing her way to places like Martha's Vineyard or Block Island for the

day, or even just for lunch.

According to Sue, learning to fly can be a tremendous ego booster. "You realize it's a hell of a thing and you get pretty damn proud of yourself," she says. "Many people feel that if they can hack flying, they can hack anything." And Susan? "I've always felt there wasn't anything I couldn't do anyway." She has been used to "solo flights" for years, even before she ever climbed into a cockpit. She was the only woman in the geology department at Brown for a time and was in the minority again at the University of Connecticut, where she did graduate work in the subject.

And last fall, when she and her two children moved to a new house on Lake Pearl in Wrentham, Sue created her own plans for remodeling the former summer cottage by drawing them on a two-story scale model made of masonite. She also mixed mortar and tacked up shingles right alongside the workmen who were helping rebuild the house.

Lately, Susan's twelve-year-old daughter has shown an interest in learning to fly, but Sue is playing it cool. "I've seen too many pilots' offspring who've felt compelled to learn," she says, "and they don't fly around for the sheer pleasure of it. I'm going to keep a low profile and let her initiate it when the time comes."

K.S.



Sue Linsley before a flight: "Nobody except you can land the plane."

John Foraste

74 Robert S. Berens is an assistant air pollution control engineer with the Boston Air Pollution Control Commission.

Beth Ann Bowman and Douglas C. Smith were married Aug. 9, 1975, in Lancaster, Pa. They live in Pittsburgh, where Beth is a second-year medical student at the University of Pittsburgh and Douglas is with the Pittsburgh National Bank.

Chesley Emery and Michelle Rossi '75 were married recently in Cranston, R.I., where they now live.

Daniel A. Jost and Kerry Kelly ('77 M) were married June 29 in Tomkinsville, N.Y., and are living in Providence. Daniel recently completed requirements for his Sc.M. degree in civil engineering from MIT, and Kerry is a third-year medical student at Brown. She is retaining her own name.

Rosalind A. Palmer and David A. Sorber were married Aug. 9 in Brown's Manning Chapel. The bride's parents are James L. Palmer '49 and Ann Clarke Palmer '48. Rosalind and David are living in Philadelphia, where he is a first-year medical student at Hahnemann Medical College.

Joanne Rolfe and Roger C. Quinn, Jr. '72 were married May 17 in New York City, and are living in Hackensack, N.J. Wayne Mathews '72, Tom Mastro '73, and Myron Rolfe '78 were among the attendants. Joanne is clinic coordinator for the New York Institute for Child Development, and Roger is a staff assistant in the treasury division of American Cyanamid.

Joseph M. Snyder is area manager in charge of production for Pepperidge Farm, Inc., in Downers Grove, Ill.

Dominic Starsia is living in Boston and playing professional lacrosse for the Boston Bolts of the National Lacrosse League. He was formerly with the Montreal Les Quebecois.

Wendy Ternes and James Malgieri were married Aug. 9 in Milwaukee, Wis. Attendants included Jean Rosenheim, Amy Rollason '75, Bruce MacDonald, and John Ryan. Wendy and Jim are living in Arlington, Va., while Jim attends Georgetown University Medical School.

Mary H. Thomsen is a graduate student and research assistant in classics at the University of California at Berkeley.

Jerome Vascellaro is an engineer with the General Electric Co. in Pittsfield, Mass.

Steven Weiner (Sc.M.) and Marian Owens '75 were married June 14 in Livingston, N.J., and are living in Quincy, Mass. Attendants included Rhonda Port '75 and Joan Powers '75. Steven is an engineer with the Stone & Webster Engineering Corp., and Marian is an engineer with GTE Sylvania.

James Zeckhauser and Leslie Blackacre were married June 13 in Buffalo, N.Y., where they now live. James is with the Buffalo Sewer Authority.

75 Kathryn W. Arnold is an admissions officer at Brown.

Catherine Barber is manager of Florida coast properties for Yorktown Associates Realtors in Providence.

Debra Sue Belaga is a law student at the University of Virginia.

Katherine W. Billings is a graduate student in anthropology at George Washington

University.

Paul Brodeur and Denise Raymond were married Aug. 2 in Woonsocket, R.I., and are living in Manville, R.I.

Lynne Brodsky is a graduate student in chemistry at the University of California at Berkeley.

Elizabeth B. Carder is a law student at William and Mary.

Joel R. Charney is an English teacher with the Peace Corps in the Central African Republic.

John R. Clark is a medical student at Washington University in St. Louis.

Rebecca Crown is a graduate student in classical studies at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor.

Susan R. Dombrow is a graduate student at Tulane University's School of Social Work.

Diane DiGianfilippo is a statistical analyst in the actuarial department of the Commercial Union Assurance Companies in Boston.

Susan A. DiMeo is a management trainee at the Norfolk County Trust Co. in Brookline, Mass.

Lorna Douglas is a graduate student at Yale's School of Epidemiology and Public Health.

Martha S. Faigen is a law student at Boston University.

Elaine R. Ferguson is a second-year medical student at Duke University.

Robert P. Forszt is a law student at Valparaiso University.

Priscilla A. Furth is a medical student at Yale.

Clare M. Gallagher is a research assistant in the department of surgical research at Harvard Medical School.

Christine A. Gleason is a medical student at the University of Rochester.

Steven M. Greenberg is an associate engineer in the operations analysis department of the McDonnell Douglas Corp. in St. Louis, Mo.

Ellen L. Gurney is a medical student at New York University.

Patricia Henry and George D. Hill III were married Aug. 9 in Wickford, R.I., and are living in Groton, Conn.

Mayumi Hikata is a consultant/analyst with DATAMAN, Inc., in Warwick, R.I.

Kenneth W. Hoadley is a computer programmer/analyst in Brown's Computing Laboratory.

Julianne Ip is a medical student at Brown.

Judy A. Kegl is a graduate student at MIT.

Heather Keppler is a graduate student in sociology at Northwestern University.

William J. Ketelhut is with the marketing division of the General Electric Co. in Mebane, N.C.

Karen Kosovsky is a medical student at Columbia.

Jean Lahage is a programmer trainee at the Insurance Co. of North America in Somerdale, N.J.

Laurie J. Lamb is a graduate student in psychology at Emory University.

