

JOHN F. BARRY



Costume designer Jane Suttell '76

For a two hundred and twelve year old, we're pretty active these days.

What's new and good news is that Brown is twelve years into its Tricentennial and feeling quite bullish about all things bearish...the exuberance of accomplishment, if you will.

Think about it. Good things are happening on the Hill. From semiotics to slap shots, from splashes to sing-alongs, from solar searching to scholarships to...well, you name it.

And, since the immediate point of this pointing with pride is to offer evidence of Brown's performance so that Brown can continue to earn your regard and warrant your support, here's a little list:

Start with the faculty. A team, if you will, of young senior scholars (average age, 44) who came here expecting to make Brown a thriving intellectual community. And they have. Brown biologists have recently synthesized and tested four new cancer fighting drugs...a Brown political scientist is turning the complete works of Chairman Mao into the King's English...a Brown classicist is supervising the most important archeological dig in Italy today...Brown scholars are pioneering in semiotics...Brown's now-fashionable research in solar energy during the last twenty years is winning major grants...and Nobel Laureate Leon Cooper's work on the human brain and the central nervous system is universally acclaimed.

Strong faculties attract strong students. The Brown curriculum has sparked curricular reform across



the nation, as well as lifted student applications to Brown to record highs...the University Chorus was the first ever to be chosen to tour India and Nepal this year...a seminar

in Art History mounted a major Rubens exhibit at Brown that was nationally televised...to name just a few examples.

Take sports. Now championship seasons are far from the only measure of merit, but it's nice to be up there. In football, second in the Ivy League—our best finish ever...in soccer and hockey, Ivy League champs...and NCAA Championship finalists...We're also host for the NCAA Championships in swimming and lacrosse.

We'd need a book to cover it all, but you see what we mean. Brown is doing things; things you can be proud of.

But Brown can't do it without you. Last year, the Brown Fund set new records for participation, growth, and total gifts. This year Brown needs at least \$1,500,000 just to keep being the University, and the leader, you want it to be. The Brown Fund needs *more* of you to give and *each* of you to give *more*. Not a penny is wasted—and, as you can see, your dollars go a long way.



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

Brown

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The campus was expecting the announcement of a new president in March. Instead, it got a new set of problems and a new student "cause." When the Corporation's Selection Committee failed to recommend any of the finalists gleaned from a nine-month presidential search, a debate on who should have the power to pick presidents commenced.

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Opening night is the end of the show for senior Jane Suttell. She is Brown's first student costume designer, and for three years she has patiently clothed the players for a variety of theater productions. The BAM follows her preparations for *Look Homeward, Angel* in this photographic essay.

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There is a Masters-and-Johnson flavor to one type of counseling going on at Brown, and from all indications, it is meeting the unspoken needs of a sizeable group of students. With sexual issues increasingly being brought out into the open, more and more Brown students are flocking to hear a male chaplain and a female social worker discuss how to achieve more successful human relationships.

17 Expecting More of the Ivory Tower

Is the development of intellectual ability the only goal an educational institution should have? To Walter Massey, the new dean of the College, Brown's mission is much more. Liberal arts colleges must be able to demonstrate to society at large the possibility of a "different mode of being — a better mode of living," he says.

21 Ireland and America in the Age of Revolution

After the American patriots won independence from the British Crown, Ireland was also granted a limited form of independence. The move was the gesture of an empire fearful of the spread of "the American Disease," but it did not soften the impact of the Revolution on Irishmen. As History Professor L. P. Curtis, Jr., illustrates in this seventh Bicentennial essay, "Ireland was never quite the same after the founding of the American republic."

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Front cover: Theatrical designer Jane Suttell '76 is shown in the various stages of costume creation before a student production of *Look Homeward, Angel*. Other photographs by John Forasté begin on page 6.

Back cover: Chancellor Charles C. Tillinghast, Jr. '32, photographed by John Forasté at a press conference on campus in March.

Still searching

After nine months
and countless hours
of committee work,
Brown is still
seeking its fifteenth
president

Henry M. Wriston was fairly precise about the imprecision of selecting a college president. "It is not possible to lay down a set of rules that will guarantee success," he said. "There is always some gamble involved."

On the other hand, there are definite pitfalls to avoid, and, in his 1959 book, *Academic Procection*, Brown's enormously successful eleventh president cautioned presidential search committees about them. The chief temptation, he warned searchers, would be to survey a dizzying field of contenders and then draw up a list of expectations that none of them could fulfill. Wrote Mr. Wriston:

"When everyone has had his say, no one less than the Archangel Gabriel could meet the bill of particulars — and he is not available. . . . The selection committee starts enthusiastically and is impressed with the number of suggestions that flow in to it. Time passes, the winnowing process proceeds, yet the flawless candidate fails to appear. Then fatigue sets in, and when it grows acute, as it often does, the committee is likely to choose someone who is 'available.' The choice is all too often a person of less talent and character than others who were passed over while the members still had stars in their eyes."

While there is currently a campus debate about the "stars," or the lack thereof, in the eyes of Brown's Presidential Search Committee, the searchers' mission has been aborted. The chronology reads much like Mr. Wriston's fictional example above, with one notable exception: no one was chosen.

More people had their say in the search for Donald Hornig's successor than in any other presidential search in Brown's history. Half of the twelve-member search committee was made up of students and faculty, and for the first time these groups were able to advance candidacies, veto candidacies, and exercise power at a level traditionally reserved for Corporation members. There was also an abundant supply of suggestions — more than 500 possible candidates, to be exact. The winnowing process lasted an exhaustive nine months — five months longer than originally projected. Yet, when the three remaining finalists were presented to the Presidential Selection Committee (an all-Corporation body) on March 19, there was still no clear consensus candidate, although two contenders had strong support among different groups within

the search committee. After hours of debate, all candidates were rejected; the search committee was dismissed with praise and thanks; and the process began anew. This time, the search would be centralized in the Corporation's Selection Committee.

The decision not to accept any of the three finalists came as an abrupt surprise to an expectant campus. In addition to student and faculty search committee members, selected student and faculty "consultants" had met the finalists during visits to the campus in March. The name of one contender, a woman favored by most of the students, had even been leaked to the *Brown Daily Herald*. Now the process would be back at square one, and the faculty, to some degree, and the students, to a very great degree, felt that the time of their influence was over.

Charges and counter-charges were hurled. One heard that students had scared away several good prospects; one heard that the Corporation was turning down perfectly good presidential material just to satisfy a whim; one heard that Brown's attractiveness as a site for presidential employment had been tarnished by the financial battles of the past year. None of the rumors had the ring of total truth. Finally, on March 26, Chancellor Charles C. Tillinghast, Jr. '32 came to campus to discuss the Corporation's decision.

Mr. Tillinghast's visit was cause for the second student rally on the Green in as many springs. And, even though this affair was a low-key, thirty-minute shadow of last year's extravaganza, between the flying of frisbees and the dispensing of daffodils the students made their point: they believe the choice of a president "is crucial to this institution," and they believe that a selection process that leaves them out is not "legitimate," in the words of Nathan Bicks '78, the new president of Brown's newest student government, the Undergraduate Council of Students.

Had Henry Wriston attended the rally, he might well have advised the students to read the University's Charter, which states in plain language that it is the legal responsibility of the trustees and Fellows of the Corporation *alone* to select presidents. Yet, this is a very special time in the life of Brown University, and the change of leadership, coming as it does on the heels of major disputes over priorities, is a subject of grave concern to all segments of

the University community.

The students are not alone in their apprehension about the shape the new search will take. The Faculty Policy Group (FPG), reflecting the general concern of the faculty, sent Chancellor Tillinghast a letter prior to his visit urging that the faculty be given "at least as much" input in the renewed presidential search as it had in the one now disbanded.

Mr. Tillinghast told both students and faculty that their advice and counsel would be sought, but he assured them no veto power. While the procedure for the new search will be determined later by the Corporation's Committee on the Presidency, Mr. Tillinghast indicated that it would probably involve faculty and student consulting committees similar to those which helped in the selection of President Hornig (see following interview). He did, however, reject categorically a list of eight student proposals for reconstituting the search, which he said "went entirely too far." These included suggestions that candidates' responses to questions during the interviewing process be made public, and that the Presidential Selection Committee be eliminated, with the search committee reporting directly to the Corporation's Advisory and Executive Committee. (The latter was a curious suggestion since the Selection Committee is the Advisory and Executive Committee, with the addition of those search committee members who are also on the Corporation.)

After he had spent an hour and a half behind closed doors with student leaders, followed by a brief consultation with administrators and an additional hour in a closed meeting with the Faculty Policy Group, Chancellor Tillinghast met the press and fielded questions. A direct man who doesn't waste words, the chancellor was surprisingly blunt in some of his answers. Here is a sampling:

"Mr. Tillinghast, could you give us your criticism of the way the search has gone?"

"Yes, I can give you my criticism — we've been at it for nine months, and we have nothing to show for it."

"Do you think this all boils down to a question of how much say the students should have in running the University, Mr. Tillinghast?"

"This is a facet of that question, yes."

"Do you have an opinion on that?"

"Yes."

"What is it?"

"That students should play a minor role in running the University. They came not to run the University, but to partake of its benefits."

The chancellor also said this about search procedures in general: "As you multiply the number of people engaged in the activity, you inevitably have a tendency to reduce the quality of anyone who survives the process to the lowest common denominator."

From the student reporters in the room, there was a silent groan. The day was over. Left behind were several questions still in dispute: Why had the first search process failed? What kind of person best suits the needs of the Brown community? Who should choose, and how should they choose? And, finally, what impact will the new president have on Brown's problems and future goals?

Leadership has been a subject debated at almost every level of American society during this decade. It is no less troublesome a topic at academic institutions. Perhaps, it is more so. Where once college presidents were chosen and praised for their ability to lead intellectual advancement and educational expansion, they now must also be fiscal agents — people skilled, as one educator suggests, in "the management of decline." The plain fact is that many colleges and universities, especially the private ones, are struggling for survival alone.

At Brown, an institution stubbornly determined to hold on to its commitment to liberal education and innovation, even in the face of economic distress, presidential leadership has become a chronic concern of student and academic alike. Strong leadership, it is assumed, can work magic. And so, as one campus insider observed in jest, the naming of the new president is anticipated with a fervor to match that reserved for The Second Coming. But, is any presidency that powerful in today's academia?

It is no secret that the educational giants of the past seem to have gone the way of the buffalo. The Woodrow Wilsons, Henry Wristons, and Charles Eliots of past decades have been replaced by nameless taskmasters who toil for little more than hard knocks and faint praise. Twenty-year tenures were



John Foraste

Chancellor Tillinghast holds a press conference after his campus meetings.

once commonplace for college presidents, but by 1960 the average length in office had fallen to eight years. Now it is only four, which doesn't say much for institutional momentum.

Even among those most aware of the enormous pressures of the office, presidential stock has plummeted. *Change* magazine recently took a poll to determine the nation's leaders in higher education. The results, gathered from more than 4,000 educators, foundation executives, journalists, and government officials, were rather surprising; only seven college presidents made it into the top fifty.

Many say that the Vietnam era was the beginning of the end for successful college presidencies. The exodus of big names from academe was unprecedented after the campuses became political battlefields. More likely, however, the decline began as the realities of decreased student-age population and increased costs caught up with higher education's boom days of expansion.

Those who delve into academic history will discover that the debate over academic leadership stretches back well over fifty years. The popular question during the early days of the century was whether a president was needed at all. Groups of educators impressed by the educational models in continental Europe championed the elimination of

the presidency and its replacement by a small faculty oligarchy. The movement didn't catch on — mainly because the presidential "giants" of the past were so successful.

But the question in the seventies is not who will lead, but if in fact anyone can. In 1974, the Carnegie Commission published its study of leadership in higher education and concluded with this disheartening analysis:

"The presidency is an illusion. Important aspects of the role seem to disappear on close examination. In particular, decision-making in the university seems to result extensively from a process that decouples problems and choices and makes the president's role more commonly sporadic and symbolic than significant. Compared to the heroic expectations he and others might have, the president has modest control over the events of college life."

Given these unseemly contractions of power and prestige, what sort of individual makes a good college president these days? Turning back to a few recent titans in the office, one can find the following recommendations:

□ Harold W. Dobbs, the long-time president of Princeton, says in his book, *The Academic President — Educator or Caretaker?*, that college presidents "differ as widely as the shapes of their heads." But he throws his vote to those persons who have "a quality that elicits confidence . . . a gift for sustaining a climate of intellectual inquiry, and a zeal for quality." He warns against choosing big names, and he says educational leadership should be the prime responsibility of the chief executive. To make sure the new president will have enough time for educational leadership, Dobbs says, colleges had better choose someone who has mastered the art of administration.

□ Henry M. Wriston also believes a college president should be a scholar able to lead the institution educationally. But a prior and more important requirement, he adds, is "a commitment to higher education which no discouragement could shake." Don't spend too much time on those who apply for the job, Mr. Wriston warns, "this is one job that should seek the man." It will also be helpful if the new president has a sense of humor, which Wriston calls "the essence of reason."

□ Perhaps recalling his twenty-four years on the presidential banquet circuit, the long-time president of In-

diana University, Herman B Wells, adds that a good president should be endowed "with the physical stamina of a Greek athlete, the cunning of a Machiavelli, the wisdom of a Solomon, the courage of a lion, if possible — but above all, the stomach of a goat."

That is a tall order for any one person. And Brown, in its presidential search, is faced with considerable competition for the perfect president. An astounding seventy-eight presidential vacancies occurred during the past year. Already this year, both Tufts and Tulane, to mention two large private institutions, have named new presidents.

The criteria for the selection of Brown's new president were written during August by the Corporation's standing committee on the presidency (BAM, November). While they appear to be rather general, citing executive ability, integrity, articulateness, and other qualities of leadership, they hold perhaps the key to the failure of the nine-month search. The very first point in the Corporation document contains the phrase "proven executive ability." It is an open secret that the refusal of the Selection Committee to recommend any of the finalists to the Corporation for approval was due mainly to the fact that none had administered a comparable organization.

It has also been suggested that some strong candidates may have been "shot down" during early stages of the search by various factions within the committee who were interested in advancing candidates more attuned to their viewpoints. "We were all hunting different animals," searcher John Thomas, a professor of history, told the *Brown Daily Herald*. "The Corporation was hunting a gilt-edged fund-raiser and manager; the faculty was hunting an intellectual leader; and the students were hunting an innovator."

Search Committee Chairman Vernon Alden '45, however, felt his committee members worked well together and "put their own self-interests aside." In January he told the BAM, "I've never served on any committee that functioned as well as this one." Indeed, no one on campus has questioned the dedication and hard work of the group. During his press conference, Chancellor Tillinghast was quick to correct a questioner who implied that the Corporation's action had been a slight to the Search Committee. Searchers

have met weekly since mid-August and have taken time away from jobs, study, and home life during the last several months of intensive interviewing.

But the fact remains that Brown's fifteenth president was not found, despite the work. So for many the blame must rest on the process itself. There are many questions for which there are only speculative answers. How "open" can a hiring procedure, which is what this is, be? Students feel, with some support from the faculty, that only a democratic process, with give-and-take from all, will be able to produce a chief executive who is really attuned to all segments of the academic community. But does this noble ideal work out in the very practical — and private — world of hiring and firing? There are answers on both sides.

The Corporation's decision to take up the search itself has elicited comments that range from "courageous" to "ill-advised, impolite, and wrong-headed." But for all the discussion, the decision is behind the community now, and attention turns to finding a leader.

Who will emerge from the new process is anyone's guess. With luck, it will be a person who can walk the tight-rope between educational philosophy and economic efficiency with delicate finesse. In any event, Henry Wriston would probably say, "Watch out for surprises." About presidents, Mr. Wriston is fond of quoting John Hay's thoughts on marriage: "Why should you worry in choosing whom you should marry? Choose whom you may, you will find you have got someone else."

S.R.

An interview with
the Chancellor:

The chief criterion is executive ability

During Chancellor Tillinghast's March 26 visit to the campus, he met with Managing Editor Sandra Reeves for an exclusive interview. Here are the highlights:

What are the leadership qualities you think Brown needs in a president?

We wrote the criteria for selection of a president last summer. I guess I'd just repeat those criteria and merely add that, obviously, the president has to be a good manager who can relate to the

various constituencies that make up a university. The diversity of the constituencies he must deal with makes it necessary that he also be a fairly flexible person.

Aside from the continuing problem of establishing fiscal stability, what are some of the difficulties Brown is or will be experiencing in this half of the decade?

When you rule out the fiscal side, you rule out an awful lot. Private universities face a whole series of fiscal problems during the balance of this century. I would say that the greatest issue that the Brown president faces — one which is unique — is maintaining Brown's position as a university/college which is not just the image of every other institution, but has its own unique quality.

The students have been talking a lot this year about "educational reform." How much do you think the choice of a president will influence the educational direction Brown takes?

I think it will influence it relatively little. I think that the president's job is to create an environment in which the faculty and the students can deal with curricular matters and curricular reforms. As a fairly old person at this point, I would point out that ever since the time of Socrates people have been talking about educational reform. The pendulum swings back and forth, and there really isn't that much that is new. But I do think it is important that every university be concerned with curricular reform because, in and of itself, it is a stimulating intellectual exercise.

It has been said that the office of college president is in need of better definition these days — that it has lost some of its traditional characteristics. How do you see the modern college presidency?

Certainly the office of the presidency has been evolving. You can see, at Brown, that what Hank Wriston could do with a university of that size, no present Brown president could do. Brown has become enough larger, and enough more complex, that the president simply can't do as many things as he could twenty-five years ago. I suppose we will continue to evolve in the direction of complexity. But to my mind, the principal function the president performs, whether the institution is large or small, is that of setting a tone, and of keeping the various constituent parts functioning smoothly in relation to each other.

Do you agree with the contention

voiced recently on campus, to the effect that there just aren't that many leaders out there to choose from today?

There are plenty of leaders to choose from, but I think one of the problems we all have is that we create unreal expectations as to what we will find in the new president. Frankly, I don't know anyone in the academic world today who would satisfy all the requirements we have cast up as we've talked about what we would like our president to be.

Is the chief criterion, of those drawn up to guide the search, executive ability?

Yes, I would personally put executive ability at the top of the list. That involves a definition of what is meant by executive ability. Among the primary requirements of executive ability, I would put the ability to deal with a great diversity of issues at the same time and to make decisions when decisions have to be made. Perhaps first and foremost, I think it would also include being highly articulate — able to explain one's decisions, to explain one's directions, and to relate to the people who make up the different parts of the University community.

Within the last year, more than seventy colleges have found themselves, like Brown, in the position of looking for a new president. Why do you think higher education is experiencing such a turnover of chief executives?

It's a very difficult job. Any college president faces, simultaneously, a variety of constituencies who frequently are not marching to the same tune. And, at the same time so much is being expected of him, the president's actual power is being greatly circumscribed. That's a good recipe for casualties.

In line with that thought, is it fair to say that Brown's search process failed to produce an acceptable recommendation because its various constituencies could not agree on what kind of person they were searching for?

That is certainly one problem, yes.

Do you think the openness of the search process was in any way detrimental?

The openness of the process resulted in quite a number of candidates in whom we were interested saying, "No thank you; I don't think I'm interested in pursuing it further."

What channels of review and participation will be given students and faculty in the new process?

We have urged the students and the faculty each to appoint a committee



John Forastie

which can give us advice and with which we can consult. The precise roadmap for where we're going from here has not been developed, but we would like to have these [committees] as instrumentalities with which we can work as we go along.

The Corporation has no legal responsibility to consult with anyone in this process . . .

That's correct. Under the Charter, the Corporation has both the power and the responsibility of selecting the president.

Has student and faculty participation been a recent addition to Brown's presidential selection process?

Yes. If I recall correctly, there was no formal student or faculty input at the time Ray Heffner was selected. At the time Don Hornig was selected, we had a great deal of student and faculty input, structured in the same way we're suggesting that it be structured now. In addition to a Corporation committee, there was a student committee and a faculty committee. We consulted frequently, and the final recommendation to the full Corporation was a common recommendation of the three committees.

And you feel that the same kind of consensus will emerge later this year?

I hope so, certainly. I think all of us realize that in university governance, consensus is more important than it is in certain other facets of institutional life. Obviously, we would want whomever is selected to come in with the broadest base of institutional support possible.

What about an interim president?

There are no plans now. But the possibility of an interim president is substantial. It will depend on the progress we make during the next six weeks.

In her one-room apartment, Jane Suttell sketches her costume designs in watercolor and ink



Costumes by V. Jane Suttell

Text by Kathleen C. Smith
Photographed by John Forasté



Three years ago, V. Jane Suttell, a senior from Seattle, became the University Theater's first student costume designer. Since then she has designed the costumes for all of Sock and Buskin's plays, as well as for a number of Production Workshop, Opera Workshop, dance ensemble, and alumni shows. Last month's production of *Look Homeward, Angel* was Jane's nineteenth and final show before she graduates in June and goes on for a master's in theatrical design at the Yale University School of Drama.

Jane Suttell originally planned to become a high-fashion designer. She had taken art lessons for ten years and had been designing clothes for herself and her family since her early teens. Fashion design, she felt, was the best way to use her artistic talents in a practical way. Says Jane: "I always wanted to be an artist, but I didn't want to starve. I figured it would be easier to make a living as a fashion designer than as a painter. It's less fairy tale-ish."

After freshman year, Jane transferred to the Rhode Island School of Design, hoping to perfect her fashion-design technique. But her RISD courses frustrated her because she had already learned the fundamentals of apparel design, such as sketching and pattern drafting, on her own. So she came back to Brown and took over the theater's costume designing duties from Jimmy Meyer, a RISD graduate whom she had assisted freshman year. Working on a few plays convinced her that costume design was "more fun" than fashion design, she says, so she stuck with it. She put together an independent concentration in theatrical design (the freedom of Brown's New Curriculum enabled her to do that) and took classes in play production, set design, and stage lighting (to learn how fabrics "read" on the stage), as well as a few fine arts courses. (Ironically, the only C she earned at Brown was in an introductory art course in design.)

This summer, Jane will be working with Jimmy Meyer once again, this time at his New York City costume company, Fashion Panic, where she spent a week last spring as a Brown Extern. Once her three-year stint at Yale is over, Jane hopes to land a job as a professional costume designer — either for Broadway, TV, or movies. "It doesn't matter which," she says. "I just want to design costumes and make a living at it."



Jane does her renderings (above) after looking (left) through old copies of Life.

Shopping for material: "Plaids and lace were popular in 1916, and soft fabrics with lots of drape."



Capturing Wolfe's spirit

Jane Suttell faces a number of decisions at the beginning of each play — what costumes will be most suitable for the play's setting; what fabrics will best lend themselves to her designs; which costumes she prefers to "build" herself and which should be either rented or taken from wardrobe stock; and how to pull the whole thing off for no more than \$500 (her usual costume budget). Once she's made the basic decisions, she "paints up" her renderings (designs) and starts shopping for material. She scouts local shops for bargain buys and donations and makes sure any rented costumes are close in "style and feeling" to the ones she's designed.

"I was trying to build a character into each person in this play and to capture Wolfe's spirit," Jane says of *Look Homeward, Angel*. Because the play is set in a poor section of the South in 1916, she had to restrain her usual flair for colorful costumes and create clothing that was plain and worn-looking. "Clothes in 1916 were heavy and dowdy," she explains, "and it was depressing to have to make costumes that were ugly. I really had mixed feelings." She was able to console herself with the fact that her costumes for the play were at least "historical."

Jane watches an early rehearsal to see how the actors move on the stage.



Her ever-present strawberry pincushion strapped to one arm, Jane cuts out a chiffon blouse (right). Costume assistant Ann Costelloe '77 looks on (below) as Sharon Grodin '77 is fitted for her first-act costume.



Making it all happen

To make the fabrics look worn and faded, Jane Suttell "washed the heck out of them" before putting any of the costumes together. She rinsed the men's shirts in a gray and yellow dye bath and wiped other costumes with grease from McDonald's hamburgers. She even had Vic Sauerhoff '76, who played W. O. Gant, the alcoholic father, do push-ups in his shirt and then sleep in it with the buttons misaligned. To make several characters look older and heavier, she designed special padded underwear out of cotton drill and polyester fiberfill covered with a tight-fitting T-shirt.

Even though Jane has been successfully designing costumes for three years, she says she is "terrified" when the actors and actresses come in for their initial costume fittings. "I know the clothes should fit because I have all the right measurements," she says, "but I always wonder if they actually will. When the people try them on and they do work, I always wonder how I did it."



Jane drapes a costume on a retired Seventh Avenue dress form

and checks the fit on sophomore William Sikov's padded undershirt.





Oblivious to the cluttered costume room, Jane finishes up last-minute details late into the night

Threading a needle gets harder as the long hours begin to take their toll.



The most delicate stitching, such as on the men's ties, must be done by hand





Her work completed at last, Jane Suttell adjusts Sharon Grodin's hat before the final dress rehearsal



The mad rush

"Come back the week before the play opens if you want some good pictures — I get kind of flaky," Jane had told the *BAM* in an early interview. The pace gets so frantic that she often spends up to fifteen hours a day in the costume room and has even spent the night there on occasion. But she enjoys the pressure-cooker atmosphere: "I like having to think fast and to solve problems quickly."

To Jane, the best part of costume designing is that each show is different. "One may be very 'period' and the next totally whacked out." Furthermore, she adds, "opening night you know it's over and you can start using your mind in another creative way."



John Forstie

Sex education: Prying open the closet door

By Kathleen C. Smith

I was nine years old when I first learned how babies are made. My friend Susan told me the whole story during a weekend visit. Even though Susan was a year older than I, and presumably much more worldly wise, I was sure she had it all wrong. As soon as she left the house, in fact, I went to look for my mother to tell her what a ridiculous thing Susan had told me and to share a good laugh. I remember feeling slightly sick to my stomach when my mother remained straight-faced. "Yes, that's right," she told me calmly. I went numb. "You mean . . . you . . . and Daddy?" I stammered. Right then and there, I made a vow to myself: I would never do "it." If necessary, I would become a nun.

My feelings changed, of course, as I grew up, dated, and finally married. But sex has remained for me, as for many people, an awkward and even, at times, painful subject to discuss, especially in public and among a mixed group. That's why I recognized that familiar air-bubble of anxiety in my throat when I showed up at Carmichael Auditorium, notebook in hand, to cover for the BAM one of the discussion sessions which are part of Brown's human sexuality program. This particular session was titled "Sexuality and Response: What You Always Wanted to Know But Were Afraid to Ask." As I sat down in the very last row, I realized that not only was I afraid to ask, but I was even more afraid of sitting there listening to the answers in the midst of so many people.

A student stood up and began passing out a sheet listing forty-two common sexual myths and fallacies. As I glanced down at it, number twenty-two leaped out at me: "A small penis is less satisfying to a woman than a large penis." I flinched involuntarily and stared straight ahead. I didn't dare look at any of the people near me, for fear that my mouth, which was hard at work trying to arrange itself into a cool, relaxed expression, would betray my stiff-necked embarrassment.

Soon, the two program leaders arrived — Richard A. Dannenfels, associate chaplain at Brown, and Carla Hansen, a social worker and counselor at the Pawtucket (R.I.) Family Service Society. Dick asked us all to move down to the front so that we could be more "intimate." I began to wonder if the editor would be angry with me if I skipped the session altogether and told

him I just couldn't handle the story. I decided he would be. So I moved to the front.

"None of us has had very good sex educations," Dick Dannenfels began. "One of the things we're trying to do in this program is to provide people with good sex information." Information and attitudes picked up from friends, family, and even religious institutions, he told us, have often done damage to people's image of their own sexuality. "We learn to be sexually dysfunctional," he said. "Ninety-five percent of all sexual tensions are cultural, not physiological, in origin."

From my previous research into Brown's human sexuality program, I knew that Dick and Carla offer sexuality counseling and therapy, based on the Masters and Johnson male-female team model, for all members of the Brown community (faculty, administration, and students). Dick explained that the approach he and Carla use in their discussions is the same as in their therapy sessions. He becomes the "advocate" for the men and deals primarily with aspects of male sexuality, and Carla does the same for the women. Dick then outlined the phases of male sexual response and discussed some of the common fears and anxieties many men experience. Then we watched a film on male sexual response made at the Sex Research Institute in Denmark.

Sex is not an isolated part of anyone's life

It was all pretty heavy stuff for me. After viewing the first five minutes of the film, I wasn't sure I could make it through the rest of the evening. I was also worried that people would think me perverted for taking notes so furiously. And yet, as Dick started talking again after the film, I began to be aware of a new feeling inside. After watching a second film on female sexual response, the feeling had become stronger. Soon I was able to identify it. To my surprise, it was a feeling of relief — as though a window had been opened inside my chest, and fresh air was circulating in a room where previously there had been cobwebs and mildew. Hey, it's OK to talk about this, I thought. It is something people can discuss openly. I felt pretty good. I began to relax and listen with genuine interest, even appreciation.

Carla Hansen's turn was next. She discussed female sexuality and the fact that many women are taught that sex is a mixed blessing. "Many of us get the idea that sex hurts, either physically or emotionally, but that it's worth it." Sexual myths are widespread, she told us, confiding that as a teenager she thought boys would explode if they didn't get sexual release when aroused. She stressed that sex is not an isolated part of anyone's life and that communication between partners is the key to a successful relationship — both in and out of bed. "How well you're functioning sexually has a great deal to do with what's going on, or not going on, in your relationship," Dick said, "because soma is related to psyche."

In an earlier interview with Dick Dannenfeler, he had told me about the process of "desensitizing and then re-sensitizing" people to the subject of sexuality. As I left Carmichael that evening and headed for my car, I realized that that's what had happened to me. I later learned that my personal reaction was one that has been shared by a number of students who've taken part in the program. Sharon Grodin '77, one of the leaders last semester of the small-group discussions following each of the weekly Topics in Human Sexuality sessions (Topics is one of a handful of offerings which come under the aegis of the human sexuality program), explains that for many students, the most beneficial aspect of the program, aside from the information angle, is learning that they can discuss sex casually with a group of people and feel comfortable. With the group leaders as models, she says, students discover they can share their own ideas and experiences "without risk."

"For a lot of people," Dick says, "sex is a very private, personal thing, and that's fine. But I really believe that sex is something that can be talked about between people publicly. Sex has been in the closet for so long — there are so many stereotypes and so much bad information — that people really get hurt by it. One of the purposes of our program is to get sex out of the closet."

That there was a need for prying open the closet door became clear to Dick Dannenfeler during his first year as a chaplain at Brown. Among his other activities, he was a member of an underground group called the Clergy Consultation Service on Unwanted

Pregnancy, which was doing abortion referral. He began to feel that they had the cart before the horse, and that in addition to dealing with unwanted pregnancies, they ought to be doing something more preventive. "I felt there should be a way to get people to feel better about themselves and to give them good contraceptive information. But more than just that, I wanted to help people break out of the male and female stereotyping, to help them get into their own sex-value systems, and to think about who they are and who they want to be."

"The Embarrassed Virgin Syndrome"

Dick discussed his ideas with Dr. Roswell Johnson, director of University Health Services, who gave "good encouragement and support," and with Dr. Philip Sarrel, associate professor of gynecology and obstetrics and a sexuality counselor at the Yale University School of Medicine. At the time, Dr. Sarrel and a colleague were running a human sexuality program at Smith, Williams, and Amherst. Brown gave Dick the go-ahead and in 1970, with Dr. Sarrel's assistance, the University offered its first Topics in Human Sexuality series. In its first semester, 500 students signed up for the program, and 340 took it second semester. "That showed me there really was a need on campus for the program," Dick says. All told, about 3,500 Brown students have taken Topics since its inception.

In 1973, Dick Dannenfeler took a leave of absence to study at Yale University with Dr. Sarrel and his wife, Lorna, one of the sexual therapy teams trained by Masters and Johnson. (The Sarrels write a monthly column, "Sex and Health," for *Glamour* magazine.) As part of his internship with the Sarrels, Dick participated in a six-week mandatory clerkship at the Yale Medical School. One of the assignments in the course, Dick says, greatly affected him. Dr. Sarrel ordered all the men to "haul themselves" into an examining room, take off all their clothes, lie down on an examining table, and put their feet in the stirrups to give them an idea of what women experience during a gynecological exam. "Let me tell you, I never forgot that," Dick says. "That experience convinced me of the importance of

some of the things that ought to be included in a medical education."

Chaplain Dannenfeler returned to campus convinced of the need for an institution such as Brown, with its burgeoning medical program, to offer a course in human sexuality for medical students. Others at the University agreed, and a new course, team-led by a group of professionals from a variety of fields (including Dr. John Evrard, clinical associate professor in the Brown Medical Program and former gynecologist at the University Health Services), was created. "Four years ago, only about four or five medical schools in the country had sexuality courses. Today, after the impact of Masters and Johnson's work, every major medical program has them," says Dick. But Brown's program is unusual because of its length and intensity. Although the course has been offered to second- and third-year medical students as an elective, Dick believes it may soon be a required course for all Brown M.D. candidates.

According to Dick Dannenfeler, Brown's human sexuality program is "probably one of the most comprehensive in the country. It's a very creative model." In addition to the Topics in Human Sexuality series, the medical school course, and the Masters and Johnson-style sex therapy, the program sponsors a number of workshops and small-group discussions dealing with sexuality awareness. One of these is a "men's consciousness-raising and liberation group" in which students discuss such topics as male sexuality, aggression, machismo, and male roles in birth control and child care. There are also "interpersonal exploration groups" consisting of five men and five women, designed to explore the nature of friendship, relationships, and sex roles.

Dannenfeler is a firm believer in the importance of the small group in dealing with a subject as complex as sexuality. Says he: "At places like Brown, which more and more are becoming such highly intense compression chambers, the small group offers an occasion where over a period of weeks, people can sit down and talk to one another as friends, and see one another as human beings instead of as an object or as an 'it.' For some of the men, it's a chance to see that women are human beings too, and not — as many

mer: learn when they're growing up — merely something to be made, laid, or shot down."

One of the issues students have discussed at the various meetings is peer pressure to be "free" and "liberated." This pressure sometimes creates what Dick calls the "Embarrassed Virgin Syndrome," where some students (both male and female) feel that if they haven't had intercourse by the end of first semester, or some other arbitrary time, there must be something wrong with them. Proof of this peer pressure, according to Dannenfelser, is the fact that half of the students who lose their virginity at Brown have had only one sexual experience. The chaplain wants to "put to rest" the myth of campus libertinism, however. "The students are not promiscuous," he says. "They're living together and sexual experiences are part of that situation, but most of the people I know here are very, very monogamous."

Students' sexual decisions are often based on loneliness

To help combat pressures and to help students begin to examine their sexual identity, a booklet called *Sexual Unfolding* was distributed this fall, for the first time, to all Brown freshmen. Written by students who took the Topics course and edited by the Brown Student Committee on Human Sexuality, the booklet is an eighty-four-page collection of personal thoughts, experiences, and perspectives on sexuality. "Sexual decisions are best made in an atmosphere of trust and communication, with good information at hand," the students wrote in an introductory letter to freshmen. "Too often, however, students' sexual values and decisions are the product of loneliness and anxiety, pressures and misinformation. [*Sexual Unfolding*] does not offer final solutions — only ideas that we hope you will find interesting." In the preface to the book, Dannenfelser defines sexual unfolding as "not being pushed or rushed. It's a journey of getting in touch with yourself and at your own rate, in your own way, in your own time . . . it's affirming and accepting your own uniqueness and individuality."

One of the things the human sexu-



Michael St. A. Boyer

ality program stresses is communication. Masters and Johnson's approach to sex therapy, Dick explains, is that the real "patient" in sexual counseling is the communication — or lack of it — in a relationship. Free and honest communication between people, even those who love one another, is often difficult in any area, and when dealing with an issue such as sex, which for so long has been a taboo topic of discussion, the difficulty can be greatly compounded.

"There's a tremendous amount of simple ignorance even regarding factual sex information," says Sharon Grodin. "This misinformation is indicative of the lack of communication in many relationships." Part of learning to communicate is getting people to understand that besides being lovers or marriage partners, they can and should also be good friends. And learning to be friends requires the dissolving of some of the sex-role stereotypes that often prevent men and women from sharing their true feelings and needs. Dr. William Masters, in a recent interview on NBC's "Today" show, spoke of the need for partners to be able to say "I want" and "I need" to each other.

He defined communication as "the privilege of exchanging vulnerability, whether verbal or nonverbal." Couples who are able to communicate, he said, will have a much greater chance for a successful relationship.

Sharon, who is also a resident counselor, says she is constantly confronted with problems caused by a lack of communication in the area of sexuality. "I've seen so many students contorted by things they've found very difficult to deal with and that, with a little help, they can find easier to deal with."

And that's exactly what the human sexuality program is all about. As stated in *Sexual Unfolding*, the purpose of the program is to "provide a context in which human sexuality can be discussed candidly and personally to help people achieve confidence in themselves as whole persons and responsible and open sexual human beings."

After receiving her copy of *Sexual Unfolding*, one freshman was inspired to write a letter to the Brown University Sexuality Collective. "Your publication . . . was helpful to me," she wrote. "It reminded me of the areas of interpersonal communication I had forgotten, ignored, abused. The book also introduced me to new points of view about sex and life. I had not thoughtfully considered the feelings of a homosexual, the hesitations of a male in a relationship with a female, the attitudes which foster true friendship, and the many definitions of love. . . . To publish material for the purpose of helping others mature by becoming aware of themselves and others was a generous achievement. I, like many other confused freshmen . . . appreciate it."

Expecting more of the Ivory Tower

The way we live cannot be separated from the way we learn, says Brown's new dean of the College

By Walter Massey

I would like to share with you some of my concerns — concerns which grow out of my being a member of the faculty [physics] but are probably more specifically related to my position as dean of the College.

The Office of Dean is relatively new for Brown, having been created only in 1900. The first dean, Professor Winslow Upton, appropriately, was also a physicist — or at least an astronomer, which is close enough — and he only lasted in the office for one year — a regrettable incident and one which should not be regarded as a precedent for future physicists/deans. According to Professor Walter Bronson's *History of Brown University*, the creation of the position of dean made the University "more efficient as an organization." Let us hope this still pertains.

Over the past seventy-six years, the

position of dean has changed considerably, from being primarily responsible for student disciplinary problems to now being chiefly responsible for the undergraduate curriculum. To me, the significant statements in the most recent job description for the position of dean are the following:

"The Dean of The College is responsible for the development, direction, and administration of the programs and services offered by Brown University to its undergraduate students. The dean provides the leadership within the faculty and staff for achieving the goals of a liberal education for each student."

The question that arises immediately — especially if one is the dean and has this charge — is, "What are the goals of a liberal education for each student?" According to some

definitions of a liberal education, I would personally not feel qualified to provide "leadership." If, for example, liberal education means primarily *content mastery of a broad spectrum of disciplines*, then my own education is somewhat suspect. I can claim content mastery of perhaps one or two disciplines, general familiarity with perhaps a half dozen others, and an appalling lack of real knowledge of a dozen or more other disciplines. Fortunately, I do not agree with so inflexible a definition of liberal education. What then are the goals of a liberal education?

Each of us brings to any position a perspective derived from a variety of prior conditions. My perspectives on the goals of a liberal education are, I am sure, influenced by my being a physicist, a Southerner, and most important, a black. Nevertheless, I do feel comfort-

Walter Massey in his office: Questions about the goals of a liberal education.





able with the statement Dean Jacquelyn Mattfeld makes in her article which appeared in the Fall 1974 issue of *Daedalus*. She writes: "I shall call liberal that education which disregards the utilitarian and provides instead instruction intended to train and integrate the faculties of the mind (reason, imagination, emotion) so that individuals can better seek understanding and make sound judgments."

President Hornig, in his opening University Convocation remarks, alluded to the problem of a cultural crisis, noting that the once solid Judeo-Christian creed is now being challenged by new values. He asked the question, "Are we or our students prepared to see clearly through the morass to establish values by which we can live in a civilized community?"

It is interesting to ask what would be the characteristics of a community or a society composed of liberally educated persons. John Dewey described a liberalizing education as that which begets "hospitality of mind, generous imagination, trained capacity of discrimination, freedom from class, sectarian or partisan prejudice and passion, faith without fanaticism."

In fact, Dewey's definition should allow us to recognize a person who is a true product of a liberal education. Dewey almost provides, to lapse into the jargon of the trade, "behavioral objectives." Certainly a person educated in Dewey's sense would be free from class, sectarian and, I would add, racial prejudices. At a minimum, I think it would be difficult for a society composed of such liberally educated persons to produce a Beirut, a Vietnam, a Northern Ireland, or a Boston in the way society has produced these.

As compelling as these large issues of world community are, however, I

would prefer to deal here with a more specific question, a question even closer to home than Boston: "Are we as a Brown University community prepared to examine ourselves to see if we exhibit the characteristics we would expect of a society of liberally educated persons?"

Is this a valid question? I think so, for it seems reasonable that a college devoted to liberal education ought at least to attempt to manifest in its actual operation the behavioral ends attributed to a society of liberally educated persons. The ways in which we interact with one another, how we make decisions, and how we set goals, I believe, should demonstrate to society at large the possibility of a "different mode of being" and a better mode of living.

Fred Hechinger, in a recent issue of *The Saturday Review* that devotes half of its space to articles examining the question, "What is Happening to Ethical Standards in America?", says, in comparing education to the other professions: "An argument may . . . be made that education ought to be judged by more demanding yardsticks, if there is to be any hope for society's purification. . . . In truth, education's ethics more often than not merely mirror society's social climate. It may therefore appear unreasonable to expect more of the Ivory Tower than of the White House. Yet such expectations are essential to the peace of mind of those who have not abandoned their love affair with education."

I would suggest that at least we ought to be able to recognize in our own behavior, as individuals and as members of the community — faculty, students, staff, and administration — when we are grossly deviating from the patterns we claim to be the end result of a liberal education.

Although I am concerned with all segments of the University community, my primary concern at this time does revolve around the students and my apprehensions as to whether or not we are providing an environment in which each student can reasonably expect to attain the "goals of a liberal education."

I would like to quote a remark made to me a few weeks ago by a person whom I consider to be one of our better students — a bright, active, and committed person: "Professor Massey, you have to realize that there is no real academic community here. There necessarily exists an adversarial relationship among faculty, administrators, and students; Brown is no different from the rest of the world, and the important issue is where the power lies. The faculty knows this, the administration surely knows it, and the students are beginning to learn it."

Another group of students who visited my office recently made this point: "Most tenured professors are not that concerned about students, or even about their younger untenured colleagues. What they really care about is their own research and job security."

Still another group — minority (Third World) students — spoke with me recently. Their sentiments were: "Anyone who really believes that minorities are now, or will be in the foreseeable future, an integral part of Brown University is deluding himself. Brown is a 'white institution' and will never voluntarily live up to its commitments to minorities."

I personally do not believe these statements to be reflective of the reality of the Brown University community, and I know many other students, a majority no doubt, who do not share the views just quoted. However, if any significant minority of our students

"We must attempt to create at Brown a community of liberally educated persons"

hold these views, then I submit that we are failing — or are in danger of failing — to meet what I consider to be an important goal of an undergraduate education.

I recognize that a very strong argument can be made for the position that the concerns I have are at best extra-curricular concerns, and at worst, irrelevant to the true goals of an academic institution. One can further argue that the development of intellectual ability is the only realistic goal an educational institution should profess, and that our task as a faculty (and administration) is to assist our students to the best of our abilities in attaining the skills necessary to master the methodologies, techniques, and facts inherent in the various disciplines or bodies of knowledge.

Even if I were to accept this argument — which I do not — as defining the mission of Brown University, I do not think it could be accomplished in an environment which is *not* conducive to "hospitality of mind," "generous imagination," "trained capacity of discrimination," and also based on mutual respect. It is difficult for me to believe that a student can learn anything of lasting importance from a teacher he or she does not respect, or that a teacher can really make any meaningful commitment (which is certainly a requirement for effective teaching) to students who are not respected. I think it is probably also clear that no effective "leadership" can emerge from a dean who lacks the trust and respect of faculty and students.

My position, then, is that if we are to accomplish anything of importance, we have to attempt to create here at Brown a community of "liberally educated persons," and, furthermore, that this goal is not an "extra-curricular"

matter, but has to be an integral part of our academic and curricular concerns. I do not mean by this that we should create courses on "Liberal Education and the Community," or that lectures and seminars on "Human Values in Science" (or any other discipline) are what is needed. These may help, and I'm prepared to support them, but they will not really be enough.

I think the problem is more fundamental, for ultimately I believe that the way we live, how we organize ourselves, how we relate to each other, cannot be separated from the way we learn and what we learn, and conversely, that both the process of teaching and learning and the way in which we structure knowledge profoundly influence the way we behave towards one another. To quote Paulo Friere, "There is no such thing as a neutral educational process."

I realize, of course, that my position in these matters is based to a very large degree on faith — hopefully without fanaticism — and that very little hard evidence exists which shows that people become different sorts of human beings as a result of exposure to a liberal education. In fact, many studies have clearly shown that the type of curriculum one passes through has little effect on later rational and ethical behavior. However, some more recent investigations into the learning process do appear to show correlations between value formation and the ability to master intellectually certain categories of abstract ideas. These studies also show a relationship between modes of social interaction and the capacity to conceptualize different "world models."

William Perry of the Bureau of Study Counsel at Harvard, who has recently published the results of a

five-year study of the intellectual and ethical development of undergraduates, goes so far as to state that "it is no longer tenable for an educator to take the position that what a person does with his intellectual skills is a moral rather than an intellectual problem and therefore none of the scholar's business. The *alienated* (person) may imitate or parody the forms of other people's knowledge, but he/she is as sterile intellectually as he/she is socially."

Perry's study, which I recommend to you, follows undergraduates through several steps or "stages" in their intellectual and ethical development which I will attempt to summarize very briefly. A common early stage, which most students now pass through before college, is the "simple dualistic" — a world model in which there is always a *right* and a *wrong*. There is only one right answer per problem, and teachers explain these answers. Authority is unquestioned, and moral positions are characterized as *we* versus *they*. In a more advanced stage of development, it is recognized that there is legitimate uncertainty — even on the part of "authority." The person assumes that several interpretations of a poem, explanations of a historical development, or even theories of a class of events in physics may be legitimate depending on "how you look at it." Moreover, the person perceives that this uncertainty concerns not only so called "facts" and intellectual judgments, but also values by which one lives. In this position, diversity of opinion is not only tolerated, but quite often overemphasized. One hears the statement that "since nothing can really be proven, everyone has the right to his own opinion," and I would add, "whether or not the opinion is based

on, or grows out of, a thoroughly examined position."

The most advanced stage detected in Perry's study is one labeled by him as "commitment." Here the person apprehends the necessity of orienting oneself in a relativistic world through some form of personal commitment. The person has *consciously* chosen and affirmed an identity reflected in both intellectual style (stance) and personal values. *Consciously chosen* is the key phrase, for in this position it is recognized that there are other possible, alternative world models and value systems, but that choices must be made and have to be made on the basis of "an examined life" — the ability to examine implying familiarity with the basic data, techniques, and methodologies that are the tools of the educated person. In this position, to quote Perry, "One has learned to think about his own thoughts, to examine the way in which he orders data and the assumptions he is making, and to compare these with other thoughts that others might have. From this position one can take responsibility for his own stand and negotiate — with respect — with other human beings." Not everyone reaches this stage; one who does is labeled by Perry "a liberally educated person."

If there is any validity to this position and these ideas, then there are clearly direct consequences for the curriculum, styles of teaching and learning, student life, and for the ways we relate to one another as members of this community. I would note the following points on each of these areas:

The curriculum at Brown has received considerable attention because of its attempts to focus on the student as an individual. To quote from the University Bulletin: "At Brown University, education for the undergraduate has as its purposes the fostering of the intellectual and personal growth of the individual student. The student, ultimately responsible for his own development in both these areas, must be an active participant in framing his own education."

I think that this statement contains attainable goals, but they will be difficult to attain unless they are reflected in the way we teach, learn, and live at Brown. The essence of this curriculum, which I wholeheartedly support, is to confront each student with an inescapable fact: there are no *absolute* definitions of what constitutes

an ideal or even a good college education. Therefore, each student has to develop consciously a perspective on higher education, to examine critically alternate conceptions, and then commit himself or herself to a path. Of course, this is an ideal. Not all students are equally prepared to engage in this process, but, nevertheless, it is a workable ideal to strive for.

The Modes of Thought Program, whatever it has become or failed to become since its inception, was designed to be "concerned primarily with an understanding of the values infusing inquiry, and of the centralities of method and conceptual frameworks in approaches to knowledge and phenomena." My sense (and I hope it is correct) is that many basic and introductory departmental courses have been influenced by this understanding so that the MOT Program has not been a failure. What we do lack, however, is enough introductory courses at the freshman level that provide a "safe" and supportive sense of community, within which students can work closely with faculty and with other students in making the difficult and sometimes painful transition to a world where individual commitment to ideas and values must be taken. Undergraduate students (and probably all of us), I believe, need role models — people who understand the values which guide them and which underlie their disciplines.

Finally, through the examples learned in the classroom, through discussions in dorms with fellow students about values, I think it is possible for all of our students to develop an understanding of alternate views and values and a respect for, though not necessarily agreement with, those who hold them. There will of necessity be conflicting, examined perspectives within disciplines and between disciplines; among students and between the faculty and the administration. We are not living in Utopia; we do not share a single vision of reality which satisfies everyone; and I am not sure that our community, Brown, to say nothing of the world community, will ever or should ever share a single vision. Therefore, we must learn how to communicate and how to listen — to make clear our perspectives in as reasoned a fashion as possible and not to hide behind the façades of "expertise" or con-

versely, behind clichés such as "racist institution," "all they really care about is research and job security," "adversarial relationship," and the like. Certainly there is racism at Brown — we are part of American society; certainly faculty care deeply about research and job security; and certainly there are times when adversarial relationships develop. But reality is more complex than these simple we/they clichés proclaim. It is my conviction that there are no issues facing this community which cannot be resolved if all members of the community have respect for one another — respect enough to communicate honestly and reasonably and respect enough to listen sympathetically. If I am wrong in this belief, then I will no doubt be a failure in this job.

Despite our problems, we are a great university, and of this I have no doubt. Of course, there are many other great universities, each following its own vision. Our organization as a university/college allows and encourages faculty and student participation in research and scholarship at the frontiers of knowledge — the function which is at the very heart of a *university* — but does this within the context of a *teaching* institution, the college. We are rarer than one might imagine in this regard.

What of the people who make up this University, this community? Being a part of the faculty, my chauvinism may show through if I speak as highly of them as I feel. However, as far as students are concerned, no such compunction holds, and I think I can say in all honesty that the quality — in all respects — of the undergraduate students who matriculate at Brown compares favorably with those at any institution in the world, and I do not feel I am exaggerating in this regard.

I think we are at a crucial point in the history of Brown University. We are a great university, but to remain so I believe we must also become a great community. I am somewhat uncertain, overawed, apprehensive about the task, but also very honored and excited to be in the position of dean of the College at this time.