State Rights Lawrence is a teacher at the Moses Brown School in Providence.

Aileen Lum is a graduate student at the University of Hawaii.

Kathi C. Madison is a medical student at Brown.

Gail E. McCann is a law student at the University of Pennsylvania.

Winifred A. Merritt is a medical student at the University of Massachusetts.

Laura J. Metcalf is with the National Archives and Records Service in Washington, D.C.

Deborah L. Monahan is a librarian for the Yale School of Drama.

Constance B. Murphy is a graduate student at Harvard.

Richard C. Muschell is a management trainee with the Jordan Marsh Co. in Boston.

Kathy S. Nemser is a law student at Brooklyn College.

Gerald S. Norton, Jr., is a graduate student in business at the University of Virginia.

Maxine Ollove is a graduate student in psychology at the University of Pennsylvania.

Marian Owens and Steven Weiner '74 (Sc.M.) were married June 14 in Livingston, N.J., and are living in Quincy, Mass. Attendants included Rhonda Port and Joan Powers. Marian is an engineer with GTE Sylvania, and Steven is an engineer with the Stone & Webster Engineering Corp.

Hope Pillsbury is a technical assistant with the Mitre Corp. in McLean, Va.

Joanne R. Polayes is a graduate student at the Yale School of Forestry and Environmental Studies.

Joan S. Powers is a law student at the University of Pennsylvania.

Gavriel Ra'anani is a graduate student at Tufts University's Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy.

Lane C. Reedman is a law student at the University of Texas at Austin.

James J. Reuter, Jr., is a medical student at Brown.

Amy W. Richardson is a graduate student at George Washington University.

Esperanza Rodriguez is a graduate student at New York University.

Michelle Rossi and Chesley Emery '74 were married recently in Cranston, R.I., where they now live.

Virginia L. Roth is a graduate student at Yale.

John W. Rowings is a law student at Indiana University in Indianapolis.

Lynn K. Rudich is a medical student at Yale.

Laurie L. Rutenberg is a graduate student at Hebrew Union College in Jerusalem.

Debra E. Sadow is a law student at the University of Chicago.

Virginia A. Sauer is a medical student at Tufts University.

Wendy J. Schriber is a law student at Columbia.

Vivian E. Sege is a medical student at George Washington University.

Linda J. Semlitz is a medical student at Brown.

Jill Silverman is a medical student at Yale.

Laura M. Smith is a graduate student at the University of Pennsylvania.

Brenda J. Spiegler is a research assistant in neurophysiology at the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research in Washington, D.C.

Marcia D. Spindell is a graduate student in dance therapy at New York University.

Martha S. Sternberg is a medical student at Brown.

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Julie Liddicoet '75

New link between students and alumni

Clipped from *Newsweek* and mounted on yellow construction paper behind Julie Liddicoet's desk at the Brown Alumni Relations Office is a quote from Samuel Johnson: "The future is purchased by the present." Assuming that Sam Johnson knew his stuff, Julie must be in for a bright future, for her present is impressive. At twenty-one, she is in charge of student-alumni relations at Brown as well as many programs for the University's most recent graduates.

Although Julie jokingly claims it was "pure, blind, dumb luck" that landed her such an excellent first job, this modest statement doesn't take into account her previous work for Brown and her activities as a student. She was the division leader for the Senior Class Gift Fund, a student extern at Rhode Island's largest law firm, Edwards and Angell, and was recently named her class's head agent for the Brown Fund as well as head of the class of '75's "class communications executive board," elected to take the place of class officers.

While an English literature major at Brown (she graduated with honors), Julie had never considered alumni relations as a possible career. "My ideas about what I wanted to do after graduating ranged from the sublime to the ridiculous," she says. "All I knew was that I wanted to work with people and provide a service." She applied to several law schools but decided against becoming a lawyer, at least for the present, because of all the "bad press about how swamped the field was" and because she was eager for experience in the 9-to-5 work world.

Articulate and enthusiastic, Julie sees her job as a chance to bring students and alumni together so that each can gain a better understanding and appreciation of the other. Most of the programs Julie is responsible for are outgrowths of the Student Alumni Relations Committee, created several years ago by Julie's predecessor, Susan Au '72. These include Career Nights and career counseling programs in which seniors interested in a given profession can talk to alumni already in the field; the Externship Program (*BAM*, July/August) which enables juniors to spend spring break working with alumni in various professions as trainees; and the Alumni Liaison Program, a spinoff of the Welcome Wagon idea, where Brown graduates welcome new alumni to their communities. Alumni in the Providence area are recruited to host informal suppers for students, provide storage space for student's paraphernalia over the summer vacation, and to offer transportation around the city to students, especially freshmen, who may be stranded on the East Side.



John Forastie

Julie Liddicoet pauses outside the Maddock Alumni Center.

"Alumni are a resource," says Julie. "Our programs show alumni that they don't stop being a member of the Brown community when they graduate. If anything, they become an even more important member because of their support, both financial and otherwise." And students also have a lot to gain from these programs, she explains. Besides the obvious benefits of finding a summer job at an alumnus's firm or having a place to get a home-cooked meal in the middle of a long semester, students find out what alumni are really like — thereby shattering the stereotyped image many students have of a "beer-drinking guy sitting in the football stadium in an old letter sweater shouting Brown cheers." Students also discover ways in which they themselves can

remain involved with Brown in future years.

When she isn't phoning students, talking to alumni, or trying to raise money for the Brown Fund ("Now look, what's \$10 or \$15 a year? You spend at least that much on beer, so why not cut out a few beers a week?"), Julie can often be found hunched over a crossword puzzle. "It's my obsession," she says. "If I miss the puzzle in the Sunday *New York Times*, I xerox it at the Rockefeller Library."

Law school is still in the back of her mind, but only after she's had enough work experience to know exactly what she'd want to do with a J.D. degree. Without some specific goal, she says, "graduating from law school these days is getting to be like being an English major in college."

K.S.

Carol L. Stone is a graduate student at MIT's Sloan School of Management.

Barbara E. Streusand is with WLVH-FM radio station in Hartford, Conn.

John H. Taylor is a selected accounts representative with the Burroughs Corp. in East Providence.

Emily Tien is a graduate student in engineering at Stanford.

Susan van Diepen is a statement analyst in the credit and lending department of the Chase Manhattan Bank in New York City.

Andrea Waintroob is a law student at the University of Chicago.

Vassie C. Ware is a graduate student at Yale.

Laura V. Weis is business manager and secretary at Brown's Hillel House.

Debra L. Willen is a law student at the University of Virginia.

Teddy R. Wilster is a graduate student in business at Stanford.

Scott Wolf is a junior analyst with Peter Hart Research Associates in Washington, D.C.

Milica Zarkovic is a graduate student at the London School of Economics.

Francis J. Zeronda is a law student at Georgetown University.

Jennifer D. Zollner is a graduate student at the University of North Carolina.

77 Kerry Kelly (M) and Daniel A. Jost '74 were married June 29 in Tomkinsville, N.Y., and are living in Providence. Kerry, who will retain her own name, is a third-year medical student at Brown, and Daniel recently completed requirements for his Sc.M. degree in civil engineering from MIT.

Deaths

Katharine Marion MacKenzie '07, Pawtucket, R.I., former chairman of the French department at Tolman High School in Pawtucket; Aug. 22. A Phi Beta Kappa graduate, Miss MacKenzie had been a Pawtucket resident for seventy-five years and had been retired from her teaching position since 1950. She served as secretary of her Pembroke class from 1907 to 1917 and had one term as vice-president of the New England Modern Languages Association. There are no immediate survivors.

Col. Ernest Stratton Barker '12, Macon, Ga., retired career officer with the U.S. Army; March 29. Graduating from Yale in 1912, Colonel Barker was a mechanical engineer in New York City until enlisting in the Army during World War I. In the 1920s, he was graduated from the Infantry School, the Signal School, and the Command and General Staff School. Delta Kappa Epsilon. Survivors include his wife, Hazel Rogers Barker, 800 Orange Terrace, Macon; and a brother, Thompson M. Barker '16, of South Freeport, Maine.

Minnie May Fogg Gilmore '12, Concord, N.H., former school teacher; July 25. She

taught school in New Hampshire and Vermont for five years after graduation, before marrying George Gilmore, who died in 1963. Mrs. Gilmore was active in undergraduate affairs when at Brown and recently was a deaconess of the First Congregational Church, Concord. Theta Lambda Tau. Survivors include a sister, Mrs. Fred Mitchell, of Lakeland, Fla.

Stephen Albert Greene '17, Edgewood, R.I., retired farmer; Aug. 7. A life-long resident of Edgewood, Mr. Greene did farming and for a time was a shipping clerk with Smith-Holden Dental Supply, Providence. Survivors include his wife, Dorothy Neil Greene, 15 Villa Ave., Edgewood; and a son, Stephen A. Greene, Jr. '49.

Herbert Lindsey Manchester '18, Alexandria, Va., retired investment counselor with Studley Shupert & Co., Boston; July 17. Mr. Manchester transferred to Brown from Wesleyan in 1915. During World War I, he was an ensign in naval aviation. Alpha Delta Phi. Survivors include his wife, Ruth Sampson Manchester, 1401 Belle View Blvd., Alexandria; a son, Alan; and a daughter, Jean.

Edmund Ingersoll Leeds, Jr. '26, East Greenwich, R.I., retired eastern representative for W.R.C. Smith Publishing Co., Atlanta, Ga.; July 26. Mr. Leeds contributed short stories to fiction magazines and Sunday feature stories to newspaper syndicates. Survivors include his wife, Helen Blanch Leeds, 32 Alger Ave., East Greenwich.

Nelson James Conlong '28, East Providence, attorney and former chief counsel of the Providence office of the Small Business Administration; Aug. 4. Mr. Conlong was a 1932 graduate of Boston University Law School. He organized the Young Republican Club of Providence in 1937 and was an officer of the Third Ward Committee. In the early 1940s he served as assistant counsel to the state Unemployment Compensation Board. Mr. Conlong served in the Navy during World War II. Delta Tau Delta. Survivors include a daughter, Lynne F. Gilson, of Burlington, Vt.

George Francis Leis '28, Caldwell, N.J., retired owner of Leis Dental Equipment Co., East Orange, N.J.; June 16. Phi Kappa. Survivors include his wife, Marietta Napoliello Leis, 23 Westville Ave., Caldwell; two daughters, and a son.

Stanley Alton Terry '28, Middlebury, Conn., retired title examiner with the Department of Transportation in Connecticut; April 24. Mr. Terry had served as Justice of the Peace in Middlebury and as Master of the King Solomon Lodge of Masons. Survivors include his wife, Marion Donovan Terry, Box 544, Middlebury; and sons, Stanley and Jonathan.

David Joseph Colbert '29, '31 A.M., Crans-ton, R.I., former professor at Brown and at Siena College in Albany N.Y.; Aug. 7. Professor Colbert taught mathematics and accounting at Brown from 1929 to 1934 and later taught at St. Bonaventure, Hunter College in New York, and St. Rose College in

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Mark Donohue '59

"Doing something you wanted to do"

"Are you afraid of dying in a crash?" a young student once asked Mark Donohue.

"No," answered Donohue thoughtfully. "If you die in a race car, you die doing something you wanted to do."

On August 19 in Austria, Mark Donohue '59, the world's most versatile race driver who was also considered by many to be its best, died doing something he wanted to do. Driving the dangerous Grand Prix circuit that a year ago had taken the life of the only other Ivy Leaguer in professional racing — Mark's former teammate and friend, Peter Revson — Donohue died of injuries following a crash in Zeltweg, Austria.

It was a supreme and tragic irony that the crash of Donohue's Formula 1 racer was caused by a blown tire during a practice run.

It was ironic because, while Donohue's car crashed through a fence and knocked down a series of billboards, he was not believed to be seriously injured. But he had been struck on the head by a piece of debris and later, when he began to have severe headaches, he was rushed to the hospital where he died two days later after brain surgery to remove a clot.

There was irony because after a million miles during a sixteen-year career of red-lining sports cars, stocks, Indianapolis machines, Formula 1, and all the rest, the end came in a practice run.