As Professor Paul Kurtz has said, "In a sense we may become what we wish — if the wish is informed by a firm will, patience, and energy."



Liberty's Impact:
The World Views 1776

Ireland and America in the Age of Revolution

L. P. Curtis, Jr.

GIVEN the momentous issues involved in the disputes between the British government and the American colonies during the 1760s and 1770s, the rumblings of colonial discontents in America were bound to have repercussions in other parts of the world. But nowhere within the old British Empire did the revolt of American patriots have more immediacy and leave a deeper impression upon the "political nation" than in the Irish quarter. Ireland in the mid-eighteenth century was something of an anomaly within the British imperial system. Second only to England in economic value to the empire, and vital to the security of the British Isles, this island to the west was both a kingdom and a colony. Although Ireland had its own parliament and privy council as well as judiciary, in all important respects the country was subordinate to the imperial authority of King, Lords, and Commons at Westminster. English sovereignty in Ireland was vested in a viceroy, who acted as both the chief political agent of the ministry in London and the king's official representative in Dublin. Ireland was then less than a self-governing nation but more than a minor satellite of a great power.

When those shots were fired in Lexington and Concord in April 1775, the property-owning Protestants of Ireland — Anglican and Dissenter alike — were the first to hear the echoes and to utter words of warm encouragement to their colonial cousins. And when, seven years later, the thirteen colonies won their independence from Britain, these same Irishmen extracted a much more limited form of independence from a government worried lest the "American disease" cross the Atlantic and infect a population close to home and notorious for its rebellious instincts. Irish demands for freedom from imperial

constraints contained many of the same motives and objectives as those in America; and in both countries the colonial patriots managed to combine — with the utmost skill and passion — the lofty pursuit of nationhood and the so-called national interest with a hearty appetite for partisan politics and an abiding concern for matters of custom, excise, patronage, and income.

In a literal sense Ireland lay at the heart of the British Empire, separated from England, Wales, and Scotland by the narrow, if choppy, Irish Sea. As an island endowed with many fine harbors, Ireland had made a convenient entrepôt and way station for merchants and adventurers anxious to tap the fabled riches of the Americas. By the 1760s Irish merchants were making handsome profits from their strategic location along the transatlantic trade routes, enhancing their social position at home and their financial position abroad. The estimated value of Irish imports and exports, moreover, had quadrupled in value between 1700 and 1770, and the scale of this mercantile activity stimulated the Irish economy well beyond the coastal zone. England needed Ireland's natural harbors and fertile plains to enhance her own commercial and maritime strength and to feed a burgeoning population. According to the mercantilist orthodoxies of the day, Ireland was supposed to produce the raw materials, especially the grains and livestock, required by the advanced metropolitan economy; and Irish finished goods were not allowed to compete against those made in England. English manufacturers and merchants were highly jealous of competition, and throughout the century they lobbied ministers and members of parliament with the object of keeping certain Irish manufactures out of their territory. English commercial restrictions thus gave rise to much the same resentments and animosities that had led to protest in the thirteen colonies.

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Figure 1. The Irish Volunteers commemorating the birthday of William III before his equestrian statue in College Green, Dublin, 4 November 1779. Painting by Francis Wheatley. Courtesy of the National Gallery of Ireland.

Who were the “Irish” to whom publicists and politicians habitually referred in this period? If this term is applied only to those who counted politically, men who were considered to have a stake or interest in the country, then no more than 10 percent of a population of some 3.5 million people ought to be included. These were the Anglicans or communicants in the established Church of Ireland who enjoyed a near monopoly of the landed property, the higher education, and the principal offices of church and state. This social and political elite descended from the Anglo-Norman, English, and Welsh conquerors who had acquired land after their military campaigns against the “wild Irishry” during the preceding five centuries. Known collectively as the Protestant Ascendancy, these landed families dominated the country. Some of the wealthier landed magnates were absentee landlords who spent most of the year in England; others lived in Irish country houses and castles which ranged from sumptuous to magnificent. While the Irish parliament was in session, the grandees of the Ascendancy occupied elegant town houses in Dublin, which was then known as “the second city of the empire,” and they savored as many of the delights of Dublin society as their incomes or their creditors would permit. Standing at the summit of a deferential society and wielding

enormous power in the counties, the Irish aristocracy and gentry, whom the Victorians would call Anglo-Irish, regarded the parliament as their private political arena or preserve. Accustomed to marrying their own kind, which usually meant their cousins or the sons and daughters of the neighboring Big House, these landed families became an in-bred caste and acquired a reputation for lavish spending, heavy drinking, lethal duelling, and fortune hunting.

In economic importance and political potential, the Protestant Dissenters were the second most significant element in eighteenth-century Ireland. Among the various sects found within Irish Dissent were Baptists, Quakers, and Methodists. But religious nonconformity was composed mainly of Presbyterians, most of whose forebears had come to Ulster from Scotland during the reign of James I. Given to hard work, fervent prayer, and frugal living, these Presbyterians, otherwise known as Scotch-Irish, made up the bulk of the small farmers, weavers, and linen manufacturers in the north. Dissenters also loomed large among merchants, shopkeepers, superior artisans, and skilled workers. Like the Catholics, Dissenters also suffered under the Penal Laws — discriminatory measures enacted in the 1690s and early 1700s to promote religious uniformity and political loyalty as well as to prevent “outsiders” from ascending the ladders of social and economic mobility. The penal code may not have been enforced with efficiency or rigor,

but it did perpetuate the Ascendancy while frustrating the political ambitions of Presbyterian leaders in Belfast and Londonderry. Discouraged by overt discrimination and periodic depressions in trade, many Scotch-Irish emigrated to America, where they not only tamed the land but lent their energies and skills to the struggle against some of the same enemies of freedom they had known in Ireland. Politically volatile, devoted to immoderation in politics as in religion, the Presbyterians who stayed behind in Ulster looked upon George III and his ministers as the wicked defenders of an Anglican and aristocratic monopoly in an empire supposedly based on religious toleration and liberty for all its members.

The third and by far the largest category of Irishmen contained the “submerged majority” of indigenous Roman Catholics. Called by a variety of names in an age of unabashed epithets, the “mere Irish” or “papists” numbered close to three millions in 1780, and most of them were crowded onto the lower and looser rungs of Irish society. Proud of their descent from ancient Gaelic kings, warriors, and bards, these “native Irish” were the hewers of wood and drawers of water for the Ascendancy. Having lost their ancestral lands to invaders and colonizers, most of these people eked out a bare subsistence as lowly tenants or agricultural laborers dependent upon the goodwill and the whims of landlords and middlemen. Abject in their poverty, subject in their demeanor, the Catholic masses lacked virtually all the prerequisites of political consciousness. With the exception of a small mercantile and money-lending elite in the larger cities, the Catholic population had very few avenues of escape — other than emigration and death — from prolonged misery. In the long run the penal laws sowed the seeds of revolutionary republicanism in Ireland, but during the eighteenth century the giant of Catholic nationality slumbered, and not even the din raised by American patriots during the 1770s awakened it to collective action.

Religious, cultural, social, and ethnic divisions thus cut deep into Irish society, creating vertical barriers between those who were accepted and those who were excluded. No amount of upward mobility through the horizontal strata of occupation, wealth, and status could efface the telling distinctions of creed and tribe that have loomed so large in Irish history. Even the Ascendancy was divided between “court” and “country” — between landowners who enhanced their incomes and prestige by serving the viceregal administration and those country gentlemen who prided themselves on their “independence” of the Irish government and regarded the “courtiers” as so many parasites feeding off the country’s depleted resources. Convinced that English commercial restrictions were stifling the Irish economy and should be abolished along with the practice of placing the clients and favorites of English ministers in Irish sinecures, the country party or opposition in the Irish parliament

pressed for a clearer (and more congenial) definition of the concept of *imperium et libertas* — their object being to enlarge the sphere of Irish *libertas* at the expense of British *imperium*.

DURING the eighteenth century the connections between Ireland and America were continually reinforced by the export of Irish goods and emigrants to the New World. When Benjamin Franklin visited Dublin in September 1771, he found many Irishmen among the professional and mercantile classes who were outspoken friends of the American colonies. He impressed upon these and other sympathetic listeners the “natural” identity of interests between Ireland and America, and he appealed for cooperation in resisting the arbitrary acts of the imperial authority. The warmth of Franklin’s reception in the lobby of the Irish parliament and Dublin salons attests to the political awareness of educated Irishmen.

The existence in Dublin alone of almost a dozen newspapers with an average weekly circulation in 1776 of from four to eight hundred copies an issue meant that Irishmen could keep themselves reasonably, if not always objectively, informed about public affairs. There were scores of pamphlets, tracts, and books published every year in the principal cities, many of which were reprints of essays and addresses published first in England or America. Through this medium many impassioned appeals by advocates of colonial rights circulated through the country.

No section of the Irish political nation watched events in America with more interest than did those members of the parliamentary opposition or country party known as “the Patriots.” These men of Whiggish outlook and aristocratic tastes regarded the supporters or placemen of the viceregal administration as the real enemies of Ireland. The Patriots’ heroes were men like William Molyneux, Dean Swift, and Charles Lucas (“the Irish Wilkes”), who had courageously opposed English invasions of what they considered to be Irish sovereignty. Convinced that they represented the interests of Catholic and Protestant as well as landowner and peasant alike, the Patriots attacked viceregal policies at a time when formed opposition was considered disloyal. If the patriotism of these country gentlemen contained a large measure of self-interest, the Patriots hoped to achieve something less selfish and more enduring than their own advancement or enrichment. They saw themselves as the natural leaders of Irish society and as the only trustworthy guardians of the national interest. Regarding imperial constraints on Ireland as a blight, but quite prepared to accept the protective screen of the Royal Navy as well as other benefits deriving from proximity to so rich and powerful a neighbor, the Patriots began to whittle away at the bases of English control over the Irish parliament.

By attacking the right of the English privy council to approve or disapprove all bills prior to their introduction into the Irish parliament, they hoped to win eventually not only the power of the initiative but also control of the Irish government itself.

During the 1760s the brilliant if wayward politician Henry Flood had led a series of Patriot assaults on English interference in Ireland's internal affairs. In the autumn of 1769 Flood used the occasion of a proposed augmentation of the army in Ireland to challenge the enactment of government measures which had not originated in the Irish House of Commons. This confrontation raised the old and sensitive issue of Poyning's Law, passed by the Irish parliament in 1494, according to which any new bills introduced into parliament had first to be approved by the crown. Court officials, ministerial spokesmen, and constitutional lawyers in England all based their claim to imperial authority over Ireland on Poyning's Law and the Declaratory Act of 1719 (which served as the model for the American Declaratory Act of 1766). The viceroy, Lord Townshend, won this round of the contest by depriving several prominent Patriots of their offices; but this was a short-lived victory. Although the Patriot cause suffered a severe blow in October 1775, when Flood decided to "defect" by accepting the post of vice-treasurer in the Irish administration, the outbreak of war in America gave to the opposition an opportunity to press Ireland's claims against Westminster. The ideals of the American struggle swept across the Atlantic like a great tidal wave and broke with a resounding roar on the shores of Protestant Ireland.

While the Irish viceroy committed the country to support of the war in America, the Patriots pleaded in parliament for conciliation of the colonists and soon began to enlist middle-class support in opposition to British imperial policy. In many a dining room and tavern across Dublin, supporters of the thirteen colonies raised their glasses to the success of the Continental Congress. A society called the Free Citizens of Dublin drank heady toasts to "our fellow subjects in America now suffering persecution for attempting to assert their rights and liberties." The toasts in more radical circles suggested that their drinkers should be fighting for Irish and American liberty against the forces of British imperial despotism. In Belfast those Dissenters with friends or family in America took up the cause of the revolution as their own. William Drennan, the son of a northern Presbyterian minister and later a founder of the radical Society of United Irishmen, vowed to emigrate to America if he failed his medical exams in Edinburgh, and he suggested to his sister that America should adopt an official seal depicting "the infant Hercules strangling the serpents of Taxation and Despotism."

In July 1775 the Continental Congress sent a formal

address or appeal to the "People of Ireland," warning that if the British won the contest in America, Ireland would be the next victim of imperial repression. In parliament, the opposition needed no prompting to see some compelling similarities between the colonial situations of America and Ireland. Once the rebellion in the thirteen colonies had grown into a full-scale land and sea war in which Great Britain faced the combined forces of her European rivals and the Americans, the Patriots realized that the moment had arrived to present their own demands to a beleaguered administration in London.

The man who emerged to take Flood's place as the chief spokesman for the Patriots was a young barrister named Henry Grattan. The son of a Dublin official and the protégé of the wealthy earl of Charlemont, Grattan entered the Irish parliament in 1775. In an age when oratorical skills were highly esteemed, Grattan's talents as a speaker soon won him the respect of men who were connoisseurs of eloquence. Although he lacked the physical presence and sonorous voice of such orators as Chatham, Fox, and Burke, he had an unrivalled flair for language. Epigrams, aphorisms, and metaphors flowed from him in rich profusion. By sheer force of oratory he became the supreme advocate of Irish or Anglo-Irish nationhood. It was Grattan who observed so presciently:

Before you decide on the practicability of being slaves for ever, look to America. Do you see nothing in that America but the grave and prison of your armies? and do you not see in her range of territory, cheapness of living, variety of climate, and simplicity of life, the drain of Europe? Whatever is bold and disconsolate, sullen virtue and wounded pride; all, all to that point will precipitate; and what you trample on in Europe will sting you in America [22 February 1782].

Grattan encouraged the Patriots to use the American war as a lever with which to pry out of the imperial government those concessions that would give Ireland effective control of her own affairs.

To be sure, not all Irishmen rushed to the defense of Liberty at home and abroad. By 1774, almost 20 percent of all regular soldiers and 32 percent of all officers in the British army were Irish. Irish-born Americans reinforced the rebel lines on Bunker Hill, but the British general, Sir Henry Clinton, had a company of Irish loyalists under his command in America. The War Office was so desperate for soldiers that it suspended the official ban against "papists" and actively recruited Irish Catholics, many of whom were eager to fight — for money — against the king's "disloyal subjects" in the thirteen colonies, but the enlistment of Irish Catholics to kill or wound American Protestants deeply angered many Irish Protestants. And Theobald Wolfe Tone, although he became the "godfather" of Irish revolutionary republicanism, wanted to abandon his studies at Trinity College, Dublin, for the glamor of an officer's uniform and the glory of fighting rebels in

America. (He was furious when his father ordered him to return to his books.) And yet Tone was far from typical of the merchants, manufacturers, and skilled craftsmen of Ireland, most of whom wished to conciliate, not eliminate, the patriots of America. The Irish Patriots looked to their mostly middle-class and Protestant countrymen for support in their campaign to win by peaceful means those rights for which the Americans were risking life and limb. One should not, however, exaggerate the depth of feeling among the Patriots and their followers for the American cause. For most propertied Irishmen, politics, like charity, began (and ended) at home. In their minds, attaining “free trade” and winning parliamentary control over Ireland’s fiscal affairs were often more important considerations than England’s dispute with America.

BY the autumn of 1775, the Irish economy was in the throes of a severe depression. The ability of the English government to regulate Irish commerce made it easy for Irishmen to blame any economic reverses upon the selfishness of their imperial masters at Westminster. The issue of English restrictions on Irish trade flared up again in February 1776, when the North ministry imposed a wartime embargo on the export of all Irish goods outside Britain and her colonies. Although this embargo did not affect the lucrative provisions trade to the British Empire, owing to the pressing needs of the army and navy, the severity of the depression and the existence of the ban created widespread unrest. Patriot spokesmen warned the government that Ireland might well turn into another America if mercantilist policies were pushed too far. Since Lord North had no wish to provoke rebellion in Ireland, he granted several minor concessions to Irish manufacturers and the fishing industry in the hope of placating public opinion. These token measures served only to whet appetites for major concessions, and the Patriots renewed their efforts to foster extra-parliamentary support while advocating a policy of conciliation toward the thirteen colonies. Their task was made easier by England’s deteriorating military position owing to the entrance of France, Spain, and Holland into the war on the American side.

The Patriots’ bid for political power entered a new phase in 1778, when more than three thousand soldiers were withdrawn from the army in Ireland for service in America. Seeing their chance to embarrass the government while strengthening their own hand, the Patriots supported a movement in the counties and towns to create a home-guard or paramilitary force to protect Ireland from invasion, now that France had declared war and regular soldiers were being assigned overseas. The idea of a volunteer force composed of companies paid for and drilled by men of property caught on rapidly. All over the country landlords raised Volun-

teer companies on their estates with almost boyish zeal, while prominent citizens in the towns recruited Volunteers from their own trades and professions. The Volunteer rank and file were composed in the main of tenant farmers and shopkeepers with little or no experience of military drills. Almost exclusively Protestant and including some militant Presbyterians in the north, these men reveled in martial drills, ceremonial parades, and professions of loyalty to the House of Hanover with tankard or glass in hand.

The Volunteers were fond of parading not only their arms but their Protestant principles, as their elaborate celebrations of King William III’s birthday attested (see figure 1). The Volunteers grew so rapidly in numbers and strength that English ministers became alarmed. The thought of some thirty thousand armed Irishmen parading around the country and drinking toasts to Liberty was enough to give Lord North nightmares. With Lord Charlemont serving as commander in chief of the Volunteers, it was not difficult for the Patriots to “educate” the rank and file about the meaning of Irish nationhood. Within a year or so of their founding the Volunteers were even more of a political than a military force in the country. Grattan, who described the Volunteers as “the Commons of Ireland . . . the property . . . the soul of the country armed,” used this semiprivate army to extract concessions from the North administration. In London such opposition leaders as lords Rockingham and Shelburne made political capital out of the unrest in Ireland and warned about the consequences of not granting some of the Patriots’ demands.

Under this kind of pressure the resistance of Lord North and his colleagues to concession slowly collapsed. The English government had already responded to the lobbying efforts of the Catholic Committee, which represented influential merchants and professional men in Ireland, by approving the Catholic Relief Act of 1778. This important measure enabled Catholics to take long leases and inherit land as Protestants were allowed to do. It bore witness to the growing influence of a relatively new class of moneyed Catholics, especially conspicuous in the Dublin area, some of whom were also the creditors of Protestant landowners. This concession spurred the Patriots to renew their campaign for the removal of English restrictions on Irish trade. Using the Volunteers as the “muscle” in their agitation, and drawing strength from a movement to resist the importation of all British goods into the country, the Patriots demanded “free trade” or the abolition of those clauses in the Navigation Acts that limited the import and export of commercial goods. Mounted during a time of crisis in imperial affairs, the campaign for free trade in Ireland gathered momentum and threatened to engulf the viceregal party. With reluctance Lord North agreed in December 1779 to allow Irish merchants to export

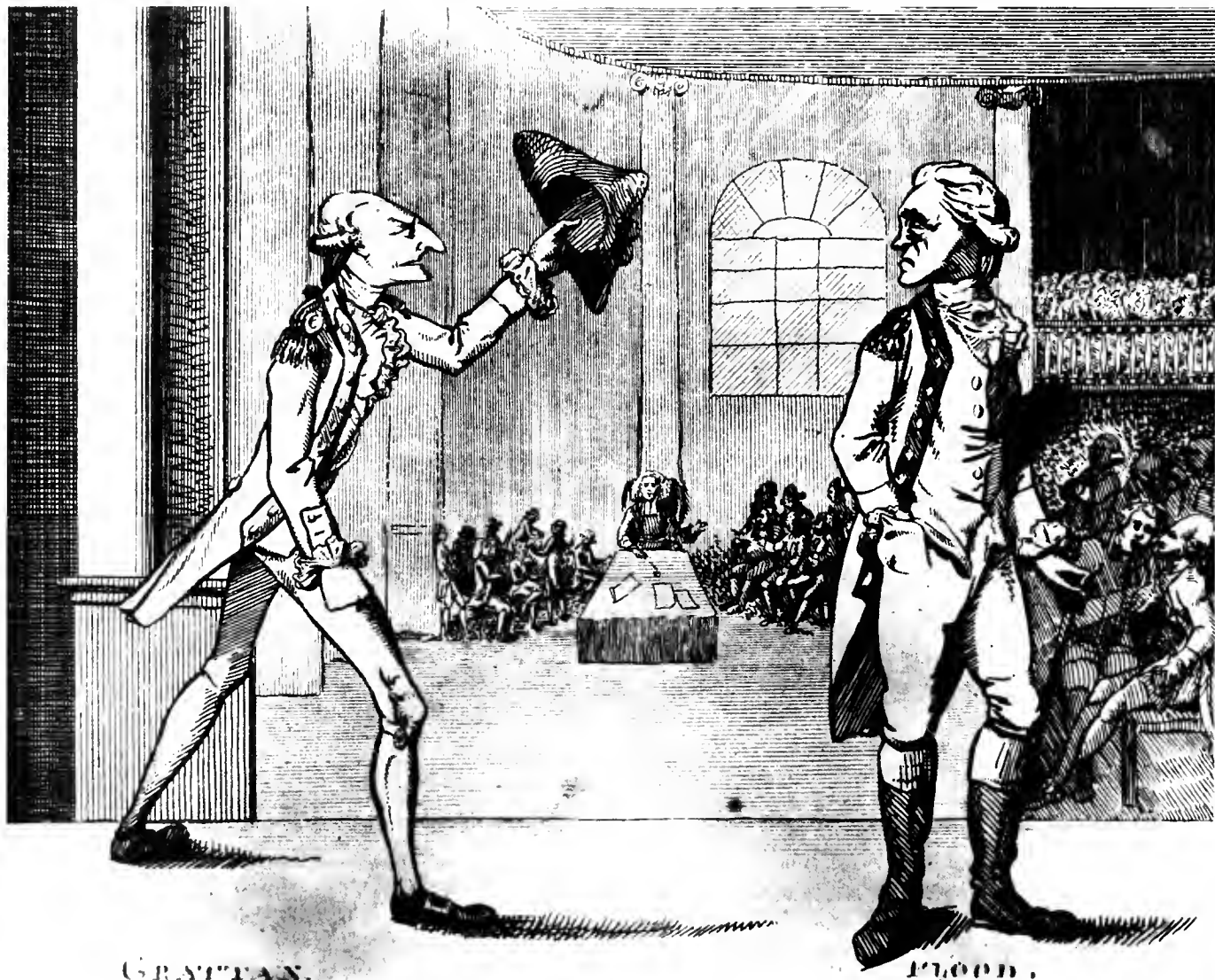
raw wool and woollen cloth and to import goods directly from the other colonies in the empire. The remaining restrictions on Irish trade were soon removed.

For the Patriots one final concession remained, one last pillar of the imperial edifice had to be pulled down. They now sought legislative independence, or the repeal of those statutes that gave the English executive control over the Irish parliament. Inspired by the triumph over the issue of free trade, Grattan moved a resolution in the Irish Commons in April 1780 that the Irish parliament should henceforth be the only power "competent to make laws to bind this Kingdom." The Patriots set their sights on the kind of colonial self-government associated with dominion status in the next century. Grattan's speech raised the fundamental questions about the limits of imperial authority that had driven American patriots into war in the name of colonial liberty. In 1780 the North ministry had no intention of altering the consti-

tutional ties between England and Ireland; and the Irish viceroy was told to resist this demand at all costs.

Not until military defeat in America stared British commanders in the face did the North ministry reconsider its constitutional relations with Ireland. When Lord Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown in October 1781, Grattan actually hesitated to press for repeal of the Declaratory Act for fear of adding to the humiliation of the government. The more politically advanced Volunteers had no such scruples, however, and they arranged a series of conventions designed to rally support for the cause of legislative independence. Grattan soon joined Lord Charlemont and several close friends

Figure 2. The victors quarrel over the spoils: an angry Henry Grattan confronts Henry Flood in the Irish House of Commons during the debate over the question of enlarging the sovereignty of Ireland (October 28, 1783). A political satire by Thomas Gillray (London, 1783). Reproduced by kind permission of the Lewis Walpole Library, Farmington, Connecticut.



in drafting the official Volunteer resolutions for a mass gathering of Volunteers at Dungannon, county Tyrone, in February 1782. Accepted by this convention amidst tumultuous cheering, these resolutions amounted to a formal declaration of Irish independence but fell far short of separation from the empire. The virtual unanimity of Protestant Ireland in this matter left Lord North with little choice, especially since confidence in his ministry was crumbling. Before any final decision could be made, however, the North regime fell from power. Lord Rockingham, long an advocate of colonial conciliation, then formed a ministry with the king's begrudging approval, and the way was paved for concession to Ireland. In April the king gave his consent to ministerial plans for Irish legislative independence. When Grattan received this news, he uttered those memorable words: "Spirit of Swift! spirit of Molyneux! your genius has prevailed! Ireland is now a nation! in that new character I hail her! and bowing to her august presence, I say, *Esto perpetua!*"

What the Grattanites hailed as the Irish Constitution of 1782 amounted to repeal of the Declaratory Act of 1719 and the guarantee of tenure to judges. Poyning's Law was not repealed but was amended to allow the Irish parliament to introduce and carry legislation without the prior approval of the English executive: the crown had conceded the forms but not the substance of equality between the two parliaments. The Irish viceroy still controlled the machinery of government in Dublin Castle, and the English privy council did not relinquish its power to veto Irish measures. If Irish autonomy or "nationhood" had a rather hollow ring, the Patriots did not, at first, notice the sound. The year 1782 symbolized the triumph of the country party over the "courtiers"; it did not represent the defeat of British *imperium* by Irish *libertas*.