As the complete cerebral driver who believed his victories resulted from a combination of his education, his reflexes, and a good machine, Donohue was never part of racing's blow-and-go fraternity, whose members regularly defied death in a manner that made one curious as to whether they harbored a secret wish. Racing is, Mark once observed, a matter of car and driver operating at 100 percent efficiency. If the car is operated at 110 percent while the driver is only at 100 percent, the result is a crash.

"I get accused of sand-bagging, of laying back until the other cars are out of the race," Donohue said in 1972 before he added the Indianapolis 500 jewel to his collection. "That's not it at all. I'm not a spectacular driver, but I don't hang back. I try to drive fast and keep the car on the road. I know the hours our people spend on a car. I'm driving out there for them, and I have only a few hours to make good on the weeks and months they spend in the garage. I can't do that in a ditch."

And it was probably the ultimate irony that Mark Donohue even attempted what he said no one else had ever done successfully

— retire and then make a comeback in racing. Donohue was wise enough to win what there was to win, to coldly assess his own abilities and reflexes ("I'll drive as long as I am competitive," he had said), and then to get out while he was ahead.

Donohue won fifty-seven races and more than \$1 million. He had beaten the best there was at Daytona, Indianapolis, and at Pocono. He won the Trans-AM and helped put American Motors ("What's a Javelin?") on the map and was a youthful image for prospective Sunoco gasoline purchasers, who, marketing studies showed, were mostly the older crowd. He had walked away from minor accidents and survived several serious ones. Donohue's first marriage was a racing casualty, and his wife won custody of their two young sons.

And then Donohue won the Can-Am, calmly announced he was past his peak at 37 and it was time to quit. He took over as president of Penske Racing at a salary of \$100,000 (less than he made in 1971 before he won it all) and married again. His new bride, Eden, did not long for an extensive career as a racing wife waiting for news of Mark's progress in sixteen deadly races of the Grand Prix. After seven months of marriage, she commented prophetically in the August 4, 1975, issue of *People* magazine: "If I ever knew that I would be doing the same thing in three years that I am doing today," she said in obvious reference to her concern over Mark's

safety, "I would hate it." Two weeks later and 207 days into Donohue's comeback attempt, it all ended in an Austrian hospital.

For those who knew Mark Donohue outside the racing profession, the question persists why the nicest guy in racing, and one whose approach to a dangerous profession was built upon his ability to carefully assess the facts, would attempt what no one else has been able to do. Others have said that Donohue had tried to get the grease, sweat, and tears out of his blood and couldn't do it. When Peter Revson was lost to the Penske Racing Team's Grand Prix effort, the question arose as to who would drive the Formula 1 car which had been built, tuned, and made ready under Donohue's careful direction. The temptation was too much, for as Donohue remarked in *People*: "Watching others pilot your car is like seeing another man in bed with your wife."

And yet there was something even more basic in Donohue's makeup that made the opportunity to drive the Grand Prix impossible to reject. It was a quality noted by racing writer Jack Brady in a piece he wrote about Donohue. Said Brady:

"Donohue, like most champions, has a streak in him that belies his nickname of Captain Nice, and like most athletes in the solitary sports, he has a very tough and ribald sense of humor. It would be unnatural for a competitor who must continuously depend on his unique ability to keep himself

alive and who must be constantly aware of his superior physical gifts, to take anyone but his peers too seriously. In Donohue's case, you have the added advantage of a trained mind. This same introspective existence makes many professional sportsmen extremely sensitive to failure in any degree, and Donohue seems to be one of these. Jubilant in victory, he can be almost morose when he feels his error contributed to losing a race."

Victory was a word Donohue understood and he could not wait long for the verdict. The competent people he knew took most of their lifetime to become a vice-president or a president of their company. Mark Donohue had what he called an "instant report card." Glancing at a naked race car sitting on two rails with no suspension system and just an engine, Donohue said he and his colleagues would put the pieces together and a week later know if they were competent or not.

"If you don't win the race," Mark said, "sure we can say the gear box blew, or a tire blew, or we weren't fast enough. If we work hard enough, maybe we can win the next one. I like the idea of great success or great failure. Unlike the guy at sixty-five, we can make another start next week."

Mark Donohue was buried in his hometown of Summit, N.J., on August 25. Among his pallbearers was his boyhood friend, David M. Lawton '58.

Robert A. Reichley

Mark Donohue talks with engineering students on a visit to campus in 1972.



Albany before taking the post at Siena in 1942. He taught there until 1966 when a heart attack forced his retirement. Professor Colbert's other life was politics. He commuted from Albany to Cranston for many years while he served as chairman of the city's Third Ward Committee, a post he held when he ran unsuccessfully for mayor in 1964. Survivors include his wife, Agnes Daley-Benison Colbert, 1890 Broad St., Cranston; a son, David; and daughters Mary and Anne.

Elizabeth Taylor Howes '29, Cumberland, R.I., retired school teacher; Aug. 11. Miss Howes taught algebra at Goff Junior High in Pawtucket, R.I., from 1931 to 1943 and taught biology at Tolman High in the same city until her retirement in 1966. At one time she operated a summer guest house at Oak Bluffs on Martha's Vineyard. Her father was the late *James S. Howes* '02. Surviving is a sister, *Virginia F. Howes* '32, R.F.D. #2, Cumberland.

Dr. James Hope Birnie '32 A.M., Philadelphia, retired assistant director of scientific liaison with Smith Kline & French Laboratories, Philadelphia; Dec. 11. In his most recent position, Dr. Birnie was responsible for academic and scientific liaison with predominantly black colleges and universities in the United States and with black high school students in the Philadelphia area. Prior to joining the Philadelphia manufacturer of prescription medicine and other health-related products in 1962, Dr. Birnie was professor of biology at Morehouse College from 1951 to 1962 and associate professor at Syracuse University from 1948 to 1951. He received his A.B. from Morehouse College in 1930 and his Ph.D. from Syracuse in 1948. Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi. Survivors are not known.

Dr. Ray Donald Albright '33 A.M., '37 Ph.D., Chattanooga, Tenn., vice-president of the group department of Provident Life and Accident Insurance Co., Chattanooga; June 13. The 1932 graduate of William Jewell College had been with Provident since 1949. Dr. Albright served in the Navy during World War II. Survivors include his wife, *Elizabeth Brown Albright*, 1610 Carroll Ln., Chattanooga; and three daughters.

Daniel Wepley Moger, Jr. '33, Riverside, Conn., partner in the real estate firm of Cleveland, Doble & Arnold in Greenwich, Conn.; July 17. Before assuming his most recent position, Mr. Moger was controller at Microphase Corp. in Cos Cob, Conn. Alpha Tau Omega. Survivors include his wife, *Elizabeth Hartline Moger*, Riverside Ave., Riverside; sons *Todd F. Moger* '67, *Bruce D. Moger* '69, *Daniel W. Moger*; and a daughter, *Melissa H. Moger* '71.

Francis Godfrey Peacock '33, Millville, N.J., assistant professor of economics at Glassboro State College, Glassboro, N.J.; July 10. Mr. Peacock attended law school at Penn., taught at Millville High School from 1935 to 1946, and then joined the staff of Glassboro State College, formerly New Jersey State College. He earned an A.M. at Columbia in 1942.

Alpha Tau Omega. Survivors include his wife, *Louise Ripa Peacock*, 115 Pine St., Millville.

William Borden Eddy '34, Hingham, Mass., retired sales promotion supervisor with Liberty Mutual Insurance Co., Boston; July 13. Earlier in his career, Mr. Eddy had served as regional manager for United Mutual Fire Insurance Co., Atlanta. Phi Gamma Delta. Survivors include his wife, *Dora Mitchell Eddy*, 10 Aberdeen Rd., Hingham; a son, *Robert M. Eddy* '68; and a daughter, *Barbara Eddy Duggan* '66 M.A.T.

Edward Webster Thomas '34, Stuart, Fla., retired area industrial lubrication engineer with the Atlantic Richfield Co. in Springfield, Mass.; June 22. Mr. Thomas had worked for Atlantic Richfield for thirty-one years before retiring in 1970 and moving to Florida with his first wife, *Elsie Jeffries Thomas*, who died in 1973. Mr. Thomas was active in the Program for the Seventies and other alumni activities. Survivors include his wife, *Marion*, at Vista Pine Condominium, 1800 East Ocean Blvd., Stuart; and a daughter, *Judith*.

Donald Campbell Crosby '39, St. Petersburg, Fla., retired major in the U.S. Army Reserve; July 2. In recent years, Mr. Crosby had worked as a paper salesman and as an interior decorator with J. C. Penney Co. in Clearwater, Fla. While serving as a lieutenant with the U.S. Air Force during World War II, Mr. Crosby was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross. Alpha Delta Phi. Survivors include his wife, *Rhoda Levene Crosby*, 9940 7th Way N., Apt. 102, St. Petersburg; and a daughter, *Diane*.

Margaret Alice Smith Dursin '41, Princeton Junction, N.J., educator and writer; July 3. A magna cum laude and Phi Beta Kappa graduate, Mrs. Dursin earned a master's at Columbia Teachers College in 1958. She was the former director of adult education in Pleasantville, N.Y., was an instructor at Westchester Community College, and served as the first woman instructor at the Westchester County Prison. Mrs. Dursin had short stories published in many magazines, including *Harper's*. At the time of her death, she was a copy editor in the publication division of Educational Testing Service in Princeton. Survivors include her husband, *Henry L. Dursin* '42, Bear Brook Rd., Princeton Junction; a son, *Henry Peter Dursin* '67; and daughters *Philomene* and *Margaret*.

Abraham Klibanoff '48, Manchester, Conn., executive vice-president and general manager of Manchester Modes, Inc., Manchester; June 8. Phi Lambda Phi. Survivors include his wife, *Karen Nelson Klibanoff*, 14 Dorset Ln., Manchester; a son, *Alan*; and a daughter, *Lauren*.

Dr. Edward Lewis Wagner '48 Ph.D., Pullman, Wash., professor of chemistry at Washington State University for the past twenty-six years; April 24. A distinguished physical chemist, Dr. Wagner was a member of the Manhattan Project research team at the University of California and at Oak

Ridge, Tenn., from 1942 to 1946, during the development of the atomic bomb. The 1939 University of California graduate received a National Science Foundation postdoctoral fellowship in 1960-61 to support research in England at the Math Institute of Oxford University. While at Brown, Dr. Wagner received the Eastman Fellowship in Physical Chemistry and won the Potter Prize in Chemistry for the thesis of highest merit. Survivors include his wife, *Dr. Juanita H. Wagner*, assistant professor of chemistry at Washington State University, at 965 B. St. NE, Pullman; two daughters and two sons.

Joseph Vincent Carey, Jr. '50, Framingham, Mass., industrial salesman with American Mutual Liability Insurance Co., Bridgeport; July 14. Mr. Carey served with the U.S. Navy during World War II and in the Korean War. Delta Upsilon. Survivors include his son, *William B. Carey* '76, 33 Riverview Rd., Framingham.

Douglas Myron Rosenthal '62, Brighton, Mass., an employee of Everett Motors, Fall River, Mass.; April 18. He is survived by his wife, *Kate Raferty Rosenthal*, 1626 Commonwealth Ave., Brighton.

Randall Howard Lane '70, Sparta, N.J.; May 12. Delta Phi Omega. He is survived by his parents, including *Howard A. Lane*, 24 Log Cabin Terrace, Sparta.

Gregory LaVaughn Brown '71, Berkeley, Calif.; sometime in 1974. Mr. Brown was a starting end on the football team. Survivors include his parents, Mr. and Mrs. *Alfred Brown, Jr.*, 66 Monticello Place, Buffalo, N.Y.

Laura Lea Hedgecock '71, Rochester, Minn.; Feb. 14. Miss Hedgecock had been involved in writing, especially poetry and personal experiences. Survivors include her parents at 1689 7½ Ave. N.E., Rochester, Minn.

Paul A. Herrault '77, Westport, Conn.; during the summer. Mr. Herrault had been on medical leave during the spring semester because of illness. Survivors include his parents, Mr. and Mrs. *Andrew C. Herrault*, 8 Wild Oak Ln., Westport.

Correction

Only on rare occasions is the BAM pleased to report an error. The obituary on *William H. O'Connell* '55 in the September issue was such an error. Mr. O'Connell is alive and well. Our report was based on erroneous information sent to the Alumni Records Office. We regret the error and any embarrassment caused Mr. O'Connell.