The inherent tensions and disagreements within the Patriot camp now turned into acrimonious disputes as the victors quarreled with one another over the spoils of the so-called Irish Constitution. The more advanced politicians followed Flood, who had decided to make his bid for the leadership of the "popular party" and found it convenient to accuse Grattan, who had retired as leader of the Patriots, of having settled with the British government for a token form of independence. Flood forced the Patriots to choose between Grattan's "simple repeal" of the Declaratory Act and his own plan for complete repeal of Poyning's Law. Within a few months of its creation, "Grattan's Parliament," as it was dubbed, subsided into factionalism, and the once-formidable alliance of Patriots and Volunteers gradually broke apart on the reefs of parliamentary reform and Catholic emancipation. Flood's campaign for "renunciation" by Britain of all claims to control the Irish parliament culminated in January 1783, when the British parliament officially

affirmed "the complete legislative and judicial independence of Ireland." The Patriots may have won a constitutional battle, but they lost the "political war." The old personal and political rivalry between Flood and Grattan flared anew (see figure 2), and the disputes between moderates and radicals in parliament made it all the easier for the English government, working through the viceregal establishment in Dublin Castle, to preserve the essentials of *imperium* within and over Ireland.

THE campaign for Irish legislative independence marked the beginning of a struggle for freedoms that went far beyond the goals of the Grattanites. After 1789, Americans could no longer claim exclusive credit for sustaining the cause of colonial liberty in Ireland, because the overthrow of the *ancien régime* in France jeopardized similar regimes in many countries. By 1791 Belfast had become the center of radical thought and activity in Ireland, and in that year Drennan, Tone, and other admirers of the Jacobins founded the Society of United Irishmen to bring about the real revolution in Irish society and politics from which the Patriots had recoiled in horror a decade before. What the American patriots had inadvertently begun in Ireland, the Jacobins and their successors in France tried to complete by igniting the Catholic peasantry with the flame of a French invasion force. Committed to the ideal of social and religious equality, the United Irishmen exposed themselves to harsh measures from Dublin Castle. Government repression not only forced the United Irishmen underground, but drove Wolfe Tone into the waiting arms of the French Directory. Napoleon's generals were so impressed by Tone's assurances about the ripeness of Ireland for a popular rising that they agreed to launch several military expeditions to the southwest coast of Ireland between 1795 and 1798. Although these small-scale armadas ended in disaster or futility for the invaders, the threat of invasion drove the propertied classes of Ireland and England into a frenzy of counterrevolutionary activity. Out of the polarizing effect of the "democratic revolution" of the 1790s there emerged in Ireland the violent extremes of revolutionary republicanism and Protestant loyalism otherwise known as the Orange Order. These lethal forces clashed head-on in the rebellion of 1798, when sectarian fears and partisan hatreds resulted in atrocities on both sides. The rising of '98, played out to its bitter end against the background of another European war, set back the cause of reform in Ireland for generations.

In 1800 Grattan's parliament died quietly by its own hand, as Pitt's ministry, acting through the Irish viceroy, Lord Cornwallis, used offers of money, office, and promotion in the peerage to induce a majority of M.P.s to vote for the Act of Union between the two countries. Ireland's experiment in colonial autonomy thus ended ingloriously when the viceregal party applied

its powers of persuasion to those politicians whose personal ambitions went deeper than their patriotism. By way of compensation for this loss of a legislature and the constitution of 1782, Ireland received one hundred seats in the House of Commons at Westminster.

The American Revolution thus began the slow, often painful process, accelerated by the French Revolution, of educating Irishmen about their right as well as obligation to seek redress for the social, economic, and political injustices in their midst. The American War of Independence not only upset the delicate balance of power in Europe but also gave heart to those advocates of equality and practitioners of "common sense" who wished to tear down the aristocratic structure of the old regime and build in its place a new, democratic society designed by that radical Anglo-American architect, Thomas Paine. By the early 1790s many Irishmen, especially tradesmen, substantial artisans, and tenant farmers in the eastern provinces, had come to realize that Grattan's parliament had done little or nothing to improve their lives or livelihoods. These people were tired of waiting for the crumbs of concession from the Ascendancy's table, and the prospect of armed rebellion appealed to them increasingly because it seemed to have worked wonders in America and France. These were the men and women of United Ireland, some of whom celebrated the anniversary of the fall of the Bastille wearing Phrygian caps of liberty and shouting their defiance in the streets of Belfast. These Irish Jacobins paid a steep price for their political enthusiasms in the form of imprisonment, torture, or death on the battlefield during the insurrection of 1798.

The American Revolution thus furnished Irishmen with an example, a set of untarnished ideals, and a splendid opportunity to protest against imperial constraints. The new republic across the Atlantic also provided a refuge and an adopted home for countless Irishmen in search of opportunities and dignities they had never known in their villages or townlands. Between 1831 and 1870 almost two-and-a-half million emigrants took passage to America; and American ports of entry received some 85 percent of all those who left Ireland in that period. This massive exodus of the Irish people created a "greater Ireland" overseas, a host of Catholic Irishmen in whom the phoenix flame of an independent and united Ireland burned bright through the hundred and twenty years of struggle for the repeal of the Act of Union. The nascent Irish republic of the twentieth century was conceived in war, born in insurrection, and christened the Irish Free State in 1921.

Throughout the long ordeal of national self-fulfillment Irish nationalists have continued to look upon America as the epitome of republican virtue and the arsenal of revolutionary action. Insofar as the Easter Rising (1916) glorified political martyrdom and legiti-

mized guerrilla warfare for Irish Republicans at home and abroad, the legacy of that traumatic event has been double-edged. When applied to British imperial forces in Ireland, especially during the years 1919–1921, "the shining sword" forced the politicians at Westminster to concede far more than they would have yielded to constitutional agitation. But the other edge of that sword has been turned too often of late against some of the very people whom it was supposed to liberate. Irish-American support of guerrilla warfare in Ireland has a long and complex history, marked in recent years by indiscriminate killing and maiming. Many of the bombs and bullets used by Irish extremists have been bought with funds raised in America. Often inspired by sectarian hatred, these killings and the reprisals they inevitably provoke have done more to destroy than to create the united and democratic Ireland envisaged by revolutionary leaders who drew their inspiration from America.

In weighing the implications of the American Revolution for Ireland, one need not go quite so far as that romantic Anglo-Irishman Shane Leslie, who wrote in 1917 that "American independence had as great an effect on Ireland as the Russian revolution has had on the modern world at large." Such hyperbole does injustice to both revolutions. And yet there can be little doubt that Ireland was never quite the same after the founding of the American republic. Ireland today as well as yesterday owes an incalculable debt to the "infant Hercules" of 1776 — a debt repaid in part by the indelible Irish presence in America.

Suggested Readings

- Beckett, James C. *The Making of Modern Ireland, 1603–1923*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1966. A lucid and readable survey of Irish history, written with an unusual degree of objectivity.
- James, Francis G. *Ireland in the Empire, 1688–1770*. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1973. Provides a balanced account of Irish society, politics, and the economy in the period leading up to the age of Grattan and Tone.
- Johnston, Edith M. *Great Britain and Ireland, 1760–1800*. Edinburgh and London: Oliver and Boyd, 1963. Contains a detailed analysis of Irish political structure and activity in the Namierite tradition.
- Lecky, W. E. H. *A History of Ireland in the Eighteenth Century* (abridged edition). Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1972, paperback. Contains the classic account of Anglo-Irish relations in this era, written during the 1880s by the eminent Anglo-Irish historian and admirer of Grattan.
- McDowell, R. B. *Irish Public Opinion, 1750–1800*. London: Faber and Faber, 1944. A wide-ranging and absorbing account of Irish politics and society in this period.
- O'Connell, Maurice R. *Irish Politics and Social Conflict in the Age of the American Revolution*. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1965. A scholarly and sensitive study of the struggle for Irish legislative independence.

Under the Elms

Conversations with Iran

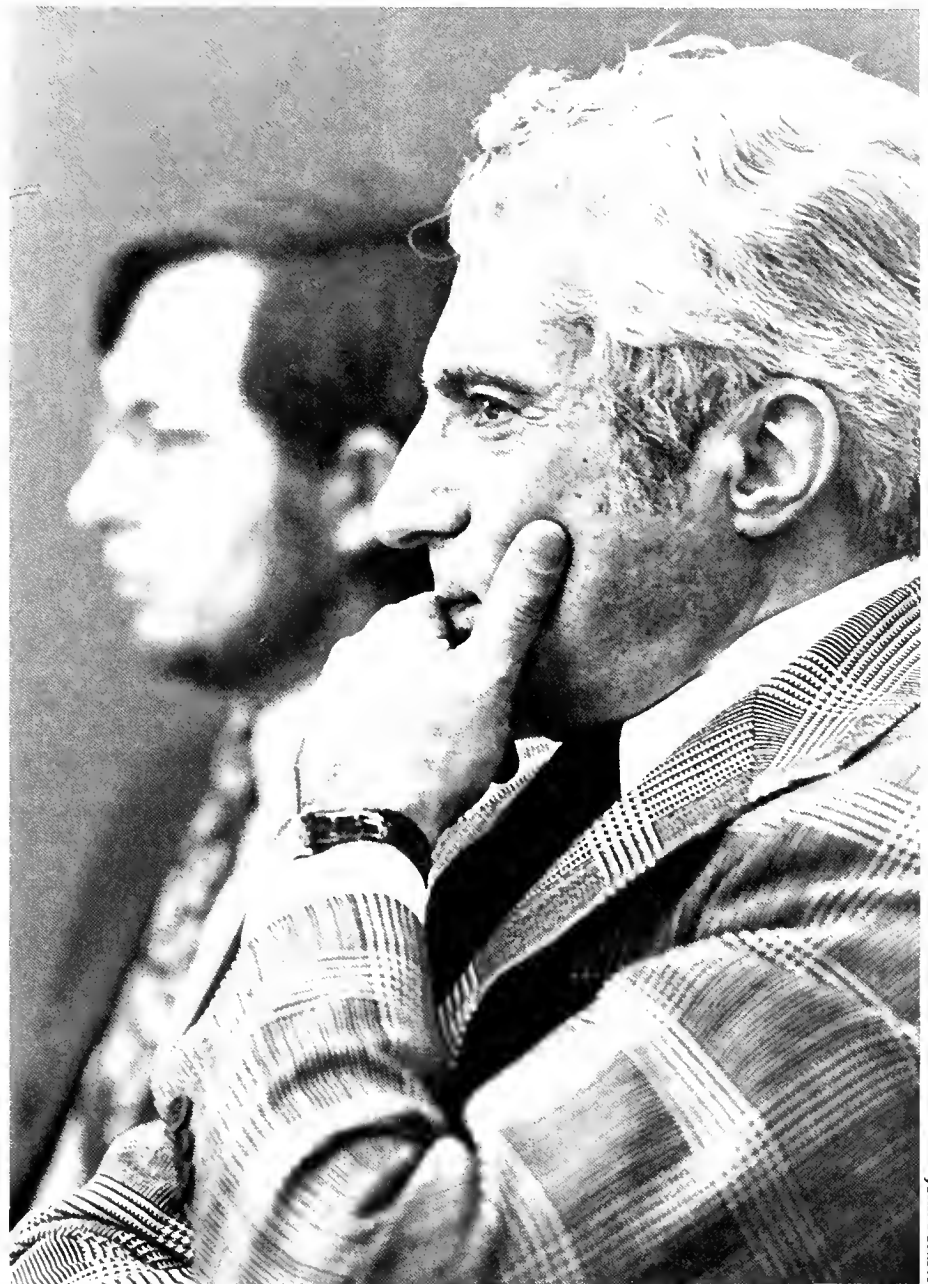
The rise of Arab influence in the world's financial affairs has coincided with the period of greatest economic stress for American higher education since the Depression. And the parallel has not gone unnoticed by college administrations. As the *Chronicle of Higher Education* pointed out more than a year ago, "College fund-raisers, facing increased competition within the troubled U.S. economy, are stepping up their efforts to find foreign sources of support." With the exception of Japan, which has become a lucrative collaborator with many of the nation's top universities (more than \$13 million went to fewer than a dozen U.S. institutions in one two-year period of the seventies), most of the efforts have been directed toward the oil-rich Middle Eastern nations.

The bargaining point is fairly obvious: the oil nations have money and seek development; American universities need money and have the knowledge and expertise necessary to improve fledgling Arab educational and research programs. Some of these items show the obvious consequences:

□ The Iranian government has given George Washington University \$1 million for a professorship in multinational management and the University of Southern California \$1 million for a professorship in petroleum engineering.

□ University of Michigan officials have been conducting "exploratory conversations" with the governments of Saudi Arabia and Kuwait. Their purpose, reportedly, is to gain funds for endowed professorships, fellowships, area studies, and support of foreign students.

□ A delegation of Princeton administrators visited Saudi Arabia last April, and Princeton's president met with Prince Sa'ud Bin Faisal, a Princeton alumnus who is the Saudi Arabian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, during a visit to the U.S. in September. Said the Princeton president: "We're not talking about a small effort. I wouldn't put a low ceiling on it." Ac-



Iranian Ambassador Dr. Fazlollah Reza (right) and Engineering Chairman Clifton.

cording to the *Princeton Alumni Weekly*, that ceiling could be more in the range of \$20-30 million, to be used to make Princeton a leading center for study in the life sciences.

By all outward indications, Brown has also placed itself in the running for Middle Eastern financial support. In October, Iranian Ambassador to the United States Ardeshir Zehedi, the dashing diplomat whom *Time* magazine labeled Washington's "host with the

most," delivered the annual Stephen A. Ogden, Jr., Memorial Lecture in international affairs at Brown. In February, Dr. Fazlollah Reza, Iran's ambassador to Canada, delivered the first Presidential Lecture here. And in March, Brown President Donald F. Hornig and his wife took a ten-day tour of Iran at the official request of Dr. Manuchehr Eghbal, chairman and general manag-

ing director of the National Iranian Oil Company.

Officially, Dr. Hornig's visit was to "explore further modes of cooperation" between Brown and the Abadan Institute of Technology (A.I.T.), a school run by the National Iranian Oil Company in southern Iran. What those "modes of cooperation" might translate to financially was uncertain at this writing.

Unlike many institutions now soliciting sheikdoms and oil companies, Brown had initiated its cooperative arrangement with the Abadan Institute long before the Arab oil embargo. The motives for such early cooperation were catalogued under the general heading of "goodwill" by Rodney J. Clifton, chairman of the division of engineering and one of six Brown professors who have traveled to Abadan since the agreement became a formal one in 1972.

Brown's exchanges with Iran actually began almost a decade ago, when Engineering Professor Joseph Kestin was invited by the U.S. State Department in 1967 to accept the position of advisor to the Chancellor of Teheran University. While lecturing on engineering education during 1968, Professor Kestin was introduced to Dr. K. Kormi, then head of the mechanical engineering department at Iran's Aryamehr University in Teheran. Dr. Kormi was impressed with what Kestin had to say, and when he was named president of the Abadan Institute of Technology in 1971, he wrote to the Brown professor suggesting that he "look into the possibility of molding between A.I.T. and a reputable university in the U.S. some sort of twinning arrangement." Kestin presented the idea to the Brown engineering division's executive committee, which in April 1971 approved the concept, provided such a link would not "involve a financial drain on the division of engineering."

Since the formal agreement between Brown and A.I.T. has been in effect, the two institutions have shared faculty and students rather frequently. Prof. Joseph Loferski (formerly head of the division of engineering) lectured at A.I.T. in 1974, followed a month later by Professor Kestin. Geology Professor William Chapple spent the summer of 1973 at A.I.T.; Prof. Richard Dobbins of engineering spent the entire second semester of the 1974-75 academic year at the institute, lecturing and teaching classes; and Professor Clifton visited there for ten days last November.

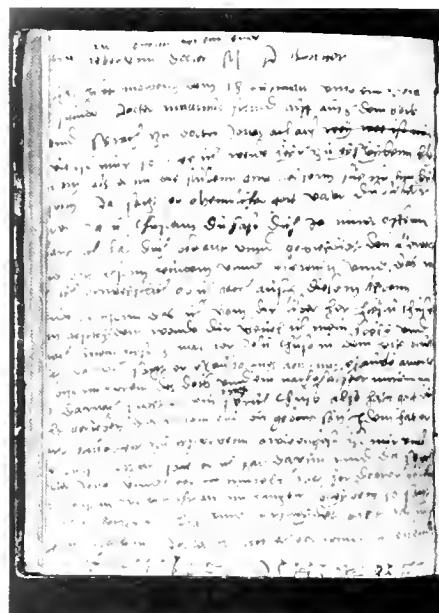
On the other side of the agreement, A.I.T. professors have spent their sabbatic leaves at Brown, and chief administrators have lectured here and used the University as their base of operations while recruiting faculty in the U.S. Parviz Payvar, head of the mechanical engineering department at A.I.T., has served as a visiting associate professor, and Viliollah Tahani is currently a visiting assistant professor of engineering here. Seven graduate students from A.I.T. have visited Brown — four in engineering, one in applied mathematics, and two in economics.

Engineering Chairman Clifton says that the students who have come to Brown from A.I.T. have been "very good," and he has high praise for what President Kormi is trying to do at the institute. "Dr. Kormi is an energetic and capable person, and his goal is to make A.I.T. the best technological institute in that area — the M.I.T. or the Cal Tech of Iran," says Clifton. The institute has been hampered by its geography, however. Located on the southernmost part of the Persian Gulf, A.I.T. is surrounded by desert and suffers through hot summers. "Most people would rather go to Teheran," Clifton explains, "so one of A.I.T.'s most basic problems is staffing." Brown advises the Iranian school on its recruiting efforts in this country and also helps with curricular matters as the school broadens its educational base. Architectural plans for an expansion that will enable the institute to double its enrollment are now being processed, and the school has added several subspecialties to its basic engineering curriculum.

Only Brown, Southern Cal, and England's University of Manchester are major university consultants for this ambitious Iranian institution. And, although Professor Clifton remains mute on the possible aftermath of President Hornig's trip to the Middle East, he concedes, in a general comment, that "all Arab countries are now viewed as able to pay their way educationally." S.R.

New evidence about Martin Luther's death found in the John Hay

Martin Luther, leader of the Protestant Reformation, stirred up nearly as much controversy when he died in 1546 as he did when, some three decades earlier, he nailed his famous ninety-five



The last page of the 1545 book with the handwritten note about Luther's death.

theses to the church door in Wittenberg. On the very day he died, Catholics bent on discrediting the reformer published reports that Luther had been the victim of apoplexy or had hanged himself. But new evidence proving that Luther's death was peaceful, not sudden, has been turned up by Carolyn R. Lenz '73 Ph.D., who found a handwritten account of Luther's death in the John Hay Library. The note was scrawled on the last page of a 1545 edition of an essay by Luther.

Mrs. Lenz, an associate professor of English at Rhode Island College and wife of Brown Philosophy Professor John Lenz, translated the note and summarized her findings in an article published by Stanford University. In the article, Professor Lenz explains that it was a common sixteenth-century belief that suicide or sudden death, with no time for prayer, was a sign of rejection by God or seizure by the devil. She points out that although no reputable modern Catholic scholar takes seriously the rumors of Luther's violent death, the report was "totally accepted by the Catholic world at the time — at least publicly" because Catholics had an obvious interest in proving that Luther "died the death of a heretic."

According to the official Lutheran account, written by three scholars who were with him at the time of his death (Justus Jonas, Michael Coelius, and Johannes Aurifaber), Luther died quietly, after praying and reaffirming his faith in God. Professor Lenz says of

the note she discovered at the John Hay: "Even its differences from the eye-witness account by Luther's friends verify the accuracy of their report because the Brown manuscript, written on the very day of Luther's death, is clearly the work of a simple man, moved by the devastating loss of his spiritual leader to record for his own memory Luther's last words as he either heard them himself or heard them reported."

Whoever wrote the note must have been uneducated by sixteenth-century standards, she states, "because the Latin used in one sentence is really gibberish." The number of lines crossed out and words changed shows that while the person was writing hastily, he was doing his best to be extremely accurate. "His amateur reporting, but obvious conscientiousness, suggests that the writer cannot be part of the carefully planned conspiracy that some nineteenth-century historians imagined to have been concocted by Jonas to deceive Luther's followers," she writes.

The note details Luther's final moments — how he complained of being in great pain and how he then prayed, ending with "Three times 'Lord Jesus Christ into your hands I commit.' " The manuscript further notes that Luther's friends said to him, "Dear Doctor, with you [is] the Lord Christ. Do you intend to continue hanging on to him?" To which Luther replied "yes," and "departed thereafter."

Professor Lenz's interest in marginalia began several years ago when she was working on her doctoral dissertation in sixteenth-century drama. While examining some sixteenth-century books of rhetoric in the John Hay Library, she came across a fragment of a sixteenth-century religious poem written on the endpaper of one of the books. After doing research, she learned that the remainder of the poem was at Oxford University and that the stanzas she had discovered at Brown were the only such stanzas in existence. An article she wrote piecing the fragments together was published by Oxford University in 1973.

Curious as to what else might be written on endpapers and in marginalia, she obtained special permission from Stuart Sherman, the John Hay's head librarian, to have free access to the library's sixteenth-century collection. Her thorough search of that collection, which spanned a twelve-month period,

led to her discovery of the handwritten account of Luther's death.

In discussing her research on the Luther manuscript, Professor Lenz says, "One of the thrilling things for me throughout the whole project [which was partially funded by a grant from the Rhode Island College Faculty Research Fund] was its ecumenicity, in contrast to sixteenth-century bigotry." Jews, Catholics, Missouri Synod Lutherans, German Lutherans, members of other Protestant sects, and non-religious people in the United States and East Germany, she says, all played a part in her research by helping her obtain needed information. "One of my colleagues on the project, Winfried Schleiner '65 A.M., '68 Ph.D. (a professor at the University of California at Davis), is a Catholic, and there I was — a Jew — sitting with him, our heads together, poring over a work about Luther."

One of the pleasures of studying the past, Professor Lenz adds, is that it can help bring people together: "The study of the literature and history of the past is a bond that crosses religious, national, and ideological differences and creates a hope that human relations can improve." K.S.

College students not as interested in governance (that's what the Times says)

If the truth could be known, there was probably more than one Brown administrator who chuckled his way through Sunday breakfast recently, as he read the front-page story in the *New York Times* (March 28) on colleges since the sixties.

Coming only two days after a student demonstration on the Green to protest restricted participation in the presidential search (see page 2), the article was little comfort when it assured the reader that "the effort to give students greater participation in governance has gradually become less significant as young people on many campuses have returned to a mood of acquiescence."

It would seem that Brown's is an atypical campus. Last year, as everyone recalls, there was a student strike and a building seizure — both relics of the sixties. This year, students have flexed their muscle as members of official University committees reviewing the



Students in front of Manning: A New York Times story proves it's hard to generalize.

budget and as full members of the presidential search. They have also fueled a campus debate on priorities by insisting that the New Curriculum be strengthened at the expense of graduate education and research (*BAM*, December).

If *Times* reporter Gene Maeroff is correct in his analysis, both the students and the administration at Brown must be blessed with more patience than their counterparts at other colleges. He writes: "Not only have some schools failed to keep promises made to students at the height of the [sixties'] disturbances, but the students have also often found themselves uninterested in the tedium of institutional governance."

In other campus changes that have occurred since the height of the protest era, however, Brown seems to be following suit, though perhaps not as wholeheartedly as some schools.

Grades have come back into vogue, Maeroff notes, and now they are bigger and better than ever. So good are the grades, in fact, that most colleges have begun to take steps to reduce the spreading influence of "grade inflation" (*BAM*, May/June 1975). The University of North Carolina, he writes, is studying a proposal to "devalue" its inflated grades by turning A's into B's, B's into C's, and so forth. Yale and Stanford have reinstituted the D and F grades done away with in the Vietnam era. And Harvard is tightening its standards

for awarding degrees with honors, after the proportion of those eligible reached 85 percent.

Although it is generally agreed that grade inflation also exists on the Brown campus, no one knows quite how to assess its impact. The option of taking a satisfactory/no credit (S/NC) grade, rather than a letter grade, means that a percentage of the student body has been outside the grading equation during the past seven years. However, the statistics do show a progressive rise in the number of A's and a drop in the number of C's. (In 1962, only 14 percent of the Brown grades were A; last year, more than 40 percent were A.)

But perhaps the biggest jolt to the sixties' reforms has been the steady abandonment of the "pass-fail" grading option by students themselves. The University of Chicago, for example, reports a whopping 75 percent reduction in the number of students availing themselves of the option. While many schools, such as Wisconsin, are re-evaluating their pass-fail policy, others, such as the Rhode Island School of Design, have done away with pass-fail altogether.

The Brown story is similar, with important modifications. While the number of students taking a majority of their courses with the satisfactory/no credit grading option has fallen from 52 percent in 1969 to 11.6 percent this year, the percentage of total University courses taken on the S/NC option — 63 percent in 1969 — has leveled off at around 30 percent the past three years.

This could mean that students are using the option less as a means of avoiding grades, competition, and so forth, and more as a way to experiment academically without risking damage to a cumulative grade average. Deans and other administrators at Brown echo the comments of author Maeroff, who says, "Students have been tending to avoid the pass/fail option because they suspect, rightly or wrongly, that actual grades may look better on the transcripts accompanying their applications to graduate or professional schools." But University Registrar Milton Noble stresses that "we've demonstrated that Brown students can gain admission to the better professional schools and graduate schools without a preponderance of letter grades."

Whatever their motivation, Brown students are losing their enchantment with the pass-fail system. When the

New Curriculum was passed in 1969, 40 percent of the student body elected to take *all* of their courses with the S/NC grading option. This year, only 7 percent felt that strongly about the lack of grades. On the other hand, the percentage of those wanting *no* courses graded pass/fail has risen from 11 percent in 1969 to 30 percent this year.