Carrying the Mail

Mr. Hornig's resignation

Editor: I wish to congratulate the *Brown Alumni Monthly* for its perceptive account of Dr. Hornig's resignation from the presidency of Brown. As an undergraduate at Brown whose impressions of Dr. Hornig were shaped for the most part by the beliefs of fellow students since he himself remained above the mainstream of student affairs — in the sense of active interaction with the students — I was struck by the promise evident in his past achievements which contrasted sharply with his experiences as head of a troubled, though vital institution.

It seems that a person in such a position should either become responsive to his immediate constituency, so to speak, or employ his own resources to formulate and carry out a program whether or not it conflicts with the will of others involved in the University. Dr. Hornig's bow to the intense pressures he has undergone proves that he was not, as some held, above it all. A few years' perspective may ultimately show that his task, though viewed negatively at this stage, may have been essential to the continuation, if not the preservation, of Brown University. It is unfortunate that the responsibility students must acknowledge towards his decision will probably not affect the collective conscience to any great extent. Still, though I regard his departure with some regret, I look forward to the installation of an administrator who will apply a more creative and flexible approach to the problems facing the University.

LYNN H. DAWLEY '77
Campus

"Breath of fresh air"

Editor: After reading all about the irresponsible, childish actions of a troublesome minority group — and the administration's predictably submissive reaction, it came like a breath of fresh air to read about the study group on Sherlock Holmes.

Having been a Sherlock Holmes buff for many years, I regard him as one of the truly great figures of English literature (and to think of the time I wasted with that dreary bore, Tess of the D'Urbervilles). Any character who can excite and intrigue generation after generation *has* to be good.

I seriously doubt that Conan Doyle, even in his wildest flights of imagination, ever thought that future generations would make a histological examination of his works; so he can be excused a few errors and contradictions. The wonder is that he didn't make a lot more of them.

While I am in the mood for saying some-

thing nice for a change, I would like to compliment Tim Smith on his extremely well-written article, "The Bench Warmer." His style of writing contrasts most favorably with the redundant verbosity shown by some of our recent graduates in their letters.

GEORGE C. OLIVER '33
Daytona Beach, Fla.

"Obscene"

Editor: I would like to jot down some thoughts on the basis of my reactions to the May June issue, particularly the piece about the occupation.

To print a magazine on glossy paper filled with photographs of fat and satisfied faces lounging in the ADP house and say that the University cannot afford excellence and scholarships for black students is obscene. For those wanting to perpetuate that kind of obscenity in the U.S. and at Brown, I say, you are welcome to it, but it is not the country I know or the University I went to.

I was truly surprised at an editorial policy that follows a couple of pages on the financial and moral plight of the University with a piece on Arthur Conan Doyle. The moral bankruptcy at Brown, if there is one, seems to run deeper than one scapegoated administrator.

JOSEPH B. JUHASZ '61
Boulder, Colo.

"One of Brown's forgotten men"

Editor: In supplement to the very timely letter of George W. Muller '69, published in your issue for May-June 1975, regarding one of Brown's forgotten men, Asa Messer, may I add a few addenda.

Messer was apparently not a great educator, and he was a strict disciplinarian, at a time when student riotousness makes modern demonstrations seem pale, unimaginative, and decadent. But his real sin seems to have been a certain Unitarianism in his writings, which allied him with the horrendous Godlessness of Harvard, but which today would mark him as a heroic defender of religious freedom.

A very touching set of circumstances, however, which throws a warmth upon his personal character, lies in the fact that Messer (doubling as admissions officer) conducted the entrance examination of Horace Mann, who became one of Brown's and the nation's greatest men in law, education, and social and political reform. After Mann's graduation in 1819, Messer brought him back

to Brown as a tutor (at \$350 per year) and was subsequently referred to by Mann as the latter's "spiritual father." Eventually Mann married Charlotte, Asa Messer's third daughter. Their almost idyllic marriage, with romantic overtones worthy of great poetry, was tragically brief, for Charlotte died in 1832, to Mann's all but inconsolable grief. That he did recover and continued to love his father-in-law was attested by his feelings that the Messer home represented for him the "epitome of domestic bliss." He stood by the graves of his cherished wife and her father, when the latter was buried in 1836, in utter desolation.

The graves are in the Old North Burial Ground in Providence, where those who care may drop a tear or a rose.

(For fuller data on his story see *Horace Mann*, by Jonathan Messerli, 1972, Alfred A. Knopf.)

Another of Brown's forgotten men is Clarence Augustus Barbour, who had the misfortune to be president of Brown (1929-1937) precisely between two very great men: William Herbert Perry Faunce and Henry Merritt Wriston.

WATSON SMITH '19
Tucson, Ariz.

East Coast, West Coast . . .

Editor: Having just received my belated copy of the February issue of *Brown Alumni Monthly*, I feel obliged to add one or two things to Jeff Lantos's chronicle of life on the barren job-market in the big city. He forgot to mention (a) the travestial ecstasy upon discovering, in front of a typewriter, that well-worn fingers (ornate with writer's lump and ridged nails) can do ninety words a minute of "How to Impress on a Job Interview" or "Office Etiquette"; and (b) the perennially polite question, "Oh! and what are you writing now?", to which one must reply, wincing: "Nothing — I've been too busy looking for a job. . . ."

Don't worry, Jeff. I'm on the West Coast, and everyone *here* assures me that the right place to be is New York.

NAOMI SEGAL '74
Berkeley, Calif.

Books

edited by Barry Beckham

After an absence of several months, the BAM's book-review section returns on a regular basis with this issue. The editor is Assistant Professor of English Barry Beckham '66, a member of the magazine's Board of Editors.

Corregidora

by Gayl Jones '75 D.A.
Random House, New York, 1975
185 pp. \$9.95

One late summer night in Vermont after a party that should have been gay but wasn't because I was leaving the next day and I knew when I said I would be back that I might never be back, a friend mumbled the old cliché about life being funny and it didn't sound like a cliché at all. The multi-sided web of confused feeling woven in those words, the emotional paralysis that results when desire and reality refuse to blend — these are at the heart of Gayl Jones' first novel, *Corregidora* (BAM, July/August). I found it profoundly moving.

Jones is not, to be sure, writing about anything so tranquil as the sadness of a summer night in Vermont. With stunning simplicity, we learn on the first two pages of the book that her heroine, Ursa Corregidora, a black woman from a family of women born "to make generations," has had to have her womb taken out. A few months pregnant, she was thrown down some steps by her first husband, who was jealous to the point of insanity, unable to cope with his wife's independence as a singer. What happens when a woman, born "to make generations," can no longer do so? Where does she find fulfillment? This is the immediate question and speaks immediately to all women. But the larger question, there for all of us, simply asks, "What do I do about my life?" Ursa asks it of herself when faced with her mother's empty existence, and her grandmother's, and her great-grandmother's: "But then, I was thinking, what had I done about my own life?"

Rhythmically blending dream and reality, integrating dialect and perfect prose, Jones builds the book around the fearful and frustrated development of her heroine's sexuality. Ursa learns

about "bleeding" from her free-living friend, May Alice, who tells her that a man inside will feel good: "You'll say, May Alice told me it would feel good."

Ursa's fear of sexuality is partly a form of rebellion against her roots, slave roots, where women were only "to make generations" and her mother, grandmother, and great-grandmother all shared the same man, slavemaster, whoremaster, the Portuguese, Corregidora. Ursa questions her mother to learn about her past, to know of her own father, who was not Corregidora, and to try to understand the present.

By the end of the book it is 1969. Ursa is forty-seven and still singing and playing the piano at a Kentucky café called the Spider. Her relationships with both men and women have brought more pain than joy and she now longs for a union that will tie her to her roots, where she will feel a part of a pattern of generations. On the last two pages, again in that brutally simple prose, we learn that Ursa probably finds what she has been looking for as she puts her head between the knees of her first husband, holds his ankles, and in a sexual act, "knew what it was."

In a split second I knew what it was, in a split second of hate and love I knew what it was, and I think he might have known too . . . It was like I didn't know how much was me and Mutt and how much was Great Gram and Corregidora — like Mama when

Gayl Jones: *Blending dream and reality.*



Kay Cassili

she started talking like Great Gram. But was what Corregidora had done to her, to them, any worse than what Mutt had done to me, than what we had done to each other, than what Mama had done to Daddy, or what he had done to her in return, making her walk down the street looking like a whore?

The intense emotions that lead up to this rhetorical question, the emotions that make up the selfish love of the first husband, Mutt, or the pitiful hope of an anonymous drunk who gets his first singing job at fifty-eight, are ones we have all felt, in some way or other. This is why I thought of *Corregidora* on that summer's night in Vermont, and the bond is echoed even in the language of the situation, for the drunk says to Ursa, "Show business is funny, ain't it?" That same cliché which doesn't sound like a cliché because it says I'm human and I'm lonely and I can't.

Life really isn't funny; *Corregidora* certainly did not make me laugh. But the dividing line between laughter and tears is very small and a book as human as this one searches all our emotions. It's a "feeling" book, to quote a word Ursa uses about herself — "my feeling ways" — and reaches beyond race or sex or politics to those naked moments when "funny" is the only way to say "sad."

JOANNA E. RAFF '63, '73 Ph.D.

Joanna Raff teaches English at the University of Oklahoma.

The Mayor's Man: One Man's Struggle to Save Our Cities

by Barry Gottehrer '56
Doubleday & Company, 1975
326 pp. \$8.95

Between 1966 and 1971, Barry Gottehrer was an assistant to John V. Lindsay, the mayor of the city of New York. He feverishly attempted to assist Lindsay in bringing a "new vision" to the city's politics. *The Mayor's Man* provides a personal chronicle of how the politics of the "new liberalism" dealt with what the author calls "the feverish days of the 1960s and the early 1970s."

Lindsay and Gottehrer discovered

that previous administrations had routinely ignored many of the problems faced by minority groups and poor whites. In light of this situation, Gottehrer and his staff developed a system that would later become a model used by many other cities: the building of a Summer Task Force that would effectively coordinate and channel information about trouble spots directly to the mayor and his aides. The information could then be used to develop strategies that would give the city administration "the chance to deal with problems before they become riots." Gottehrer's job, quite specifically, was to make sure that New York City didn't burn: "My job was to head off riots."

Gottehrer's book illuminates how his and Lindsay's strategies were put to the test by the numerous crises that erupted in New York during the next six years. The crises read like a nostalgic photo album of the 1960s and include everything from riots in Harlem and Yippie demonstrations to the shooting of Joe Columbo at the Italian-American Unity Day celebration in the early seventies.

But by 1971, Gottehrer's job had become too routine for him, and amidst misgivings about the idealism of the newer aides in the Lindsay administration, he resigned. Idealism had given way to compromise: "One of the dangers built into a somewhat ritualized governmental response is that the important and unimportant issues are dealt with automatically and similarly. You cease to differentiate priorities."

Gottehrer's book is both frustrating and illuminating. It is frustrating because it never probes beneath the surface into the underlying complex of socio-economic-political forces shaping the problems that the Lindsay administration had to face. Instead of penetrating analysis, Gottehrer provides a photographic recording. In the face of economic and political powerlessness, minority-group people are treated to bus rides out of the city, free movies, and storefront clubhouses. Irresponsible clowns like Abbie Hoffman are put on the city payroll because of their "close links" to the community. Serious structural reform and the building of a mass political force are replaced by a montage of "instant leaders" hewn with a city-paycheck halo.

As an unwitting indictment of liberal politics, Gottehrer's book stands head and shoulders above any other of

its genre. The bankruptcy of Gottehrer's liberal prescriptions becomes clearly linked to the way he perceives social problems. Social protest is not weighed against the legitimacy of its issues but against its potential to cause public disturbances. The ethical limits of such a perspective become evident in a number of Gottehrer's critical comments. His critique of the Columbia University disturbance of 1968 is as good an example as any: "The violence on the campus certainly occurred at Columbia because the police hit people, but at the same time, had people not sat down in front of those buildings, there would have been little or no violence."