There is, however, little indication that Brown's student body wishes to give up any of the curricular reforms granted in 1969. This corresponds with what the *Times* found to be true on most campuses. "Policies of eased admissions standards, fewer mandatory courses, no foreign language study, and relaxed graduation requirements have taken hold around the country," according to the March 28 article. At Brown, in fact, the requirement of only twenty-eight courses to graduate has gradually resulted in lighter courseloads. While more than three-quarters of the student body continues to take the normal courseload of four courses per semester, last fall, for the first time since the inception of the New Curriculum in 1969, there were more students taking light courseloads (three or fewer classes) than there were students taking heavy courseloads (five classes). The percentage of students enrolled in three or fewer classes has doubled in the last five years.

S.R.

"We wanted to do some real investigative reporting"

On December 8, Brown's student radio station, WBRU, broadcast a one-hour documentary detailing more than 125 instances of brutality at a state-run home for wayward and unwanted children. The script read like a gothic horror tale: children had been beaten, thrown against walls and furniture, burned repeatedly with lighted cigarettes, dragged by their hair, stolen from, forced to submit to homosexual advances, humiliated in grotesque ways, and forced to do the work of abusive, sometimes alcoholic "houseparents."

It was not a pretty story, but it was effective. Within two months of the WBRU broadcast, the Patrick O'Rourke Children's Center in Providence was the subject of six separate investigations. The Rhode Island attorney general's office and the state police were looking into the WBRU charges, the governor's office was studying the agency that runs



WBRU's investigative reporters Ben Weiser (left) and Mark Rosati.

the facility, and the FBI was interested in the Children's Center as a site of possible civil rights violations.

Ironically, most of the information that two enterprising WBRU reporters uncovered in their three-month investigation of the children's home was already on the public record. In fact, an ad hoc committee's report, detailing the widespread pattern of child abuse at the center, had been written for more than a year and had already been hand-delivered to the center's management, the state agency overseeing the center, and the governor's office. It took the Brown students' work to set off the chain reaction of publicity that eventually prompted public outrage and official action.

"We wanted to do some real investigative reporting," says Benjamin Weiser '76, who, along with Mark Rosati '78, plunged into the Children's Center story not knowing how investigative their reporting would become. "We both ended up dropping a course to make time for the investigation," he says.

Mark had been tipped off about the ad hoc committee report while covering a story about alleged brutality at another state correctional institution. When he read the report he was certain that, should the allegations prove true, he had a story. He and Ben Weiser began interviewing children, employees, social workers, and others at the center in September. Using a reporting system that required two witnesses to substantiate a story, they were able to corroborate the ad hoc committee's report and, in addition, document further instances of child abuse at the center.

Their thirty-five hours of taped interviews and more than 400 pages of

notes helped to make the documentary broadcast a shattering emotional experience, as this passage from a social worker, James Cuddy, illustrates: "This kid from Woonsocket came to the Children's Center in June of 1974. He was like a little fawn — totally defenseless. I watched him in a period of a year be utterly destroyed. He was homosexually abused by the kids. He was physically abused by the houseparents. This is what his stay in the Children's Center did for him in just one year."

The chief clinical psychologist for the center, Doris Gurland, was, with Cuddy, responsible for the formation of the ad hoc committee whose report was ignored. She says of the center: "I once recommended to a high school class that I spoke to that they should make out a will to say that whatever happens to them, people must swear that they would never allow their children to go to the Children's Center. It's a terrible place for children."

What is especially disturbing about what they found at the Children's Center, say Weiser and Rosati, is that the children who are sent there have done nothing wrong. "They aren't the underaged criminals destined for the Boy's Training School, or older teens who plunder the community," the reporters say. "They are wards of the state — products of broken homes, kids caught out of school too often, or children whose parents simply don't want them any more. These children are already victims."

The impact of their story has been gratifying, says Weiser. It was picked up by the Associated Press and United Press International, and it inspired concentrated coverage of the center by the local Providence media. "We've gotten letters from as far away as Tacoma, Washington, about the story," Weiser notes. "It feels good to have done something that produced tangible results."

Rosati, who has just been elected news director of the station, notes that the reportorial coup coincides with WBRU's fortieth anniversary celebration. "Most of us feel that this may have been one of the station's most successful years," he adds. "Ratings are up; more students than ever have been involved in production; twenty new people have been on the air this year; and we've added live concerts from Newport to our programming." This summer, the student-run station plans to continue its

tradition of in-depth election coverage with live feeds from both the Democratic and Republican conventions. S.R.

Two Wrights to sing at the 12th Pops Concert

Two products of the Broadway stage — Martha Wright and Bob Wright — will be the vocalists for the twelfth annual Commencement Pops Concert June 5 on the College Green. They will sing with the Rhode Island Philharmonic Orchestra, Francis Madeira conducting.

Martha Wright was twice selected to succeed Mary Martin in Rodgers and Hammerstein musicals on Broadway, first in *South Pacific* and then in *The Sound of Music*. When the Brown Club of Rhode Island and the Pembroke College Club of Providence staged the first Pops Concert in 1965, Martha Wright was the featured vocalist. She returned in 1968 to team with John Raitt.

Bob Wright, no relation to Martha, made his Broadway debut in *Make Mine Manhattan*, and since then has appeared in a variety of musicals, including *Merry Widow*, *The Sound of Music*, *South Pacific*, and *Can Can*. His most recent Broadway appearance came in the dual role of Cervantes and Don Quixote in *Man of La Mancha*.

Tickets for the Pops are priced at \$7.50 and \$4.50, with a limited number of patron tables available for \$120. Reserved tables, including ten tickets, may be purchased for \$75 and \$45. Requests for tickets should be mailed to: Pops Concert, Box 1859, Brown University, Providence, R.I. 02912. Checks should be made payable to Brown Club of Rhode Island.

Vernon R. Alden '45 is the honorary chairman of the Pops. William V. Polleys III '54 and Aileen Lawless Kerrigan '46 are co-chairmen. J.B.

People and Programs

□ Two Brown professors who share the same last name and are members of the same department have received awards from the American Society of Composers, Authors, and Publishers (ASCAP). Professor of Music **Ron Nelson**, a member of the faculty since 1956 and chairman of the department from 1963-73, has received the ASCAP award every year since 1960. He has written more than fifty choral and orchestral works and recently com-

pleted a National Endowment for the Arts commission, *Five Pieces for Orchestra After Paintings by Andrew Wyeth*, which was presented by the New Haven Symphony Orchestra in February. **Paul Nelson**, associate professor of music, came to Brown in 1964 and has earned the ASCAP award every year since 1961. Paul Nelson is known for his compositions for chorus, orchestra, and chamber ensembles and is currently working on an orchestral arrangement commissioned by the Chicago Civic Orchestra, the training orchestra for the Chicago Symphony.

□ Prof. **Phillip J. Stiles**, chairman of the physics department and a leading research scientist in the field of solid state physics, has been named a recipient of the Senior U.S. Scientist Award by the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation of West Germany. Accompanying the award is a \$25,000 grant, which will finance a year of research for Professor Stiles at the Technischen Universität München in West Germany. Professor Stiles, his wife, and their five children will leave for West Germany in July.

□ Professor of the History of Mathematics **David E. Pingree**, an expert on early astronomical and astrological texts written in Sanskrit, Arabic, and Latin, has been named to the American Philosophical Society. The society, which is dedicated to recognizing "individuals of high distinction in all fields of knowledge and public life," has elected fewer than 4,000 members since its creation in 1743 by Benjamin Franklin. Professor Pingree and his mentor, Professor Emeritus of the History of Mathematics **Otto Neugebauer**, are among a handful of scholars worldwide who are studying early Near Eastern and European texts in an attempt to explain the transmission of astronomical and mathematical knowledge from pre-Christian civilizations through the Middle Ages.

□ Assistant Professor of Asian History **Eric Widmer** has been named executive officer for the office of the dean of the faculty and academic affairs. In his new post, Professor Widmer will assist Acting Dean of the Faculty and Academic Affairs Maurice Glicksman in the administrative oversight of academic departments and programs of instruction, including budgets and faculty appointments.

Hockey: A trip to the nationals

Dick Toomey half walked and half skidded off the ice after joining his squad in an impromptu celebration near the cage following Brown's ECAC sudden-death 5-4 victory over Dartmouth at Meehan Auditorium in March. Then, as the Bruin coach reached the players' bench, he turned to the student section and raised his hands over his head, clasped in the traditional victory salute of the prize ring. The crowd, still on its feet cheering and applauding some three minutes after the game's dramatic conclusion, responded to Toomey's gesture with a renewed roar.

For Brown hockey fans, there was much to roar about in the 1975-76 campaign. After a mid-season slump that saw the Bears lose consecutive games to Harvard, Providence, and Boston University, Brown won thirteen straight games (the longest winning streak in the school's history), captured its first Ivy League title since 1964-65, advanced to the finals of the ECAC playoffs at the Boston Garden, and earned a trip to the NCAAs in Denver and a shot at the national title.

There were other moments to savor. Co-Capt. Bill Gilligan, a junior center from Beverly, Mass., was selected to the All-American first team. He and goalie Kevin McCabe, also a junior, were named to the All-East squad and were joined by classmate Bob McIntosh, a center, on the All-New England team. These three, plus defenseman Tom Bothwell, made the All-Ivy first team.

A man who plays the game at both ends of the ice, Gilligan won the Ivy League scoring title with thirty-eight points (just short of the league record of forty-one) and was the East's leading scorer with seventy-one points. With one season still to play, Gilligan has climbed to ninth place in the all-time scoring list with 113 points.

The 5' 11", 175-pound Gilligan also broke a pair of Brown records that had been on the books for twenty-five years. His seventy-four points and fifty-one assists topped the old single-season



Mike Flanagan scores a goal against Clarkson.

marks of seventy and forty-six, respectively, set by Don Sennott '52.

Brown's final record of 22-6 represented the most victories ever recorded by the school, edging Coach Jim Fullerton's 1964-65 team, which ended 21-9. And only one hockey team has ever recorded a better percentage than this year's group. The 1930-31 team of Wes Moulton, Eddie Crane, Alden Walls, and company ended 9-1 (.900).

Prior to the start of the season, not too many people thought that the Brown team would be going to Denver this year. It was a young squad composed of five freshmen, four sophomores, eight juniors, and only four seniors. Most hockey observers felt that the Bears were still a year away. Even Toomey was cautious. "I think we'll win a few more than we did last year," he said in November.

In between the 5-4 loss to Boston College in the season's opener and the 9-2 defeat at the hands of Boston University in the ECAC finals at the Boston Garden, Brown won twenty-two of twenty-six hockey games. And even though Bill Gilligan was the East's leading scorer, the team didn't rely on any one man to carry the load. Perhaps the team's greatest strength was that it had so many men up front who could put the puck in the cage.

The 11-4 rout of Yale provided an example of the team's scoring balance, with ten men accounting for the eleven

goals. Against Northeastern, eight men were responsible for the nine goals, while in the two late-season victories over Dartmouth, six men scored seven goals in one, and seven different players accounted for eight goals in the other.

The balanced scoring is further documented in a breakdown of the top three lines. The top unit down the stretch of Bill Gilligan (23-51-74) at center, sophomore Skip Stovern (13-8-21) at left wing, and freshman Jim Bennett (8-9-17) at right wing accounted for 112 points. Yet, the second line was even more productive. Junior center Bob McIntosh (24-37-61), junior left wing Mike Flanagan (15-13-28), and senior right wing and co-captain Bob Marrs (9-19-28) accounted for 117 points.

Even though Brown's third unit was frequently used as a checking line, it compiled 69 points. This unit was centered by freshman Dave Roberts (14-17-31), with junior Mark Charest (6-17-13) at left wing and junior Wayne Lucky (12-13-25) on the right side. Three other forwards played extensively and contributed to the team's balance. Junior Bill Lukewich had eighteen points, even though he missed part of the season with a separated shoulder, sophomore Paul Stevenson accounted for fifteen points, and senior Greg Vezzosi had four points.

Even Brown's defensemen got into

the scoring act with some frequency. The top scoring unit included sophomore Tim Bothwell (12-22-34) and senior Jack Ahern (2-7-9). A second tandem of senior Tom Colehour (4-9-13) and freshman Mike Mastrullo (3-12-15) accounted for twenty-eight points, while a third combination of freshman Ken Shepherd (1-11-12) and junior Jim Lundquist (2-9-11) put twenty-three points on the board.

In the stretch run, it seemed as though Brown had a different hero in every game. Coach Toomey's men had a "must" meeting with Providence College on February 25, where a victory would guarantee home-ice advantage in the ECAC playoffs. Skip Stovern came through with a pair of goals in that 4-2 victory and knocked the Friars out of the ECACs.

Three nights later, Brown faced a red-hot Dartmouth team at Meehan in a game that could gain at least a share of the Ivy League title for the Bruins. Gilligan had a pair of key goals in that one. The Ivy title was clinched the following Tuesday in a 10-4 romp at Yale, with Gilligan supplying five assists and Toomey bringing along the champagne for a post-game locker-room celebration. In the final game of the regular season, Jim Bennett was the hero, tipping home a blue-line shot in overtime to give Brown an 8-7 decision over Dartmouth at Hanover.

In the opening round of the ECACs, Brown and Dartmouth met again — for the third time in ten days. One of the season's heaviest snow storms didn't prevent a full house at Meehan. As someone said, it was like New Year's Eve, with the Brown Band sending up red, yellow, and blue balloons before the game, and both the Brown and Dartmouth bands rocking the small arena with renditions of college songs — and a few classical selections.

Brown rallied from a 3-1 second-period deficit to take a 4-3 lead into the final minute of the game, only to see the Big Green tie things with the Bears shorthanded. Eight minutes along into the sudden death, Skip Stovern scored on a set-up from Gilligan. Ironically, Stovern, the high-scoring left wing, hadn't had a single point against Dartmouth in 141 minutes of play this season.

While the crowd stood applauding, reluctant to leave, the Brown Band paraded into the locker room playing

"Ever True To Brown." Toomey savored the moment and then went back to his office and pulled out a pencil and some paper. It would be Brown and Cornell three nights later in the ECAC semifinals at the Boston Garden. His preparations had begun.

Never in its history had Brown defeated its old nemesis Cornell three times in one season. So the 7-2, 9-6, 7-2 Bruin victories this season rankled the Cornell coach. "There's no way," he told the Boston press, "that a good team can lose to another team four straight times. And Cornell is a good team." Despite this lesson in philosophy, Brown won with relative ease, 6-2.

The finals were something else again. Brown was in against the East's number-one team, Boston University, regarded by some as one of the finest college hockey teams ever put together. The Terriers won it, 9-2, scoring four short-handed goals. But forty-eight hours later the National Collegiate Athletic Association invited both BU and Brown to represent the East at the national finals in Denver.

This was Brown's third invitation to the nationals. Coach Wes Moulton's fine 1950-51 team (18-6) defeated Colorado College, the defending national champions, 8-4, before losing to Michigan, 7-1, in the finals. That team featured Don Sennott, All-American wing Bobby Wheeler, and the tourney's MVP, goalie Don Whiston. In 1965, Coach Jim Fullerton's team, led by two-time All-American Bob Gaudreau, Terry Chapman, and Leon Bryant participated in the NCAAAs, which were held at Meehan, losing to Michigan Tech, 4-0, and North Dakota, 9-5.

Although the youthful Bruins weren't given much of a chance in the opener at Denver against the nation's top team, Michigan Tech (33-8), a high-scoring group composed mostly of Canadians and Minnesota products, Toomey's men came within a missed shot on an open net and 4:10 of what might have been the greatest upset in the school's history.

With fewer than five minutes left, Brown had rallied from a 4-3 deficit to take a 6-4 lead on a pair of goals by Gilligan and one by McIntosh. Still pressing, Brown had the goalie flat on the ice, but Stovern missed the open net and a possible 7-4 lead. The Huskies fought back, scoring twice in the final 4:10 when Brown defensemen fell down in their own zone. Brown completely

dominated the first overtime, outshot Tech, 12-1, but couldn't score. Michigan ended things at 2:13 of the second overtime.

Minnesota upset Boston University, 4-2, and so the Bears had their third shot of the year against the Terriers. This time Brown beat its nemesis, 8-7, when senior Greg Vezzosi stole a pass and rifled a shot into the BU net with three minutes left. The victory brought the Bears home with a split, the complete respect of the Denver fans, and the hope that maybe next year the team would go all the way.

On other sports fronts, junior Brian Saunders of New York City won the Ivy League **basketball** scoring title and was named to the All-Ivy first team, while leading the Bears to a 5-8 Ivy record and a fifth-place finish. The Bruins closed at home by defeating Dartmouth, 71-69, in overtime on a twenty-two-foot bomb by sophomore Tom Farrell and then romping over Harvard, 101-86.

All but one member of this year's team will return next season, and help is expected from a freshman team that ended its season at 14-4. Pete Harrell, a playmaker and scorer, should be of immediate help to the varsity at guard, as should several rangy front-line operators, especially Chuck Mack, the freshman team's leading scorer, and Bruce "Dusty" Rhodes.

The women's **basketball** team set an all-time scoring record with an 84-47 victory over Tufts and ended its season at 13-7. Sara Deidrick, Nancy Fuld, Laurie Raymond, Karen Joyce, and Lynn Johnson were the starters.

Competing in the Easterns for the first time, Brown finished tenth but set several school records in **swimming**. Relay records fell in both the 400-yard medley relay (Ed Leach, Zdravko Divjak, Tim Wallace, and Warren Strudwick), 3:34.14, and the 800-yard freestyle relay (Wallace, Scott Bernard, Ed Goracy, and Pete Campbell), 7:00.41. Richard Burrows took a sixth in the 200 individual medley in a school record of 1:58.34, and Divjak set a Brown record of 1:00.04 in placing ninth in the 100 breaststroke.

Laurie Emerson placed in two events and Noel Keefer in one at the women's Eastern **Swimming** Championships. Emerson was twelfth in the 500 freestyle and eighth in the 200 butterfly, while Keefer finished tenth in the one-meter diving.

The Classes

06 The class will hold its 70th reunion on Saturday, June 5, with a luncheon in the Refectory at 12:30 p.m. The women of Pembroke '06 have been asked to join the men for this luncheon and one of them, *Ethel Colley Fletcher*, has indicated she will attend. *Beulah Sheldon Bellores '07*, widow of *Sid Bellores* and an honorary member of 1906, also will be present. *Henry Carpenter* is making arrangements for the affair, assisted by *Steve Wright*. The luncheon will be paid for by the class.

13 *Edith Coolidge Hart* was recently honored by the Rhode Island Advisory Commission on Women for her contribution to the arts. She was the first woman to work as a radio announcer in the United States. Edith lives in Providence.

15 *Elinor Randall Dorman's* home, Foster Farm in Foster, R.I., served as the setting for a number of location shots for the first episodes of "The Adams Chronicles," currently being shown on public TV. She reports that the sheep-barn is attracting visitors from far and wide.

21 Dr. *William J. Nairn* has been retired since 1961, although he did have a practice in Cranston from October 1974 to October 1975. "Still making house calls," he says. Dr. Nairn was selected for the Who's Who Honorary Society of America and will be listed in the group's 1976 edition.

Ed Thornton reports that in January he began his fifty-sixth year in serving a pastorate, having held two posts in New York, two in Vermont, and two in Rhode Island, the latter including a student pastorate. His current "in retirement" assignment is at the United Baptist Church on Smith St., Providence. Ed is a resident of Rumford, R.I.

Pauline Barrows Hughes, class president, reminds everyone that in addition to the full program of University events planned for the Reunion Weekend, there will also be a special class luncheon on Saturday, June 5, and a get-together at Pauline's house on Sunday. Do attend.

24 *Clarence Chaffee*, one of the most consistent of the top-ranked senior tennis players in the U.S. for the past five years, captured the men's over-75 division of the Bath and Racquets Seniors Invitational Tournament at Sarasota, Fla., in February.

Rear Adm. *Robert Mazet, Jr.* (USNR-Ret.), has been elected deputy governor of the Society of Colonial Wars in the state of California. He lives in Santa Monica.

Jack Monk has a new address in Sarasota, Fla.: Apt. 204, Stickney Point Rd.

25 Doris Goff, widow of *Albert F. Goff*, has moved to Stone Gate, Apt. 7A, 33 Bullocks Point Ave., Riverside, R.I. 02915.

Warren C. Johnson, professor of chemistry and vice-president emeritus at the Uni-

versity of Chicago, is living in retirement at 946 Bellclaire, S.E., Grand Rapids, Mich. 49506.

Barbara P. McCarthy, professor emerita of Greek at Wellesley College, is teaching a course on "Masterpieces of Greek Storytelling and Drama" this semester for the Open College, the continuing education program of Pine Manor Junior College, Chestnut Hill, Mass.

28 Dr. *Seebert Goldowsky*, Providence, has been elected chairman of the Rhode Island Interagency Council on Smoking.

Jack Heffernan, former athletic director and coach at Brown, was honored recently by his former students at Green Mountain Junior College, where he coached and taught prior to coming back to Brown in 1949. Jack and Dorothy live in Norwood, R.I., "a spot that is handy to a variety of golf courses."

Frank K. Singiser, retired financial and business editor of the Mutual Broadcasting System, is living at 60 Barker St., Mount Kisco, N.Y.

29 *Steve Carleton*, retired since 1969 from New York Telephone Co., is living at 41 Buckingham Dr., North Leisure Knoll, Lakehurst, N.J. "We spend the winter months in North Port, Fla., at the very southern edge of Sarasota County," he says. "In the between time, Donna and I enjoy motor travel to visit our daughter in Spokane, Wash., and our son in Rochester, N.Y."

Homer P. Smith took a two-week Audubon Society tour to Alaska last July and followed that with a two-month auto trip through the Southern states this winter. Now in retirement, Homer lives at 66 Strathmore Rd., Cranston, R.I.

30 *Warren C. Henry* reports that he is retired and living at 2924 W. Sunnyside Dr., Phoenix, Ariz.

31 *Walter H. Howard* says that he is now living in retirement at 16 Royal Crest Dr., North Andover, Mass. 01845.

Mary Brooks Waterman retired in June from her position at Helen Keller Middle School in Easton, Conn., bringing to a close a teaching career that covered twenty-three years. She taught for three years in Pawtucket, R.I., after graduation and prior to her marriage to Raymond Waterman. She spent part of the next twenty years bringing up her two children, Barbara and John, and went back to teaching in 1955. At various times, she taught third grade, ninth grade, and at the junior high school in Easton.

Max Zusman has been elected secretary-treasurer of the Waterbury Foundry in Waterbury, Conn.

Eleanor Smith and her committee have arranged for Reunion Weekend activities to begin on Friday, June 4, with a cocktail party at *Rose Miller Roitman's* home, to continue

with a luncheon at Carr's on Saturday, and to culminate with a brunch on Sunday at the home and garden of *Mabelle Cullen* and *Hope Pettey*.

33 Rabbi *Harold L. Gelfman* retired Dec. 31 from Temple Beth Israel in Macon, Ga. During his last service there, Rabbi Gelfman officially blessed and named his first grandson, six-month-old Joshua Mark Lamkin. Since coming to Macon in 1957, he has been one of the city's leading citizens, serving as one of the first board members of the Family Service Society, as the first non-Christian president of the Macon Ministerial Association, and as organizer of the interdenominational Institute of Religion, an annual lecture series now in its eighth year.

34 *Edith Abraams* is administrative associate with the Hebrew Rehabilitation Center for the Aged, Roslindale, Mass.

William S. Brines, administrative vice-president at Newton-Wellesley Hospital, Newton, Mass., is the first recipient of the George L. White Award, honoring members of the hospital community for outstanding service to the hospital. The hospital's board of governors voted to select Brines for the award "in recognition of his twenty-two years of service as administrative vice-president and his devoted and effective leadership, which has brought Newton-Wellesley to its present eminence as one of the finest community hospitals in the country."

John M. Gross of Jamestown, R.I., has been elected president of Yacht Architects and Brokers Association of Rhode Island. He is a partner in the yacht brokerage firm of Farnum & Gross, of Bristol and Jamestown.

Kathleen McKay and *Mary McKay* are both retired and living at 65 Cactus St., Providence.

36 Reunion Chairman *Al Owens* reports that initial returns indicate that those returning for the 40th will be socializing with the likes of *Lund, Nicholson, Waite, Soforenko, Whyte, Holt, Appleyard, Giles, Dooley, O'Reilly, Cadogan, Neal*, and many more of your old classmates. If you haven't signed up, do it now for June 4-7.

38 *Henry W. Anderson*, who retired from governmental service in 1965, is a part-time, self-employed accountant. He's living at 7 Lexington Ave., New York City 10010.

Alfred S. Howes is managing director of Employee Incentive Plans of America, benefit consultants and insurance sales and service, in New York City. He is living in Scarsdale, N.Y.

39 The Rev. *Alvin D. Johnson* has retired and is living at 302 Gooseberry Rd., Wakefield, R.I. 02879.

41 Advance reservations for the big 35th reunion are pouring in from all sections of the country. If you have not as yet sent in your reservation, do so as soon as possible so that we may solidify our plans. We look forward to greeting one and all on campus come June 4.

Clifford S. Gustafson has been re-elected president for a second one-year term of the Rhode Island Chapter of the Associated General Contractors of America, Inc. He's president of Frank N. Gustafson & Sons, Inc., Providence.

Howard A. Weiner is manager of Lambert Manufacturing Co., Warwick, R.I. Lambert makes costume jewelry for women.

Charlie Weisbecker and *Jayne Welch* were married Nov. 25, 1975, in Jacksonville, Fla., where they live. For many years, Charlie was with Ford Motor Co. as a marketing analyst. Jayne is on the music faculty at Jacksonville University.