His praise of Lindsay borders on idol worship. If Gottehrer were to be believed, Lindsay's toughness and courage, if given free reign, could have easily snatched New York's poor from the ugly grip of racism and misery. Instead, Lindsay is seen by this reviewer as a "Camelot" figure who substitutes aspiration for political surgery.

Like many other liberals, Gottehrer is caught in a contradiction he fails to understand. He truly wants to make

people happy, but he doesn't want to do it by giving them power. The contradiction for Gottehrer leads to failure and resignation. At a meeting with the mayor and his aides in which "troublesome" welfare families are being discussed, Gottehrer is shocked at a proposal suggesting that the city take over Brooklyn's Floyd Bennett Field, which the federal government had recently closed down, and convert the housing quarters into housing for the welfare families. Gottehrer fails to understand that, as inhumane as the suggestion appears to him, it is a logical extension of the very stop-gap logic he had used throughout his term as assistant to the mayor. Gottehrer's metamorphosis from social critic to apologist for the system is complete and mirrors the long, dark history of the liberalism that shaped his career. Therein lies the failing of both Gottehrer and *The Mayor's Man*.

HENRY GIROUX

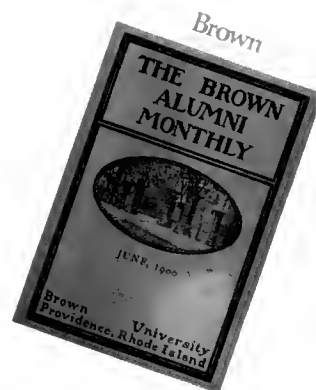
Henry Giroux is a free-lance writer and doctoral candidate at Carnegie-Mellon. He has written for the Progressive and Cineaste.



David Macaulay



To
our
readers



\$3 is not much money anymore— with one exception

For thirty years, the *Brown Alumni Monthly* has been sent, without charge, to all Brown men. Since 1971, and the merger of the *Pembroke Alumna* with the *BAM*, alumnae have also received the magazine without charge.

Even as Brown's financial problems have increased in recent years, the University's commitment to the *BAM* and to Brown's alumni has remained intact. Although the magazine's publishing budget has not increased over the past few years, the staff has coped with rising inflation by cutting the trim size of the magazine in 1973, by changing printers in 1974, and by changing to a lighter paper stock in 1975.

Beyond these decisions, there seems to be no alternative to cutting the number of issues or the number of pages per issue. All of us connected with the *BAM* are hoping, because of the magazine's long tradition as the link between Brown and its alumni, that these steps can be averted.

So we are turning to our readers for help. We urge you to use the attached envelope to send us \$3 for a one-year "subscription" to the *BAM*. Your \$3 is worth a lot to the *BAM* — it will help us to meet inflated publishing costs while continuing to publish the kind of magazine that keeps you informed about Brown and in touch with your fellow alumni.

Just make your check payable to Brown University, and use the envelope at the right.

All of us will be grateful for your support.

The Board of Editors and the *BAM* staff

P.S. The magazine will continue to be sent to you without charge, regardless of whether you send us your "subscription."

Exciting, fun, low-cost dates... with faculty in Continuing College programs.

OCT. 14, 21, 28

New York City:

"The Creative Arts in New York: Surviving or Suffering?"

A series of three Tuesday night seminars (8:00 pm) at the Brown Club (3 West 51st Street) on art, theatre and film in New York City, led by Associate Professor of Art Richard Fishman, Associate Professor of English Don Wilmeth and Assistant Professor of English Michael Silverman.

Registration fee: \$15 per person, \$10 per member of Classes 1971-75 and high school students. To register, call Anne Bradley at the Brown Club (212) 581-2707.

JAN. 23-25

On the campus:

"What Do You Mean By That?" — a look at the latest in how we really communicate: verbally, non-verbally and electronically.

Take an exciting break from those dreary winter weekends! Come to Brown for the challenge of the classroom, the stimulation of new ideas and good discussion, and the fun of college life. "What Do You Mean By That?" is a mid-winter weekend seminar on the campus for Brown alumni, parents of current students, their families and their friends.

Members of the Brown faculty — Robert Scholes, professor of English; Barbara Tannenbaum, assistant professor of English; William Beeman, assistant professor of anthropology — and a special guest faculty member will lead the seminar. They will consider recent

developments in our knowledge about how information is transmitted: the use of gestures and other forms of non-verbal communication, animals' "languages," television and other electronic methods of communications and interpersonal communications. Lectures and discussions will be supplemented by role-playing sessions and films.

Participants may choose to live in dormitories or in near-by hotels (local residents may commute) and the weekend will offer options for meals and Saturday evening events.

Registration fee (which covers all materials, one lunch, breaks and registration expenses) is \$40 with optional meals and overnight accommodations additional.

More information will follow in the mail (to New England area alumni and parents) and in the pages of the *Brown Alumni Monthly*. However, an advance indication of interest will save you a spot and help us in planning. Please fill out the no-obligation coupon below and mail to: Continuing College, Box 1920, Brown University, Providence, R.I. 02912.

FEBRUARY

New York City:

Evening Seminar Series

Four members of the Brown faculty will lead a series of discussions about Bicentennial America.



Brown University's Continuing College
Box 1920, Providence, R.I. 02912
(401) 863-2785

FEB. MAR. APR.

Throughout the USA:

Saturday Seminars

Members of the Brown faculty will travel throughout the country to lead a series of day-long seminars on such topics as: Bicentennial America, America on Mars, China, Revolutions Here and Abroad, The Way Kids Learn. Check your mail and the BAM for full details.

MAR. APR. MAY

On the campus:

Rhode Island Seminars

A collection of educational programs led by Brown faculty members will take place on and around the campus. Check your mail and the BAM for full details.

JUNE 5TH

On the campus:

Commencement Forums

A day of lectures, discussions, readings and panels about a wide variety of topics led by faculty, alumni and distinguished guests.

JUNE 27-JULY 3

On the campus:

Summer of '76

An unbeatable vacation experience: a week-long visit to the campus with arts workshops and lectures and discussions on topics of current concern, good fellowship and many optional extras. Full details will be announced in January.

- ☐ Yes, I am interested in "What Do You Mean By That?" Please send me more information.
- ☐ Yes, I am planning to come to "What Do You Mean By That?" Please save me a spot and send more information.
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