42 Members of the class held their annual mid-winter hockey get-together the night of the Brown-Dartmouth game at Meehan Auditorium on Feb. 28. Those in attendance included: *Bob Rockwell*,

Bernie Bell, John Sapinsley, Gus Saunders, Bonzi Angelone, Howe Arnold, Bud Gilbane, Tom Buf-fum, Tom Ahern, and Joe Lockett.

43 *Kenneth D. Ballou* has been named president of Burlington Industries' Chemical Division in Greensboro, N.C. He held research and management positions with a number of firms before joining Burlington Chemical in 1962 as a manufacturing chemist.

44 *Dr. Robert C. Hayes* is director of Community Medical Services in Pawtucket, R.I. According to the *Pawtucket Times*, he has been the "chief guardian" of the city's health for the past decade. Dr. Hayes is credited with establishing the mobile health van that tours the schools, screening the students for sight and hearing problems and providing dental treatment. The Tufts Medical School graduate also is responsible for the school health program and for evaluating housing to determine whether or not it is fit for human habitation. He is a past president of the Rhode Island Chapter of the American Academy of Family Practitioners.

45 *Genevieve Guillet Andersen*, of Philadelphia, former assistant program director of the American Heart Association, Southeastern Pennsylvania Chapter, has been named director of volunteer services at Woodhaven Center, a first-of-its-kind cooperative venture between Temple University and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to provide short-term rehabilitative services for retarded people.

Margaret Freeman is director of the freshman English program at William and Mary College in Williamsburg, Va. She holds degrees in English literature and music from Smith and Middlebury.

Betty Horenstein Pickett, a Washington, D.C., psychologist, is director of the National Institute of Mental Health's Division of Special Mental Health Programs. Recently, she received the distinguished service award from the Department of Health, Education & Welfare, the highest recognition HEW gives to an employee. As the highest ranking woman with NIMH, Betty was one of ten honorees to receive the award, being cited for her "dedication to promoting and improving the quality of mental health research programs . . . to help mental health professionals better understand and alleviate mental illness." As division director, Betty has been responsible for administering research and training programs in the areas of child and family mental health, crime and delinquency, metropolitan mental health, and mental health of the aged. Betty is serving as acting director of the division of Extramural Research Programs.

Sonia B. Swanson, of Tonawanda, N.Y., has been elected to the national nominating committee of the National Organization for Women.

46 *Don R. Beittel* is president of Bloomcraft, Inc., a decorative home furnishings firm in New York City. He's living in Cinnaminson, N.J.

Jean Campbell has been elected a corporator of the New Bedford (Mass.) Five Cents Savings Bank. A resident of Fairhaven, Mass., Jean has been director of the YMCA in New Bedford since 1968. She is president of the Interchurch Council of Greater New Bedford and a member of the CETA New Bedford Consortium Planning Council and its budget and planning committee.

Joseph Penner, a Sarasota, Fla., financier, has been elected to membership on the board of trustees of the New College Foundation in Sarasota. Joe is perhaps the leading figure in the country today in the field of developing post office facilities and leasing them to the federal government. He has built and owned some 150 post offices in thirty states and territories. Joe launched his career in real estate while still in college, receiving the New Jersey broker's license at age twenty-one.

Clinton E. Piper, a senior electrical designer, is project representative with Lockwood Greene Engineers, Spartanburg, S.C.

By now you have received, or soon shall receive, a listing of all reunion events and a registration card. We hope you are pleased with the arrangements and, particularly, with the effort that was made to keep costs

Paul Revere Rides Again

(With abject apologies to the Muse of Poetry)

Anyone know the name of Paul Revere's horse?
The name of mine is Pegasus, of course.
Paul and his steed won lasting renown
Riding "through every Middlesex village and town."
But my horse must bound through state after state
From College Hill to the Golden Gate,
With flying hooves and aim adroit
To New York, St. Louis, Denver, Detroit,
Not to mention such places, forsooth,
As Chicago, Atlanta, Miami, Duluth —
Whether the road be smooth or stony in
Town or city where dwells a Brunonian,
Urban, suburban, or living in the sticks,
Pegasus hastens to summon the class of '26.

Arise! Assemble from all points of the compass,
Let no obstacles whatever stump us.
Dig down, send check! — a pretty penny'll
Guarantee joy in your semi-centennial.
Set the burglar alarm, lock up your houses,
Pack up your clothes, pick up your spouses,
Come by car, by bus, or load your bag on
A train, plane, stagecoach, or wagon,
For this is your 50th, not a year, God wot,
To let auld acquaintance be forgot,
But called to mind in happy mood
For the heart's refreshment in youth renewed.
Though Age with a wrinkle or two dares stamp us,
Let's return to our years on the campus,
Return to the Hill where sits Mother Brunonia —
What if we're thinner, balder, or bonia?
Let's up and spit in Time's watery eye
And, reunited, defy the days marching by!

— I. J. KAPSTEIN '26

down and still insure a gala weekend.

The number planning to attend is growing day by day. Many of you have offered to help, and you can be sure we'll be in touch. Won't you take the time right now to send in your registration card? We'll be at Alpha Delta Phi on Friday waiting to welcome you all back to Brown. *Paul O'Brien, Shirley Sugarman Wolpert, and Alice Clark Donahue* are heading your reunion committee.

47 Dr. Edward H. Bowen is staff physician with John Hancock Mutual Life in Boston. He reports that he and his recent bride, Susan Hanna, are living at 14 Temi Rd., Holliston, Mass. 01746.

Frances M. Tallman is director of volunteer services with the Kent County Memorial Hospital in Warwick, R.I. She lives in Warwick at 126 Hillard Ave.

48 Kevin Cash was invited to speak at the National Press Club in Washington in February, where he discussed his book, *Who the Hell Is William Loeb?* During the New Hampshire primaries, Cash was introduced to President Ford. "Hello, Kevin," the chief executive said, "I've heard your book is selling fast." Cash reports that this spring a bar at 29th and Park Avenue South in New York City put a sign in its window: "Kevin Cash slept here."

Frank M. Precopio has been named group vice-president/technology and manufacturing with Amchem Products, Inc., Ambler, Pa. He also is vice-president and corporate technical director of the firm. He and his wife, Rita, and their three sons live in Fort Washington, Pa.

49 Eugene E. Bergen is with Subscriber Retention Teleprompter Corp., New York City. He is living in Glen Ridge, N.J.

Ruth Kenworthy Bergeron has been named deputy city clerk in Schenectady, N.Y., where she lives with her husband and three sons. She was a research assistant at Cornell for three years and is a former teacher at Linton High in Schenectady.

Mayor Wilfred C. Driscoll, who has been in politics for many years in Fall River, Mass., was named one of America's ten best-groomed men in January by a six-judge panel named by the *Professional Hairstylists and Barbers Journal*.

Paul F. Hood is vice-president of the investment counseling firm, Lionel D. Edie & Co., Inc., New York City. He's now living in Weston, Conn.

Henry J. Lash has been promoted to associate professor of education at the University of Montevallo, Montevallo, Ala.

Edward T. Litchfield, West Hartford, Conn., has been promoted to director of home office properties, property management, corporate administration, at Aetna Life & Casualty. He has been with the company since graduation.

D. Rhodes Morean has been named vice-president for sales and marketing of the Bradford-Robinson Printing Co. of Denver, Colo. He had been president of Communications of Portland, Oreg., a specialty printing and promotion concern.

50 Richard C. Ashley, Darien, Conn., has been appointed president of Allied Chemical Corporation's Specialty Chemicals Division in Morris Township, N.J. Dick joined Allied Chemical as a salesman in 1951 and had served as executive vice-president prior to his recent promotion.

Efthymios J. Benitas and Lily Haseotes were married March 8, 1975. He has a law practice in Lowell, Mass., and Lily is secretary-treasurer of the Cumberland Farms chain. They are living in Boston.

Charles Bragg has been named vice-president for external relations of the Northeast Utilities Systems Companies, Wethersfield, Conn. He had previously been vice-president of public affairs.

Amadeu Ferreira has been named group president with Becton, Dickinson & Co., Rutherford, N.J. He has been with the firm since graduation and had been a group vice-president.

Robert D. Hall, Needham, Mass., has been elected vice-president of Charlestown Savings Bank of Boston. He will continue to head the bank's marketing department, which he joined as a director in the summer of 1975. Bob is a trustee of the Needham Public Library.

Joseph Kenney, Jr., is now owner and operator of the Robert R. Miller Co., Pittsburgh, a major glove distributor.

Donald F. Mitchell has been named vice-president of sales and marketing with Questor Juvenile Furniture Co. at its products office in Ravenna, Ohio.

Margaret Hashimura reports that she was remarried in 1974 to Burnham Moffat, a 1950 Harvard graduate. Their address: 337 Hillcrest St., El Segundo, Calif.

Joseph Paterno, head football coach at Penn State, has been named to the Altoona and Bellefonte regional executive boards of the Mid-State Bank and Trust Co. of Pennsylvania. Joe and his wife, Sue, have two daughters, Diana and Mary, and three sons, David, Joseph, and George.

Warren S. Randall, Hartford attorney, has been named by the Connecticut Bar Association to head the law office economics subcommittee of the association.

James E. Rogers has been named vice-president of operations for The Kerite Co., Seymour, Conn., a subsidiary of Harvey Hubbell, Inc., Orange, Conn., manufacturer of high quality insulated wire and cable. Jim has been with the firm since graduation, serving most recently as regional vice-president in the New York City office.

William W. Wirtz has received the 1976 Retailers Award of Merit for the state of Illinois. Bill is president of the Chicago Black Hawks of the National Hockey League and of the Chicago Stadium Corp. He is also president of the Wirtz Corp., which owns wholesale liquor companies in Illinois, California, Minnesota, and Texas.

51 James O. Alexander has been named president of the Pneumafil Corp., Charlotte, N.C. He had been director of North American sales for the Rockwell International Corp. The Alexander family, which includes three daughters, lives in Charlotte.

Leonard J. Balaban is owner of Eddie Condon's, a nightclub in mid-Manhattan

providing Dixieland jazz. He is also leader of the house band, playing banjo and bass and contributing some of the vocals. He recently cut his third album, "A Night at the New Eddie Condon's," available on the Classic Jazz label. His band is called Balaban and Cats. Leonard's wife, "Mickey" Israel Balaban, is a guidance and rehabilitation counselor for tenth graders at Naugatuck (Conn.) High School and is one of the founders and a member of the board of directors of Theater West, a community theater group in West Haven, Conn. In August, she performed the lead role of Annabelle in *George Washington Slept Here* at the Weston (Vt.) Playhouse under the direction of Walter L. Boughton '41, one of her instructors in drama during her Sock & Buskin days. Mickey is now serving as reunion gifts chairman for the class.

George G. Brooks of Mattituck, N.Y., has been named vice-president of Long Island Trust Co., Garden City, N.Y. He is a member of the credit committee of the New York Business Development Corp.

John Carpenter has been named director of marketing, consumer division, of Abbott Laboratories of North Chicago. He had been vice-president of Carl Ally, Inc., a New York advertising agency. John and his wife, Jane, have three children.

William R. Maloney has been promoted to brigadier general in the U.S. Marine Corps. He and his wife, Virginia Fellowes Maloney '54, and their daughter, Lisa, live in Fairfax, Va.

Joseph W. Pine, a vice-president of the National Bank of Auburn, N.Y., has been selected to head the bank's new Business Development Division. He has been a director of the bank since 1970.

Douglas M. Watson, senior vice-president of First Valley Bank, Easton, Pa., has been appointed to head the bank's newly created financial services department. He is a specialist in the fields of estate planning, pensions, and profit-sharing plans.

52 Dr. Aaron Smith has received a joint appointment in the School of Medical Sciences at the University of Nevada, Reno, and the Veterans Administration Hospital in the same city. He is a specialist in clinical research and research administration, with experience in family counseling and mental health administration.

53 Thomas R. DiLuglio, town solicitor and chairman of the Democratic town committee in Johnston, R.I., has announced his candidacy for the party's nomination for lieutenant governor. Tom is a former state senator.

54 Haven P. Cammett is living in Jacksonville, Fla., where he is data processing coordinator with the Electric Authority. He's also a commander in the Naval Reserve.

Ronald H. Coleman has been promoted to general manager of Republic Buildings Corp., Van Wert, Ohio.

E. Aubrey Doyle reports that his daughter, Colleen, is a freshman at Brown. Aubrey lives in Hopkinton, Mass.

A. Edward Giberti has been named director of Asia/Pacific operations for Polaroid Corp., Cambridge, Mass.

Trustee candidates

Ballots were mailed in April to all Brown alumni, who are asked to elect two alumni trustees and one alumnae trustee (pictures at right and below), two officers of the Associated Alumni, and a member of the Athletic Advisory Council. To be counted, ballots must be received at the Maddock Alumni Center by 5 p.m. on May 14. The results of the election will be announced at the Alumni Dinner on June 4.



Christine Dunlap Farnham '48, New York City, recently executive secretary of the Colonial Dames of America.



Richard F. Mauro '67, Wheat Ridge, Colo., partner in the Denver law firm of Yegge, Hall & Evans.



Norma Caslowitz Munves '54, New York City, regional director of the Associated Alumni.



Richard A. Nurse '61, Stockbridge, Mass., headmaster of the Stockbridge School.



Alfred S. Reynolds '48, Warwick, R. I., vice-president of the Rhode Island Hospital Trust National Bank.



William D. Rogers '52, New York City, partner in the New York City law firm of Rogers and Rogers.



Roy O. Stratton, Jr. '52, Schenectady, N.Y., manager of creative services, corporate public relations, General Electric Co.



Margery Goddard Whiteman '62, Albany, N.Y., member of the board of the Albany League of Arts.

Other elections on the ballot:
For secretary of the Associated Alumni (vote for one): **John H. Blish '59**, Rumford, R.I., member of the Providence law firm of Edwards and Angell; **Lois Colinan Counihan '45**, Pawtucket, R.I., president of her class; and **Bernice Cohan Meyer '46**, Miami, Fla., regional chairman of the National Alumni Schools Program.

Ralph J. Perrotta, former anti-poverty official in Providence, is planning to enter the race for the Democratic nomination for the U.S. Senate in Rhode Island this year. The Harvard Law School graduate is a member of the Federal Energy Administration's Energy Advisory Commission and had served with the National Urban Coalition four years ago. Prior to that, Ralph was deputy director of Progress for Providence.
Benjamin Vaughan III has joined Chandler Leasing Co. as regional manager of its office in River Edge, N.J. He is living in Morristown, N.J.
John A. Wallace owns a laundromat in Cumberland, R.I., and lives in Warwick, R.I.
Frank Whitney is serving as manager of the Board of Public Works in Holland, Mich., where he lives.

For treasurer of the Associated Alumni (vote for one): **Martha J. Clark '71**, New York City, second vice-president, corporate and project finance division, Chase Manhattan Bank; **William E. Corrigan, Jr. '58**, Rumford, R.I., vice president and trust officer, Pawtucket Savings Bank and Trust Co.; and **Artemas M. Pickard '57**, Stamford, Conn., manager, requirements and evaluation, IBM Corp., Harrison, N.Y.

For athletic council (vote for one): **G. Kenneth Chambers '55**, Princeton, N.J., national director of sales, Permacel Division of Johnson & Johnson; **Robert B. Fisler '43**, Irvington, N.Y., vice-president and corporate circulation promotion director, Time, Inc.; and **Roger Vaughan '59**, Little Compton, R.I., free-lance journalist and former director of Brown's News Bureau.

55 **William Arnold** has joined Heggblade-Marguelas-Tenneco of Indio, Calif., as director of non-perishable marketing. Prior to his new position with H-M-T, Bill was a vice-president and a member of the board of directors of Duffy-Mott Co., Inc., a subsidiary of American Brands, Inc., New York City. He and his wife, Carol, have two children, a daughter, Michele, 18, and a son, Craig, 17.
John A. Vivian has been elected president of the Taunton Savings Bank, Taunton, Mass. He is a former president of the Quincy (Mass.) Cooperative Bank and, for many years, was vice-president and treasurer of the Springfield Institution for Savings. John lives in Cohasset, Mass., with his wife and four children.

56 Plans are wrapped up for the biggest and best 20th reunion ever held on College Hill. Call and write old classmates now and arrange to meet on cam-

pus between Friday, June 4, and Monday, June 7. Two of the highlights are the welcoming buffet on Friday and the big clambake Sunday. We'd like as many as possible to make plans to stay around for the Commencement procession Monday morning.
Dorothy Brooker Field is teaching language arts at the Branford Intermediate School, Branford, Conn.
Warren P. Roque (A.M.) has been named principal of the Quidnick School in Coventry, R.I. He was an elementary school teacher in the Providence school system from 1950 to 1968 and had been principal of the Richmond Elementary School in Coventry since 1969.
Donald A. Silverman and Maureen Jeanette Earl of Sydney, Australia, were married Aug. 23 in Boston and are living in Burbank, Calif.
James M. Smith (A.M., '60 Ph.D.) reports that his book, *Understanding Religious Convictions*, was published by the University of

Notre Dame Press in 1975 and his article, "The Scope of Property Rights," was included in a recently published collection, *Property in a Humane Economy*, published by Open Court. He lives in Fresno, Calif.

57 John J. Clarke (Ph.D.) has been promoted to professor of journalism at Ohio State University. A former news editor of the *Scranton Times*, Professor Clarke joined the faculty at Ohio State in 1967.

Charles E. Peartree has been elected to the board of directors of Towers, Perrin, Forster & Crosby of New York City, management consultants. He has been with the firm since graduation and had been serving since 1972 as a vice-president and manager of the New York consulting office.

58 David W. Clough has joined Holiday Inns, Inc., as assistant marketing director for the seven Caribbean District inns. He is located in Miami Beach, Fla. Dave had been with the Howard Johnson Company as regional sales manager in Boston.

59 Dr. Philip J. DiSaia has been appointed director of gynecologic oncology in the department of obstetrics and gynecology at the University of Southern California School of Medicine. He has been elected to membership in the Society of Pelvic Surgeons.

Jonathan A. Topham has been promoted to executive vice-president at The City National Bank of Connecticut, located in Bridgeport. He is a graduate of the Stonier Graduate School of Banking at Rutgers University.

60 Robert E. Casey of Montpelier, Vt., has been named by Governor Thomas Salmon to membership on the Vermont Industrial Development Authority. Bob is vice-president and comptroller of National Life Insurance Co. He and his wife, Pamela, and their two sons live in a rural section of the Montpelier area.

John W. Green, Manchester, Conn., has been promoted from product planning manager to planning officer in the National Division of Hartford National Bank and Trust Co. He has been with the bank for three years.

Peter Magee has been named a divisional vice-president of Munsingwear, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn. He is merchandise manager for the robes and sleepwear sections of the company's lines for women.

61 The reunion committee is more than pleased with plans for June. All on campus are agreed that what is really needed at this point is you — the members of the class of '61. Bring your trunks ("swim" ones, too) and make a big splash with us on our forthcoming fifteenth!

Robert G. Markey has become a partner in the Cleveland law firm of Arter & Hadden.

Roger M. Widmann has left New Court Securities Corp. and joined the New York City firm of Donaldson, Lufkin, Jenrette & Co. as a vice-president.

62 James A. Calhoun, of Belmont, Mass., has been named Commissioner of Youth Services by Massachusetts Governor Michael Dukakis. Jim has worked extensively with youth for the past decade, primarily in the areas of criminal justice and job training. Since 1973 he had served as executive director of the Justice Resource Institute, where he developed and operated experimental programs for juvenile offenders. During the past four years, Jim has devoted much time to development of pre-trial diversion programs for young offenders, in which juveniles are provided with rehabilitative opportunities, such as occupational training. He holds a master of divinity degree from Harvard Episcopal Theological School.

H. Theodore Groat (Ph.D.) is professor of sociology at Bowling Green State University in Bowling Green, Ohio. He is currently studying how family size affects family behavior.

Peter A. Papadopoulos has been named director of human resources planning with

Human Resources Operations, Heublein, Inc., Farmington, Conn. He has been with Heublein since 1969, principally in marketing management for the company's spirits group. Peter and his family live in Newington, Conn.

Dr. Robert A. Strasser and his wife have adopted a son, Charles Benjamin, born June 30 and adopted in January. Bob is practicing orthodontics in West Palm Beach, Fla.

63 Dr. Yale H. Kablitsky describes the past year as "eventful," and with good reason. He reports that he recovered from a prolonged illness, married Patricia L. Reeser of Southington, Conn., and became chief of the department of anesthesiology and medical director of the department of inhalation therapy at Llano Escatado Medical Center, Hobbs, N.M.

Peter H. Luce (A.M.) has been named director of alumni relations at Norwich University. After earning his master's at Brown, Peter served as an administrative officer with the U.S. Army Security Agency in Europe

Dorothy Pope: Thirty - seven years on the frontier of the mind

"It must be exciting, or I wouldn't still be doing it in my old age," says Dorothy Hampson Pope '27. For the past four decades, Mrs. Pope has worked with a noted psychologist, Dr. J. B. Rhine, who in 1928 established the Parapsychology Laboratory of Duke University, one of the world's leading centers for the scientific study of parapsychology.

"Parapsychology," Dorothy Pope explains, "is the study of psi, the name used to include both extrasensory perception (ESP) and psychokinesis (PK). ESP includes clairvoyance, telepathy, and precognition; and PK can be described in popular terminology as 'mind over matter.'"

A Phi Beta Kappa graduate in English literature, Mrs. Pope did graduate work in education and assisted in teaching psychology courses in Brown's Extension Division before joining the staff of the Parapsychology Laboratory at Duke in 1938 as a general assistant. In 1942, after having taken graduate courses in psychology at Duke, she became managing editor of the *Journal of Parapsychology*, a quarterly publication created to publish reports of the laboratory's experimental findings. In the 1960s, when the laboratory became the Foundation for Research on the Nature of Man (FRNM), she was named editor of the *Journal of Parapsychology* as well as editor of the *Parapsychology Press*.

Despite her obvious accomplishments, Dorothy Pope was surprised to be chosen for a BAM profile. "I haven't been thinking of myself as a star in any way," she wrote BAM Assistant Editor Kathy Smith. "With the exception of Dr. Rhine, it is the plot that has been so exciting."

But plots do not unravel without the help of the people involved, and Dorothy Pope has devoted more than half her life to publishing important research relating to one of the cutting edges of science. Here are some of her comments about parapsychology, its emergence as an accepted field of inquiry among scientists and the general public alike, and about her own thirty-seven years in the field:

In 1938, when Dr. Rhine asked me to come down to Durham for an interview, I knew nothing about parapsychology. But I had heard that his first book, *New Frontiers of the Mind*, was a Book-of-the-Month Club selection, so I got a copy to read on the way down. From then on, I was a parapsychologist. Mechanistic psychology had not gotten to me, and my thinking was receptive to the idea that there might be a nonphysical side of man. Lots of people believed that; the idea of subjecting it to proof sounded especially challenging. . . .

When I first arrived, the Parapsychology Laboratory was a small group of about eight full-time members, psychologists mostly, plus a statistician, with interested grad students from other departments contributing what time they could. We all worked for very small salaries (mine was about \$90 a month to start), and some who joined us worked for free because — there was no doubt about it — this was the most exciting spot in the world, so it seemed. It was a pioneer research and was being assailed from all sides. Visitors came, and still do, from all over the world. I remember Aldous Huxley, Upton Sinclair, Edgar Mitchell the astronaut, Arthur Koestler, and many others. It was indeed exhilarating. The excitement is still there, controlled, but very much there. . . .

The research was criticized for one reason or another — improper testing proce-

and, for the last eight years, was a senior social worker in San Francisco. He is a Norwich University graduate.

William C. Schnell continues at Grumman Aerospace Corp., Bethpage, N.Y., as a propulsion project engineer. He's also president of Family Aides, Inc., a company he and his wife started four years ago in their home town of Centerport, N.Y. Employing some 200 nursing personnel, the firm provides home health care as an alternative to entering a nursing home. Their second child, Vanessa Grace, was born Nov. 9.

Dr. M. Howard Weinstein has opened an office for the practice of psychiatry in Portland, Oreg. He earned his M.D. at Tufts. He and his wife, Carol (also a doctor), have two daughters, Kay Ley, 6, and Amy, 5.

The Rev. Jeffrey C. Wilson has been installed as pastor of St. John United Church of Christ, Evans City, Pa. He is a 1973 graduate of the Yale Divinity School.

dures, improper statistics, even fraud — but we took one hurdle after the other. Physicists, strangely enough, were the most receptive to the possibility of psi (possibly because they were constantly having to revise their own conclusions), and psychologists the most resistant. (They had the most to lose.) The public interest was behind the work and some of the leading science writers of the day (Waldemar Kaempffert of the *New York Times*, for one) gave strong support. . . .

The fact that psi is an unconscious process makes for a slow advance [but the field gained acceptance with time, and the laboratory facilities in Durham grew accordingly]. . . . Our adding machines [were] long ago swapped for calculators, and those in turn have now been supplemented by a vast array

Editor Dorothy Pope checks galley proofs.



Deborah Silver

64 David M. Brodsky has been on leave of absence since last April from the law firm of Guggenheimer & Untermeyer, New York City, while he's serving as deputy counsel to the New York State Moreland Act Commission on the Urban Development Corporation and Other State Financing Agencies.

Bruce H. Colley has been elected vice-president of finance at Shepard Corp., wholesale distributors of heating and plumbing supplies with a division at White River Junction, Vt.

G. Michael Hurley has been named director of development at Channel 57, Westfield, Mass., the public television station serving western Massachusetts. He had been publisher of the *Westfield Evening News*.

Arthur S. Priver and his wife report the birth of their third child and third daughter, Susan Belle, last May 29. They live in Wellesley Hills, Mass.

Charles J. Pugliese and his wife, Paula, are parents of their first child, Karen Elizabeth, born Jan. 7. Charles is assistant counsel

of computers. We [now] have a summer school each year for teachers and graduate students. The small, congenial group we started with has proliferated into other centers here and abroad. . . .

Margaret Mead [recently] argued in favor of [the Foundation for Research on the Nature of Man's] entrance into the American Association for the Advancement of Science. . . . I consider my citation in *Who's Who of American Women* to be not only a sign of recognition of women's place in the mainstream of events, but even more, a sign of the acceptance of parapsychology. The Russians even . . . have acknowledged parapsychology as a subject for official study, justifying it in the proper verbal camouflage. A few grants have been made by our own government to research in this field, and probably more is happening in secret than even we know about. . . . ESP has become a household word . . . and our researchers, having coped with the original question, Does psi occur?, are slowly gnawing away bits off the edges of an enormous problem: What is psi like? What are its physical and psychological correlates? . . .

There has always been a great interest in parapsychology on the part of the public; but since the research has become more widely known, this interest has come very much out into the open. People feel free to talk about their ESP experiences without fear of being thought queer. But, unfortunately, many cults have sprung up on the fringe areas, and the public press and the entertainment world have found a gold mine.

When I look at the headlines on the *National Enquirer* each week at the check-out counter, I realize what a marvelous fund of misinformation about psi the public must have. Apparently too many people have only a vague idea of the distinctions between ESP and experiences that are due to coincidence or rational interference. And so there are the

for the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets. The family resides in New York City.

John B. Rearden, Jr., is associated with the law firm of McNerney, Ryan, Millar & Rucci in Darien, Conn. He received his LL.B. from New York University in 1967 and has specialized in estate planning, taxation, decedents estates, and trust administration.

Jonathan Rubins is associate director of the hematology medical oncology unit of Highland Hospital, Rochester, N.Y.

65 Anthony L. Aeschliman has been named vice-president of Horton, Church & Goff, Inc., Providence-based advertising, public relations, and marketing firm. He has been with the company for ten years. Tony is a former member of the board of editors of the *BAM*.

James H. Powell (A.M.) has been named assistant director of the Center for Continuing Education at the University of Notre Dame, where he earned his doctorate.

Richard A. Williamson has been named an

Jeanne Dixons, trance mediums, etc., who make absurd and unfounded claims to be using ESP.

While funds for scientific research are so scarce, one organization with branches in many cities throughout the country gives public courses for a good price and claims to be able to teach its adherents to use their ESP. We don't feel that we can claim that. The answer, of course, is to get out the facts in palatable form, and most parapsychology centers are finding ways to distribute free material, give lectures, help students with class projects and science fair entries, write factual but easily understood books, and to be prepared to "hack it" for a good long time to come. Most new sciences have had to do it the hard way. . . .

Until more universities give credit courses, parapsychologists will remain few and mostly unavailable. Thus it has seemed wise that there should be a lump of the old dough left around to leaven the next batch of bread, should a trained assistant leave. . . .

My special area of the work [at the Foundation] is to get the results of the research into print in whatever way I can. Our *Journal* standards have to be high because of what is sometimes termed the "inherent improbability" of the hypothesis that there is an extrasensory-extramotor ability in man. . . .

A number of highly respected parapsychologists are investigating other areas which may be said to part of [psi] — for instance, reincarnation, poltergeists, and post-mortem survival. In our "lab" we are interested in all such investigations and keep ourselves informed about them; but such problems appear not to lend themselves to interpretable results — at present and possibly not ever. We adhere, therefore, to our more restricted laboratory-type investigations as being the necessary first step. We consider this to be our contribution to the field.

assistant vice-president of City Investing Co., New York City. He joined the firm in 1973 as director of financial planning and had been serving as assistant to the senior vice-president prior to his most recent appointment. Dick earned his A.M. at Yale and his M.B.A. degree from the University of Chicago Graduate School of Business.

Dr. Judith Woll and Ronald Bernard were married Jan. 1 and are living at 126 Bradford Rd., Rochester, N.Y. Judy is director of the hematology medical oncology unit of Highland Hospital and is assistant professor of medicine at the University of Rochester. The associate director of the unit is Jonathan Rubins '64. Judy's husband is a systems specialist on the corporate audit staff of Xerox Corp.

66 Ivan S. Cohen has been promoted to assistant professor of psychology at the University of Pennsylvania Medical School. He resides in Narberth, Pa.

Debby Fife is managing editor of *The Stanford Magazine*, an alumni publication of Stanford University.

Gail Cohen Ginsberg has been named chief of the Case Development Unit, Enforcement Division, Chicago regional office, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Her husband, Robert E. Ginsberg, is on the faculty of DePaul University School of Law in Chicago.

Wayne Long and his wife, Carol, are the parents of their third son, Andrew, born Aug. 11. Wayne is controller of Old Stone Bank, Providence.

Robert G. Taylor has been promoted to supervising engineer of process development and evaluation in the Industrial Engineering Division of Lukens Steel Co., Coatesville, Pa. Bob holds an M.B.A. in corporate finance from the University of Delaware.

Donald K. Warfield, Jr., and Gayle K. Landers were married Aug. 16. Don is with Marvel Comics in New York City.

Close to forty classmates signed up for our joint 10th reunion after the first mailing. Some of the first names to come in were Bob Hall, Martha Matzke, Bob Gaudreau, Andy McNeill, Margie Satinsky, Ed McEntee, and Janet Sawyer.

67 Dr. Edward B. Charney is a lieutenant commander in the U.S. Navy, serving as a staff pediatrician at the Naval Regional Medical Center, Philadelphia.

John J. Donnelly (A.M., '70 Ph.D.) has been appointed assistant professor in the philosophy department at the State University of New York's College at Fredonia, Dunkirk, N.Y. He had previously taught at Fordham and Notre Dame.

Richard W. Ferrell is president of Interest, Inc., a real estate development and brokerage firm located in Aspen, Colo.

Fraser A. Lang, former assistant director of development at Brown, has been named director of alumni relations and development at Bryant College. Fraser earned his master's degree from Rutgers under a fellowship from the Eagleton Institute of Politics.

Ross Marlay and his wife, Suzanne Bourgault Marlay, are parents of their first child, Matthew Charles, born Jan. 4. Ross is an as-

sistant professor of political science at Arkansas State University in Jonesboro.

Marcia Paullin, a reading specialist in the Philadelphia school system, is taking a year's leave "to travel the length of the Pan-American highway."

Joseph J. Runia, with Pfizer Laboratories of New York City, has been promoted to district sales manager for Eastern Pennsylvania.

Stephen F. Sullivan has completed his residency in ophthalmology at the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary, Boston, and has opened a practice in New Bedford. Steve married Marcia Gaudet in 1969 and they are the parents of two sons, David and Mark. The family lives in Dartmouth, Mass.

68 The Rev. Dorsey O. Blake is assistant professor of religious studies and coordinator of black studies at the University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa.

Alex Hofstetter of Cranston, R.I., has been named to head the newly created sales promotion department of the Avid Corp. in East Providence, a national manufacturer of audio-visual instructional devices and of high-fidelity stereo speaker systems.

William F. Miller, a graduate of Suffolk University Law School, is an associate in the Providence law firm of Connors & Kilguss. He had served four years as a captain in the U.S. Air Force.

Paul A. Williams has been promoted to senior forecast analyst with San Diego Gas & Electric Co.

69 Abby Slater Byerly has joined Mintz & Hoke, Inc., advertising and public relations firm in Avon, Conn., as traffic manager. She is completing work on her master's in business administration at UConn. Abby and her husband, David, reside in Farmington.

Robert H. Dorn and Catherine Johnson were married Oct. 4 in Litchfield, Conn., and are living in Brookline, Mass.

George V. Frisk received his Ph.D. in physics from Catholic University last May and is now a research physicist in underwater acoustics at the Naval Research Laboratory in Washington, D.C. George and Margaret Anne Livingstone were married July 6, 1974, and are living in Greenbelt, Md.

Mary Hurley Garrett received her master's degree in English literature last summer from the University of New Mexico, where she remains as a Ph.D. candidate and teacher of freshman English.

Thomas F. Gilbane, Jr., graduated in June from MIT with a master of science in civil engineering degree and has returned to work at Gilbane Building Co. as district manager of business development. The Gilbanes's second son, Daniel, was born Sept. 30. They live in Rumford, R.I.

John Lieberman has earned a master's degree in urban and regional planning at the University of Hawaii. He's now living at the Brown Club of New York, 3 West 51st St., New York City.

70 Nancy Garrison and John Cannon were married Oct. 4 in Manning Chapel on the campus. Nancy is with Wilmer, Cutler & Pickering in Washington, D.C., and John is assistant professor of com-

Alan Levy went to Prague to make a movie, but "history started happening"

It's not easy to give a handle to someone as perceptive and facile with words as Alan Levy '52. And there are some titles that he frankly disdains.

In a Viennese cellar, dining on wiener schnitzel and "clouds of sugar," Alan confesses that he doesn't want to be called "Engineer Levy," for instance. Since Sophia Loren's moniker for him is "my baby writer," his preference is understandable.

"My degree from Columbia (1953) is a master of science in journalism, which in these cultures entitles me to be called 'Engineer,'" he says. "Here in Europe titles are important."

In 1967, for economic and personal reasons, Alan and his wife chose to live and work behind the Iron Curtain. "We vowed that before we were thirty-five we would spend a year or two abroad, where our neighbor would not be another American writer, and where the cost of living would be considerably less than in New York," he says. He learned of the importance of titles in Czechoslovakia.

"In Prague the concierge who took care of our building wanted to know what my title was. We were on good terms — he'd even told me he'd been in prison, but he was careful to explain he'd been there for criminal and not political reasons, an important distinction. But I wasn't about to call myself 'Engineer Levy' — I don't have anything against engineers, but I'm not an engineer. So I didn't say anything. He never really trusted me after that. Then one night friends came to dinner and said, 'You're being spied upon by a definitely criminal type.' In Czechoslovakia that meant secret police. Naturally, I was worried. I tried to find out who it might be. 'What kind of questions did he ask?' I wondered. 'Well, he interrogated us on the way in. He was very concerned about where you got your education.'"

Chuckling, Alan says that he eventually pieced things together and decided it had to be the concierge. "I had quite a scare. And all because I wouldn't call myself 'Engineer Levy.'"

Despite his humor about such Iron Curtain encounters, Alan's brushes with the sterner realities of Communism since he chose to live in Eastern Europe have been dramatic enough to produce two watershed books on the Czechoslovakian situation, *Rowboat to Prague* in 1972 and *Good Men Still Live* in 1974. These realities also showed up in "How to Get Kicked Out of Prague" (*New York Times*, May 16, 1971) and "An American

in Prague" (BAM, October 1969.)

"History started happening to us right away," says Alan. "Although it's impossible to get settled in Czechoslovakia because you can't get an apartment without accreditation and you can't get accreditation without an apartment, we finally got both. Shortly after we did, Novotny resigned as the Czechoslovakian First Secretary, the power post. Dubček, an unknown quantity, took over and suddenly there was this eruption on television. Ironically, I had an assignment from *Life* to write about how blah Iron Curtain television was. The first day the set arrived — the technician was still there adjusting it — we discovered Goldstucker [a dissident Czech writer] was being interviewed on it. And in such an incredible, no-holds-barred fashion. 'Why do you think Dubček made you head of the Writer's Union?' they asked. 'I'd rather not say just yet,' he replied, 'but in my family when Papa has made a mistake in punishing someone, even though he was wrong, a way has to be found to help him save face.'

"The technician jumped as though he'd been electrocuted. I thought maybe the set wasn't grounded properly. We didn't understand Czech yet, so I asked a friend who was there what had happened. 'Well,' she said, 'just that Goldstucker is there in the television studio looking like Henry Fonda without a shave is incredible. And he has just said this fantastic thing.'

"That's when I started watching television all the time. From then on, I never went to more than two press conferences during the period of Novotny's downfall. I didn't need to, and I'd have learned nothing from them if I had gone. I learned much more from television because it was all there on the screen. People were practically committing suicide on television. You saw them getting grilled, you saw prisoners confronting their jailers, everything. It makes me laugh when people like Mike Wallace claim to be hard-hitting. It was much better than American television has ever been. Then, too, I started learning Czech from the television set. I was the only person I knew who, for a while, was speaking Communist Czech. I was learning words like 'protosocialismus' and 'revanchismus.' Nobody would converse with me because I knew words like that."

Acknowledging his unconventional method of reportage, Alan says, "At a certain point I just had to write the piece — to justify the expense account, if nothing else. The weekend Novotny finally fell, we left for a trip around the provinces. I mailed the piece before we left, saying that it was a 'memo' of what I'd seen. To a lot of people's horror, but to my delight, *Life* read my memo and printed it as their story on the fall of Novotny. They killed their bureau effort because all those people who'd been going to press conferences and writing about what they'd been told hadn't been seeing what I'd been seeing. I can understand their dismay,

but it really hadn't been my fault. I had just written a memo of what I'd been seeing on Czech television."

Alan, his wife, Valerie, and their daughters, Monica and Erica (then aged two and three), lived in Prague about a quarter of a mile from the castle made famous by Kafka.

"The most dangerous time we lived through was during the invasion," says Alan, "which is what I wrote about for the BAM. It's one of those events in one's life that is burned into the memory. Yet, there is something childlike about the memory, too. It's childlike to be a professional writer, in a way, especially as it was during those times. Many times one saw things best through the eyes of a child.

"One of the records we brought with us from the States for the girls was 'The Nutcracker Suite,' as interpreted by Captain Kangaroo. Naturally, the girls knew 'The Russian Soldier' from that. In it, the Russian Soldier is someone who says 'Ah, sweet Arabian princess, I will comfort thee.' So, during the invasion the children kept asking when they could go visit the Russian soldier. Although we usually answered them, 'Well, right now if we're going to meet a Russian soldier, he's going to have to come to us,' every now and then, for the children's sake, I'd go up to a friendly looking soldier and strike up a conversation. He'd say, 'What time is it?' I'd say, 'It's a quarter to three.' But to a Russian soldier, 'What time is it?' meant 'Give me your watch.' I almost lost one watch that way. But I talked him into taking a ballpoint pen instead. Naturally, the girls didn't get their visit from the Russian soldier."

The pen Alan produces reads, "A gift from Alan Levy." "It's just a piece of paper rolled up inside," he says. "I brought over one thousand of them on the advice of Milos Forman. They weren't the novelties he'd

Levy in Vienna: In Europe, titles are important.



suggested they were, but I conned more than one Russian soldier into taking one of them instead of my watch." Forman, the film director, is the man Alan originally went to Czechoslovakia to work with, on an adaptation of a play.

As for the future, Alan's new book about Jan Peerce, tentatively titled *Bluebird of Happiness*, will be published this spring by Harper & Row. "I'm also playing with the idea of doing the authorized biography of Sophia Loren," he adds. "She's a friend of ours, and I've written about her since 1969, when I did a piece for *Good Housekeeping*. That's why she calls me her 'baby writer.' " (Sophia's portrait of Alan appears on the jacket of *Good Men Still Live*.) "And I have two more books in me I want to do about Czechoslovakia. Both will be novels. In one, I need to wonder, to speculate at the typewriter about what happened to me, to come to grips with it. It will be my transition into fiction. The other is a novel about Dubček.

"The second thrust of my career concerns the college texts I've written and will write: a series on Auden, Pound, Nabokov — already written — followed by ones on Samuel Beckett, Harold Pinter, and Kobo Abe, the Japanese writer."

"As for my show business career," says Alan, "it may just get going again this year, too — if Milos Forman, who is now in America, is ever available."

Alan's wife, Valerie, whom he met while she was a bilingual secretary at the U.N., is actually the titled member of the family. She can legally call herself 'Doctor.' ("In Vienna, it's a misdemeanor to call yourself a doctor if you are not a doctor, and it's a felony to claim to be a physician doctor. But it does help if you can call yourself doctor. We always reserve a table in a restaurant, for instance, in the name of 'Doctor Levy.'")

Speaking of his present life and problems with titles in Vienna, where the Levys moved after being "kicked out" of Prague, Alan recounts: "We met some very nice Viennese friends. We had them to dinner, and they had us to dinner. Finally, the man said, 'By the way, what should I call you?' 'Call me Alan,' I said. 'But I can't,' he said. 'What do you mean, you can't?' I asked. 'Is it impossible to say?' 'No,' he said, 'I can say it. But if I did then you'd have to call me Gerhardt and my wife would have to speak to you in the familiar.' The whole thing became impossible for him. I had to call him 'Herr Director General' and he called me 'Engineer Levy.' We couldn't possibly have gotten to know each other. The friendship finally dissolved."

Correspondent, author, "engineer," playwright, raconteur — without saying another word, we decided to call him "Alan."

Kay Cassill

Free-lance writer Kay Cassill recently spent several months in Europe. This is the first of several profiles about Brown alumni there.

Kay Cassill

puter science at the University of Maryland. Nancy is retaining her own name.

Margaret Genovese has been special projects director for the 1975-76 Heritage Season for the resident professional company at the Alley Theater, Houston, Texas. Peggy has earned master's degrees in both fine arts and business administration from Southern Methodist University. While at SMU, she taught in the liberal studies curriculum, coordinated the "beat generation arts festival" in conjunction with the Dallas Museum of Fine Arts "Poets in the Cities" exhibition, and was graduate assistant to the university's director of corporate relations.

Steven T. Greene is associated with the law firm of Morrow, Gordon & Byrd in Newark, Ohio. He and his wife, Susan, have adopted a daughter, Jennifer Christine, born April 23, 1975.

Anne Bowdoin Harvey (A.M.) and Gregory T. Grote were married Oct. 4 in West Dover, Vt. They live in New Canaan, Conn.

Richard H. Hornik, a contributing editor for *Eastwest Markets*, has been transferred from Washington, D.C., to the publication's bureau in Vienna.

Bruce A. Horwitz is a senior research engineer with General Dynamics in its applied research laboratory at Pomona, Calif. He expects to receive his Ph.D. in optics from the University of Rochester in May.

Elizabeth S. Judson has completed her second semester as academic director for the Experiment in International Living in Caen, France. "I was in charge of two groups of seven and then eight university students who were taking courses at the Université de Caen and doing independent study projects, as well as profiting from the culture of Normandy and France."

Mark Paul Pasek received his Ph.D. in biochemistry from the University of Chicago in December and is now a postdoctoral fellow in the laboratories of Dr. Walter Gilbert, American Cancer Society Professor of Molecular Biology at Harvard.

Robert D. Schwartz is working in the medical records department at the University of Virginia Hospital in Charlottesville.

71 Charles E. Edmond, Jr., has been appointed president of Marshall Development Corp., East Providence, R.I. He had served as president of Industrial National Mortgage Co., a subsidiary of Industrial National Corp., Providence.

Howard L. Feldman, who graduated from Suffolk University Law School, is associated with Abatuno & Chisholm in Providence. He lives in Warwick, R.I.

Dorothy Ann Laferty and Philip A. Carlson were married June 21 in Millinocket, Maine, shortly after she obtained her master's in social work from Boston College. The couple is living in Albany while Philip works on his master's degree at the State University of New York.

William R. Leigh is a programmer with Data General Corp., Southboro, Mass. He's living in Holliston, Mass.

Richard MacAdams graduated in June from the Boston University School of Law and is associated with the law firm of Adler, Pollock & Sheehan in Providence.

Andrew W. Robertson received his J.D. degree from UCLA Law School in June 1974

and served for a year as law clerk to Judge William P. Gray of U.S. District Court in California. He's now in private practice with the firm of Lillick, McHose & Charles in Los Angeles.

Elie Hirschfeld and Helen King Higley report that, in addition to the traditional events sponsored by Brown, our 5th reunion will include a Saturday eve class dinner at Alfredo's on Thayer Street. For reservations call Elie (212-422-2660) or Helen (401-847-7733).

72 Kathie Anderson is an attorney in Washington, D.C., in the Office of Water Enforcement of the Environmental Protection Agency, where she is responsible for regional liaison with offices in Boston, Denver, and San Francisco. She is also involved with oil spill regulations as well as water pollution regulation in agriculture and forestry.

John G. Bennett is a first-year medical student at the Universidad Autonoma de Guadalajara, Mexico. The mailing address for John and his wife, Marilyn, is Apdo. 1-631, Guadalajara.

Melissa C. Bradford is a graduate student in mass communications at Emerson College, Boston. "I do some teaching and produce my own radio show," she writes.

James T. Colby III and Cynthia F. Traficant were married Sept. 27 in Peterborough, N.H. Jim is with Con Edison in New York City and he and his wife live in Westbury, N.Y.

Dorian F. Corliss is assistant cashier with First National Bank of Oregon in Medford, Oreg. "I have completed advanced certificates in the American Institute of Banking and am active in the community of Medford" where they live, he writes. Dorian and his wife have a daughter, Carey Anne, age 3.

Gary Lee Costlow has received his law degree from Villanova University and is practicing in Johnstown, Pa.

John B. Devine graduated from Fordham Law School last June and has joined his father in the practice of law in Norwalk, Conn.

Gerald Fetner (A.M.), a resident of Hoffman Estates, Ill., is program manager for the American Bar Association's Fund for Public Education. He previously served with the National Endowment for the Humanities.

William Grickis, Jr., was presented the senior award in constitutional law at Syracuse University's Law School graduation last year. He's now with the Waterbury, Conn., law firm of Gager, Henry & Narkis.

James C. Holcomb, Jr., a graduate of the University of Texas Law School, has joined the Washington office of the National Labor Relations Board.

Thomas E. Martin has been appointed an assistant U.S. attorney for the eastern district of Wisconsin. Previously, Tom had been engaged in the practice of criminal law with the firm of Shellow & Shellow of Milwaukee, Wis. Tom's wife, Jane A. Hawes, is a third-year student at the Medical College of Wisconsin in Milwaukee.

Sara E. Metz and Timothy Pembroke were married Dec. 5 and both are graduate students in the department of anthropology

at Washington State University. They live in Pullman, Wash.

Peter P. Muscato, a graduate of Seton Hall Law School, was sworn in Dec. 8 as an attorney by the New Jersey Supreme Court and the U.S. District Court for the District of New Jersey. He's living in Irvington and working as a clerk in Somerville under Joseph P. Halpern, presiding justice in the Appellate Division of Superior Court.

Bart David Ostro (A.M.) completed work for his Ph.D. in economics at Brown in November. He is an assistant professor of environmental economics at Tufts and resides with his wife, Marlene, in Arlington, Mass.

73 Joseph M. Bertucci has been named assistant treasurer in the Delancey Street Office of Bankers Trust Co., New York City. He's doing graduate work at New York University and is serving as match secretary of the Manhattan Rugby Club.

Walter S. Bopp is attending Columbia University Graduate School of Business, planning to graduate in May with an M.B.A. He worked last summer and part-time during the current academic year with Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis, Inc., in New York City.

Jack R. Broesamle, Jr., and Elizabeth Church were married last August in Paoli, Pa. Jack is employed by George B. Buck, consulting actuaries, in West Chester, Pa.

George Claflin has entered the Naval Officers Candidate School at Newport, R.I., for a twelve-week course in navigation.

Les Dinkin, former director of advertising and marketing for the *Brown Daily Herald* and *Fresh Fruit*, has enrolled at the Columbia University Graduate School of Business. Les has also been a marketing manager for National Educational Advertising Services since June 1975 and will continue his work with that organization while attending Columbia.

Karen Edwards and John B. Latella, Jr., were married Nov. 25 and are living at 205 Foster St., New Haven, Conn. Karen continues to work toward her Ph.D. in English at Yale. Her husband, a Princeton graduate, is a 1975 graduate of Yale Law School.

Diana Chasan van den Boogaard is completing a master of fine arts degree in film production at the University of California at Los Angeles. Her husband, Evert, is a junior at the University of Southern California.

74 Michael D. Balaban received his master's degree in international finance from the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy at Tufts University last May. He is working as an international economist and the United Kingdom desk officer at the U.S. Treasury in Washington, D.C. His parents are Leonard J. and "Mickey" Israel Balaban (see '51).

Brian Bixby is a law clerk for the Boston firm of Rackemann, Sawyer, and Brewster. He is a graduate of Northeastern University Law School.

Larry Etkin, Larchmont, N.Y., is playing trumpet with the Greenburgh Nature Center's new Ragtime Ensemble. Larry has studied at Julliard and has performed with a variety of jazz bands in the New York City area.

Having completed Naval Officer Candidate School at Newport, Ens. *Conrad B. Eustis* has been assigned to Orlando, Fla., for nuclear power engineering training.

Gayle A. Kaplan worked at the Emma Pendleton Bradley Pre-School in Providence as a child development specialist for a year after graduation. She studied and traveled through Great Britain from September through December last year and then decided to take some courses at the Alliance Francaise and the Sorbonne. "I am staying with a French family," Gayle writes, "a situation that forces one to speak French and increase one's vocabulary. Though my plans are somewhat indefinite, I shall probably be going to Israel in the late spring to study and work."

Donald Lenehan graduated from the Columbia University Business School in January and is now an assistant account executive for Compton Advertising in New York City. His wife, *Pamela Farrell Lenehan*, has been promoted to assistant treasurer at Chase Manhattan Bank.

Walter J. Lewis (M.A.T.) and *Karen A. Ornowski* (M.A.T.) were married Aug. 9 at Vassar College Chapel, Poughkeepsie, N.Y. Walter graduated from Lafayette in 1973 and Karen from Vassar the same year. They are living in Naples, Fla., where both teach.

Michael Shapiro (A.M.), a doctoral candidate in American Civilization at Brown, has been appointed director of the American Swedish Historical Museum in Philadelphia.

Paul H. Steen is finishing his first year as a graduate student in thermodynamics at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore. Prior to enrolling at Johns Hopkins last fall, Paul spent a year at the University of Bristol, England, and the summer at the Max Planck Institute at Guttingen, Germany. His address: McCoy Hall, Apt. 5, 3401 N. Charles St., Baltimore 21218.

Robin Whittemore and *Michael R. Moynihan* were married Dec. 27 in Camarillo, Calif. They are living in Cambridge, where Mike is a graduate student at Harvard. Robin has retained her maiden name.

75 *Cici Addison* is an instructor in English at Pomfret School, Pomfret, Conn., where she also coaches the women's junior varsity soccer team.

Richard A. Browning and *Becky Lou Shaver* were married Aug. 16 in Scarsdale, N.Y. They are living in Providence, where Dick is a second-year student in the Brown Medical Program.

Kenneth Hersey and *Alice Emily Armitage* were married Aug. 23 at Saint Paul's Episcopal Church, Fairfield, Conn.

David Jarnul reports the completion of a three-week trip through the Himalayan Mountains in Nepal, "a trip that brought me to Kala Pattar, an 18,450-foot viewpoint above the Mount Everest base camp. Next it's to India, where I hope to enroll in meditation classes."

Stephen W. Kotler is a medical student at New York University and is living in New Rochelle, N.Y.

Anne M. Krauskopf is a first-year student at Case Western Reserve Law School, Cleveland.

Nancy B. Morgan is assistant manager and buyer for Arthur Palmer, Jr., Inc., in

Providence. She's living in Rehoboth, Mass.

Mark T. Stahr is working in Washington, D.C., as a community planner for the Federal Highway Administration of the U.S. Department of Transportation

Richard S. Stedman has been named general manager of Dentists and Surgeons Supply Co., Inc., Springfield, Mass.

Susan Stix is living in Providence, where she is working for the Rhode Island Committee for the Humanities.

Juan Tavares is living in San Diego while working for his doctorate in comparative literature at the University of California at San Diego.

Deaths

Willie Scholfield McIntire '03, '05 A.M., East Providence, R.I., former teacher at Classical High in Providence; Feb. 11. Mrs. McIntire served for many years as secretary of her class and as vocational secretary of the Alumnae Association. She was also secretary to the director of the Rhode Island School of Design. Phi Beta Kappa. Alpha Beta. Survivors include a daughter, *Josephine McIntire Day* '31, 4757 Brisa Del Sur, Tucson, Ariz. 85718.

Gustavus Adolphus Russ '06, Nevis, Minn., roofing contractor in Des Moines, Iowa, and one of Brown's all-time football greats; Dec. 21. Captain of the 1905 team and a member of the Brown Athletic Hall of Fame, Mr. Russ still holds three University records: most points game (thirty), most touchdowns game (five), and most points season (ninety). He is second in career scoring with 154 points. Delta Phi. Survivors include a niece, Eunice Carson, with whom he was living at R.R. 1, Nevis.

Elizabeth Marie Boardman '10, '11 A.M., Rochdale, Mass., librarian at the Providence Public Library from 1920 to 1952; Feb. 18. Miss Boardman taught school in Rochdale as well as in East Providence and Bristol, R.I., before joining the library. There are no immediate survivors.

Roy Tasco Davis '10, Silver Spring, Md., former U.S. Ambassador to Costa Rica (1921-29), Panama (1929-33), and Haiti (1953-57); Dec. 27. When Mr. Davis left Panama, that government named a local lake for him. In Costa Rica, he was known as "the best-liked gringo." In 1955, *Time* magazine said: "Down-to-earth Roy Tasco Davis is probably the best-loved U.S. Foreign Service officer between the Rio Grande and the Amazon." Mr. Davis was a native of Missouri, where he was secretary of the commission to build the state capitol. He was assistant to the president of Stephens College in Columbia, Mo., from 1933 to 1937 and was president of National Park College, Silver Spring, Md., from 1937 to 1942. He also served as a member of the Maryland state senate. During World War II, Mr. Davis organized and served as director of the State Department's Inter-American Schools Service, which fought Nazi influence in Latin America by developing American-type

schools there. Sigma Chi. Mr. Davis is survived by his daughter, Ticia Davis Lowe, Linden Ln., Silver Spring; and a son, Roy Tasco Davis, Jr., of Tucson.

Brenton Greene Smith '11, Providence, an agent with Travelers Insurance Co. for forty-three years until his retirement in 1972 and a Walter Camp All-American tackle in 1910; Jan. 31. Mr. Smith was a major in the Signal Corps with the American Expeditionary Forces in France during World War I. He was a former president and member of the board of governors of the Brown Club in New York, a former member of the executive committee of the Brown Club of Rhode Island and the Associated Alumni, and a member of the Athletic Hall of Fame. He served as class secretary, class agent, director of the Brown Engineering Association, and reunion chairman, and was chief of staff at Brown commencements between 1951 and 1956. Alpha Delta Phi. Survivors include his wife, Dorothy Dempster Smith, 211 Butler Ave., Providence; and two daughters, Dorothy and Edith.

Margaret Inez Peck '15, Chicago, Ill., former school teacher; Oct. 7. Survivors are not known.

Dr. Wendell Everett James '17, '34 Sc.M., Rutland, Vt., a pathologist at Rutland Hospital for twenty years prior to his retirement nine years ago; Jan. 22. Dr. James earned his medical degree at the University of Vermont while he was professor of bacteriology and clinical pathology at the school. He was a World War I veteran. Survivors include his wife, Evelyn Cotter James, 6 Foster Pl., Rutland; and a daughter.

Charles Henry Huggins, Jr. '19, Flushing, N.Y., retired textile executive; Jan. 17. Mr. Huggins was a director of the Brown Club in New York and was a member of the Brown Club of Long Island and the Brown Football Association. The son of the late Charles H. Huggins, swimming coach and athletic trainer at Brown from 1898 until his death in 1924, he was a member of the Rose Bowl squad of 1915. Alpha Delta Phi. Survivors include two sons, C. Robert of Block Island, R.I., and *Donald G. Huggins* '49, 4 Grace Dr., East Walpole, Mass.; and a brother, *Frederick A. Huggins* '21, of Newport, R.I.

Roger Peirce Jenks '21, Newtonville, Mass., retired auditing supervisor with Liberty Mutual Insurance Co., Boston; Oct. 21. Mr. Jenks was active in the Boston Brown Club and the Brown University Fund and was a consistent contributor to the Brown libraries. His father was the late *Elisha Tucker Peirce Jenks* '89 and his grandfather was the late Prof. *John Whipple Potter Jenks* 1838. Zeta Psi. Survivors include his wife, Emma Reidenbach Jenks, 15 Jenison St., Newtonville.

Howell Thomas Young '21, Venice, Fla., retired personnel manager at Doctors Hospital, New York City, and former secretary of his class; Jan. 29. A native of Providence, "Bud" Young returned there after his retirement in 1962 but had been in Florida since 1969. His father was the late *Herrick P. Young* '87. Zeta Psi. Survivors include his wife,

Kathleen Perkins Young, 512 West Venice Ave., Venice; and a sister, Elizabeth Young Jeffers '24 of Providence.

Rodney Johnson Underwood '22, Concord, N.H., retired electrical engineer for Massachusetts Electric Co.; Jan. 22. Mr. Underwood was a former trustee of the Leominster (Mass.) Public Library and was a well-known singer in a variety of musical organizations. Phi Sigma Kappa. Survivors include a son, Dr. David G. Underwood, of Concord, N.H.; and two daughters, Anita and Mirrless.

Elizabeth Ewart '23, '25 A.M., former writer of the women's page in the *Providence Evening Bulletin*; Dec. 29. During the 1930s, Miss Ewart served as an interviewer for the New York State Employment Services in New York City. Until recently, Miss Ewart walked an estimated five to ten miles a day visiting shut-ins and the elderly at various Pawtucket nursing homes and housing projects. Survivors are not known.

Frederick Joseph Harrington '25, Fall River, Mass., social studies teacher at Durfee High, Fall River; Jan. 21. Mr. Harrington earned his master's degree from Boston College. There are no immediate survivors.

Alfred Clark Marble '27, Vicksburg, Miss., retired parts manager for R. G. LeTourneau, Inc., Vicksburg; Sept. 12, 1972. Mr. Marble was a theater organist for silent films and during the days of vaudeville. In recent years, he played piano in restaurants several nights a week and at private parties in the Vicksburg area. Alpha Tau Omega. Survivors are not known.

Bruce Douglas '28, Escondido, Calif., self-employed poultry farmer; date unknown. Zeta Psi. Survivors are not known.

Claude Lester Belknap '29, Cumberland, R.I., retired vice-president of Rhode Island Hospital Trust National Bank; Feb. 19. Mr. Belknap joined Hospital Trust in 1930 and remained until 1969, when he retired as vice-president in charge of the income and tax divisions. He served in the Navy as a lieutenant commander during World War II. Mr. Belknap was a member of the Brown Navy Club, was a past president of the Fiduciary Tax Associates of New England, and was a member of the University of Rhode Island's advisory committee for the Institute on Federal Taxation. Sigma Nu. Survivors include his wife, Mildred Smith Belknap, 119 Angell Rd., Cumberland; and a sister, Ellen Belknap Shippee '27.

William Lloyd Dilworth '29, Bryn Mawr, Pa.; Dec. 9, 1966. Survivors are not known.

Leo Julius Dimond '29, Los Angeles, Calif., former president of Dimond Realty Service, New York City; Aug. 5. Survivors are not known.

Edward Ellis Jones '29, New York City, manager of metal industry services with New York Central Railroad; Jan. 8, 1974. Mr. Jones was a Navy veteran of World War II. Delta Kappa Epsilon. Survivors include his wife, Elsa von Steinwehr Jones, 230 East 79th St., New York City 10021; two sons, Parry S. Jones '58 and Edward E. Jones, Jr. '62, and a brother, Howard W. Jones '23.

Elise Abbott Shepard '29, North Easton, Mass., former teacher at Friends Academy, New Bedford; Jan. 19. Mrs. Shepard was a member of the Pembroke Club of Brockton, Mass., and was affiliated with the Cape Cod Art Assoc. Survivors include her husband, John W. Shepard, 9 Day St., North Easton; and two daughters, Elise Shepard Pennypacker '65 M.A.T. and Mary Shepard.

John Smith Lewis, Jr. '30 A.M., Baltimore, Md., professor of English at Towson State College, Baltimore, and former editor of the *Harvard University Press*; Dec. 25. A 1929 Harvard graduate, Professor Lewis earned his Ph.D. from New York University in 1941 and was a specialist in Shakespearean studies. He was an artillery field captain in World War II. Survivors include his wife, Agnes Macek Lewis, 70 Cedar Ave., Baltimore; and a son, Mark.

Ray Vanderveere Toomey '30, Orleans, Mass., former executive with the Toomey real estate firm of Boston; Jan. 2. Survivors include his wife, Helen Bridge Toomey, 65 Champlain Rd., Orleans; and two daughters, Carole and Linda.

Edward Francis Collins '32, East Providence, R.I., general sales manager for Clifford Metal Sales Co. of Providence for the past twenty-seven years; Feb. 6. Mr. Collins was a Navy veteran of World War II. Survivors include his wife, Ruth Pregent Collins, 60 Gerald St., East Providence; and a son, Richard.

John Storen Redmond '32, Troy, N.Y., a member of the New York State Department of Taxation and Finance; Dec. 26. Mr. Redmond was a veteran of World War II, served as secretary-treasurer of the Brown Club of Albany, and was a founder of the Little League in his community. Kappa Sigma. Survivors include his wife, Grace Dunn Redmond, 2336 15th St., Troy; a son, John; and a daughter, Susan.

James Penn Hargrove '33, Annapolis, Md., former book store manager and hockey coach at Trinity College; Jan. 15. For many years, Mr. Hargrove was associated with Metropolitan Life in New York City. He was a Navy veteran of World War II. Delta Upsilon. Survivors include his wife, Marion Dorsey Hargrove, 767C Fairview Ave., Annapolis; two sons, Jay Penn and Pickney; and a daughter, Evagene Hargrove Bond '57, of Washington, D.C.

John Herbert Brindley '36, Needham, Mass., civil and structural engineer and an associate

with Charles T. Main, Inc., Boston, for the past thirty years; Jan. 28. He was a fellow of the American Society of Civil Engineers. Survivors include his wife, Natalie Burrell Brindley, 133 Brookline St., Needham; a son, Robert; and a daughter, Cynthia.

Arthur Wilbur Nordholm '36, Mount Vernon, N.Y., an official with the Mount Vernon lumber firm of Kapp & Nordholm; date unknown. Phi Gamma Delta. Survivors are not known.

Dane Francis Hahn '41, Brielle, N.J., planning administrator, communication products, RCA; in January 1975. Sigma Nu. Survivors are not known.

Russell Conwell Applegate '42, Stratford, Conn., division engineer for machinery with Anaconda American Brass Co., Waterbury, Conn.; Jan. 24. Mr. Applegate was a platoon sergeant with the Army in the European Theater during World War II, winning the Bronze Star and Purple Heart. He then earned an engineering degree at Drexel Institute before going into business. Lambda Chi Alpha. Survivors include his wife, Elizabeth Parmelee Applegate '42, 6080 Main St., Stratford, Conn.; a daughter, Judith; and three sons, Russell, Robert '69, and Richard.

Charles Peter Ahrens '45, Tappan, N.Y., vice-president of Bankers Trust of Rockland County, N.Y.; Sept. 29. Delta Tau Delta. Survivors include a brother, Robert Ahrens, 44 Slocum Ave., Tappan.

Robert Joseph Kriso '48, Greenlawn, N.Y., co-owner of Gateways Inn, Greenlawn; spring of 1975. Mr. Kriso had been a media supervisor with William Esty Co., a New York City advertising firm, until he joined Gateways Inn in 1973. He was active in the Brown Club in New York. Survivors are not known.

William Richard Gregg, Jr. '49, Taunton, Mass., former owner and chef of the South Hero Inn, South Hero, Vt.; March 1, 1975. Mr. Gregg took courses in hotel and restaurant management and was associated with a variety of inns and restaurants in the New England area. He was in the Army during World War II. Survivors are not known.

Carl George Lauro '61 M.A.T., Providence, acting superintendent of the Providence school system; Jan. 4. Mr. Lauro had been acting superintendent since Sept. 25 and was a leading candidate for the top post when he died suddenly. A 1948 URI graduate, he was a science teacher for fifteen years, most of them at Central High in Providence, where he was head of the science department from 1956 to 1968. In 1960, he was one of fifty teachers from twenty-one states selected to spend a year at Brown under a National Science Foundation program. Mr. Lauro had been in administration the last seven years. Survivors include his wife, Marie Colarusso Lauro, 9 Pinehurst Ave., Providence; three sons, Michael, Peter '78, and Carl; two daughters, Maria and Bianca; and a brother, Dr. George Lauro '50.

Carrying the Mail

Hyatt Waggoner

Editor: Sincere thanks for your article about Hyatt Waggoner (*BAM*, January-February). It certainly rang true, and provided the great pleasure of reading about a friend. May I add a few memories of Hyatt from my days at Brown?

Hyatt taught us, in his seminars, in his advising as head of American Civilization, and in office conversations, that we who pursued the Ph.D. must make "publishable discoveries." This was the measure of a scholar-critic and teacher. His example and encouragement were the foster-parents, as it were, of my own books and articles. And he was more exemplary to me as a teacher than any other professor I ever met.

Once — during his Eliot seminar, I believe it was — I fell into a state of depression. I went to his office and we talked. I can no longer remember anything he said in that hour or so, but I can never forget that when I left him I felt fine, encouraged, optimistic, confident. Talking with Hyatt was like that.

Once — in his Hemingway seminar — I had been long silent, content to listen, unmoved to participate. Suddenly, on some point or other, Hyatt said, "What do you think of that, Bill?" I was astonished, I blushed, but I answered, and I was back into the course and hard at work again. Learning was like that with Hyatt.

There was pride in knowing him then, and that pride is undiminished now. Thanks again for your reminder of what counts.

WILLIAM K. BOTTORFF '64 Ph.D.
Toledo, Ohio

The writer is professor of English and director of American Studies at the University of Toledo. — Editor

"Silver foxes and clam fritters"

Editor: I have a dream: that some day class notes in alumni magazines will concern themselves with items of more importance than the fact that Sam Hazelnut '42 was recently made district manager for the Eastern seaboard of the Pennsylvlucky Division of Alpha, Beta & Gamma, Inc., or that Myra Bullwhistle '53 was chairperson of the Bicentennial Scholarship Fund-Raising Drive in Cronkshaw, California.

My dream is to read instead such items as these:

Mike Pontoon '62 saw a beautiful silver fox mincing its way along the stone wall beyond the southwest corner of the farm his father left him.

Mary Sedgeberry '55 has finally found a recipe for clam fritters that works and de-

lights her family no end

Jack Peters '27 still plays his sax for nobody in particular, the same sax that paid his way in the twenties when tuition was only \$350. His favorite number is "I'm Bidin' My Time."

Jerry Billings '36 and his spouse, Sara Fowler Billings '38, took four of their eight grandchildren to the Brown-Harvard game. The kids consumed twelve bags of peanuts and eight Cokes during halftime.

Someone reading this may yawn and say, "Who cares?" But not half as vehemently as I have said it in years past upon learning that Joe Fellbloom empty-nine is now the fourth vice-president of the Cornstarch National Bank of Wheatbin, Ill. Ho hum!

W. H. RICHARDSON '29
Peace Dale, R.I.

"Revolutionary Ideology and Afro-Americans"

Editor: The article by Rhett S. Jones in the December issue of *BAM* leaves something to be desired in the realm of accuracy. I admit political and social writers tend to be over-persuasive by slanting prejudicial opinion. However, a history professor should try to be accurate by inference as well as by fact.

The title of the article, by his own quotations, comes from two quotes (one, probably, a white source and the other identified as black), but it is spliced into one — which it obviously cannot be.

The intent, I assume, is to present a scholarly discourse on conditions in the United States, since the thrust of the matter is toward the "hypocrisy" of the "rebels" who sought freedom for themselves, but not for black slaves.

However, the Maroon societies were — as Professor Jones states — in the areas of South America and the Caribbean Islands. He does not state, however, that the illustrations are from those rebellions unless one so realizes. He continually weaves the Maroon concept into the article, inferring that it applies to the United States — which it obviously does not.

Many quotations from between 1750 and 1800 are by well-educated blacks. Professor Jones does not even infer that this rhetoric must have been the result of teaching by involved whites, as well as learning by able blacks. He does quote white writers who were as concerned as the blacks in regard to this "hypocrisy." This concern should register as historical proof of white fairness which it, somehow, fails to do.

I believe it is right to repeat, in the context of the article's ideology, that slaves in the Americas were not only slaves because of the

rapaciousness of white sea captains and slave traders but, also, because of the rapaciousness of blacks in Africa who brought the captured natives to the waiting slave markets and slave ships. This is not to say any of these people were right but that both races were involved.

I am sure that Professor Jones has more involvement and knowledge of this history than I. For that reason he should be more concerned with the inference of his article.

CAROLYN A. COOPER '64
Westport, Mass.

P.S. Paul Cuffee, mentioned in the article, built his ships at the location where I live. He was one-half Indian so he is not a "black."

Professor Jones replies:

"There is considerable irony, but certainly little accident," writes Richard Price in *Maroon Societies*, "in the fact that the study of North American Maroons has been so largely neglected." Herbert Aptheker documents the existence of fifty Maroon communities in the "mountainous, forested, or swampy regions of South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, Louisiana, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, and Alabama (in order of importance)." But Price goes on to point out that Aptheker's pioneering study has yet to be superseded, so Ms. Cooper may well be excused for not believing in North American *marronage*. Historians, following the convention in the United States which treats all persons of any known African ancestry as black, so regard Paul Cuffee. See Sheldon Howard Harris, *Paul Cuffee: Black America and the African Return*.

It was not my intention to deny the Euro-American influence on blacks. Indeed, I spend much time in discussing the impact of Revolutionary ideology on black folk and thought it unnecessary to stress that it had its roots in Europe and not in Africa.

Ms. Cooper is much too kind in suggesting I have "knowledge of this history," for I am appalled at how little I know. I want to know why Paul Cuffee is thought of as black in North America when he would not be so regarded elsewhere in the hemisphere. Why did early Afro-Americans remain loyal to the United States in the face of its racism? Which black folk betrayed planned slave rebellions and why? Who were the white folk who insisted race ought to be no barrier to the enjoyment of liberty and why? Why did no intermediate, culturally legitimate mulatto caste emerge in North America when it appeared elsewhere in the hemisphere? Why were North American blacks more thoroughly Europeanized than those elsewhere in the New World? I know some of the questions; I have few of the answers.

Who the Hell Is William Loeb?

by Kevin Cash '48

Manchester, N.H.: Amoskeag Press.
472 pp. Cloth, \$8.95. Paper, \$5.95.

For those who see value in an exploration of the personal pathology that makes William Loeb an endlessly ambitious character assassin and political manipulator, it is unfortunately true that in Kevin Cash, Mr. Loeb has an unauthorized biographer equal to his subject.

His book, *Who The Hell Is William Loeb?*, does not answer its own less than compelling question. There is about the book a single-minded black-and-whiteness that, like its subject's Manchester, New Hampshire, newspapers, is not very illuminating and ultimately dreary. To be unselectively vitriolic is not only to imitate Mr. Loeb but to share his result, a debasement in the currency of abuse: a quibble is presented as an attack, a deficiency already overdocumented is disclosed yet again. That kind of investigative coin cannot buy the reader's attention, nor should it.

Mr. Cash has been the assiduous if not always comprehending reporter. There is evidence in his book of hours spent in courthouse storerooms, pursuing his litigious subject's marital and financial battles with wives and mother; in the back issues of newspapers Mr. Loeb has diminished or killed through either his business or editorial shortcomings, or both; in interviews that seem to have produced only that single dimension of Mr. Loeb that interests Mr. Cash.

In that dimension, these are some of the characteristics Mr. Cash attributes to Mr. Loeb and his activities:

The publisher is the vain, selfish, willful son of well-to-do and well-connected parents (his father, also William, was a Wall Street executive, corporate officer, and for a time personal secretary to Theodore Roosevelt during his Presidency); he carries a gun; his newspapers are primarily vehicles for the rather incoherent expression of his consuming hates and loves, in both politics and social issues; he's not very gentlemanly in business dealings; he sometimes does not even bother to meet those he victimizes (according to Mr.

Cash, Loeb's continual harangues drove from New Hampshire the president of its state university, and Mr. Loeb never even spoke to the object of his hate); he is, or at least was, in hock to Jimmy Hoffa, and repaid him in part with editorial support (presumably Mr. Hoffa also received cash before someone more physical than Mr. Loeb settled another debt with finality); he is an opportunist without shame, sometimes backing candidates he had earlier condemned; he cares little for journalistic ethics of any kind or, for that matter, other journals generally respected; he uses his newspaper to reward friends, and uses his friends when they are in office.

Much more, none of it positive or even ambiguous, is in Mr. Cash's book. For instance, because a man left a Loeb party very drunk and drove to his death, Mr. Cash — without quite saying so — holds Mr. Loeb responsible. There really is no need for that sort of thing in such an enterprise as Mr. Cash has set for himself; there is enough for which Mr. Loeb is responsible. Mr. Cash provides an interesting appendix of some of the names and terms Mr. Loeb's newspapers have used to describe what he does not like. Here are some of them: James Conant of Harvard: "An educated ignoramus"; Dwight Eisenhower: "That stinking hypocrite"; Senator Henry Jackson: "A boob"; Martin Luther King: "A pompous fraud"; Henry Kissinger: "Kissinger the Kike"; Nelson Rockefeller: "Wife Swapper"; Congress: "Stupid, treasonous cowards." And on and on.

Much of Mr. Cash's book is taken up with the stage-setting for these outbursts, and much of the rest in a stultifying explanation of New Hampshire politics and Mr. Loeb's part in it. Mr. Cash's rather shaky premise is that Mr. Loeb is the most powerful man in New Hampshire; that New Hampshire politics, because of the state's presumed effect on presidential primaries, is of great national importance; and that therefore Mr. Loeb is "one of the most powerful men in the United States."

That obviously isn't so, but if it were, all the more important to find out what made and makes Mr. Loeb the way he is. Mr. Cash is of no help at all.

He is scandalized by, rather than interested in, the fact that Mr. Loeb, while still an undergraduate, defied his parents and their power over his finances by marrying a philosophy teacher. He clearly disapproves entirely of Mr. Loeb's sex life, which seems to have been ordinary enough, if flamboyant for the time and conservative place (he openly spent his time with a woman not his wife, though they were later married). We are told there is a contradiction between what Mr. Loeb so stridently demands of others and what he himself does, but that is too obvious to belabor. What we are not told, presumably because Mr. Cash is not interested in either the question or the answer, is why Mr. Loeb is that way.

Anyone solely interested in a catalogue of Mr. Loeb's misdeeds, most of them available if uncollected in the public record but some of them apparently unearthed by Mr. Cash, should welcome this book; even they, however, will have to slog through a great deal of unedifying material to get to the scattered lodes of malevolence that seem to be Mr. Loeb's most consistent streak. But Mr. Cash has not brought down Mr. Loeb because Mr. Loeb isn't very high up, and he has not even tried to tell us what little there is about Mr. Loeb that we might want to know.

AL MARLENS

Al Marlens is editor of the New York Times' Sunday "The Week in Review."

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